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By Mr. SALMON.

VOL. XXVI.

Concludes the Reign of Queen *ANNE*: With REMARKS on Bishop *Burnet*'s History of that REIGN.

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THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

CHAP. I.

Continuation of the Reign of Queen ANNE.

THIS Victory was gained under such Disadvantages, and was so great in its Consequences (for the Siege of *Lisle* must infallibly have been rais'd, if this Convoy had miscarried) that General *Webb* was not only preferred by the Queen, but received the Thanks of the King of *Prussia*, and afterwards of the House of Commons, for his Conduct and Bravery in this Action. *A.D.* 1708 — 7 *Anne.* General *Webb* receives the Thanks of the Commons for his Service at *Wynendale*.

During the Engagement, the Convoy marched forwards, and arrived safe in the Camp before *Lisle* the 30th of *September*; but the Duke of *Vendosme* being convinced, of what Impor-

*A.D.*1708 tance it was to cut off the Communication of the Beſiegers with *Oſtend*, marched himſelf towards *Bruges* with a ſtrong Detachment, and cauſed the Dykes to be cut, and laid the Country under Water; inſomuch, that it was with infinite Hazard and Difficulty, that the Allies brought over their Ammunition afterwards in Boats to the Places where the Waggons waited to carry it to the Camp; but the Allies having ſurmounted all theſe Difficulties, on the 23d of *October*, N. S. the Town of *Liſle* ſurrendered upon Articles, and on the 25th the Garriſon marched into the Caſtle, which the old Velt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* never lived to ſee, for he died in the Camp of *Rouſelaer*, on the 18th of this Month, in the ſixty-ſeventh Year of his Age. The Caſtle of *Liſle* ſtill continued to make a vigorous Defence, and, while the Allies lay before this Place, the Duke of *Bavaria* made an Attempt to reduce *Bruſſels*, which he had very near effected; but the Duke of *Marlborough* marched himſelf with the Army to its Relief, and prevented him. On the 8th of *December*, N. S. the Citadel of *Liſle* beat a Parley, and the 10th the Marſhal *Boufflers* marched out with the Garriſon, with the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*. On the 18th of *December* the Duke of *Marlborough* inveſted *Ghent*, where the Count *de la Motte* commanded with thirty Battalions, and on the 24th of *December* the Trenches were opened, and, notwithſtanding the numerous Garriſon, the Town ſurrendered the 30th, and the 2d of *January* the Magiſtrates of *Bruges* came to *Ghent*, and made their Submiſſion, and acquainted his Grace, that the *French* march'd out of that Place the Day before. About the ſame

7 *Anne.*

The *French* overflow the Country about *Oſtend* to prevent the Allies receiving Supplies that Way.

The City of *Liſle* ſurrenders.

Bruſſels ſtorm'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*

The Caſtle of *Liſle* ſurrenders the 10th of *December*.

Ghent beſieged and retaken, with *Bruges*, &c.

same time the *French* abandon'd *Plassendael* and *Leffinghen*, and retreated to their own Country. A.D. 1708 — 7 *Anne.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* never was more fortunate than in the sudden Reduction of *Ghent*; for the Articles were scarce sign'd when the severest Frost began that had been known in the Memory of Man, the very Horses Hoofs froze to the Ground, and his Army must infallibly have perished, if the Town had held out a very few Days longer, which had been no difficult Matter, since there was no Breach made in the Walls, and the Count *de la Motte* had a good Army within the Town, supplied with all Necessaries (and indeed less than an Army could not have defended *Ghent*, which is twelve Miles round upon the Walls;) the Allies, 'tis true, were in the End very successful in *Flanders* this Campaign; but they had two very narrow Escapes, one at *Wynnendale*, and the other at *Ghent:* Had they miscarried at either Place, that fine Army of the Confederates, consisting of Veteran Troops, would infallibly have been ruined; a Loss, that the Allies could scarce ever have retriev'd. It may be consider'd farther, that the Siege of *Lisle* was the unhappy Occasion of the ill Success of the War in other Places this Campaign; our Affairs were again miserably neglected in *Spain* and *Portugal*, to humour the Duke and Prince *Eugene* in this Enterprize: We even broke our Treaty with *Portugal* on their Account, and sent Major-General *Earl* to *Ostend* with eight thousand Men, to assist in protecting the Supplies of Ammunition and Provision, that were continually sending to *Lisle*, when those Forces were raised and embarked for the Service in *Portugal*, which

A severe Frost.

The Allies had two very narrow Escapes this Campaign.

The Siege of *Lisle* the Occasion of our Losses in *Spain*

*A.D.*1708 was the Reaſon the *Portugueſe* could make no Diverſion on that Side, while the Duke of *Orleans* preſſed the Allies in *Catalonia*, and beſieged *Tortoſa*, which ſurrendered the 11th of *July*; as did afterwards the Towns of *Denia* and *Alicant* in *Valencia*: Count *Staremberg* had indeed been ſent from *Italy* to *Catalonia* with a ſmall Reinforcement of Troops the beginning of the Year 1708, which enabled him to ſave the Remainder of *Catalonia*; but he was not in a Condition to act offenſively till the latter End of the Year; for the Marquis *das Minas*, the General of the *Portugueſe*, and that other unfortunate General, the Earl of *Galway*, with the *Portugueſe* Forces in *Catalonia*, had been tranſported from *Catalonia* to *Portugal* to defend that Country; which was highly neceſſary, after the Allies had failed in ſending the Forces to *Portugal* they had engaged to do by their Treaty with that Crown.

7 Anne.

And, indeed, both King *Charles* and the King of *Portugal* ſeemed to have agreed upon a Ceſſation from the Fatigues of War the latter End of this Year, in order to follow ſofter Amuſements: King *Charles*, 'tis ſaid, firſt made his Addreſſes to the Princeſs of *Anſpach*, our preſent Queen; who, refuſing to alter her Religion for the ſake of a precarious Crown, he courted the Princeſs of *Wolfembuttle*, and was ſo fortunate as to perſuade her to renounce her Proteſtant Principles, and not only conſent to a Marriage, but to go over in Perſon to *Barcelona*, and conſummate her Nuptials there: In purſuance whereof ſhe ſet out for *Italy*, and arrived at *Milan*, whither Sir *John Norris*, one of the *Engliſh* Admirals, was ſent by Sir *John Leake*, to pay his Compliments to that Princeſs, and invite her to take her Paſſage on Board

The Princeſs of *Anſpach* refuſes to turn Papiſt and marry K. *Charles* III. the preſent Emperor.

K. *Charles* marries the Princeſs of *Wolfembuttle*.

Board the *Engliſh* Fleet to *Spain*: And accordingly, on the 13th of *July*, ſhe was received on Board the *Engliſh* Fleet at *Genoa*; and Sir *John Leake* ſailed with that Princeſs, and a Reinforcement of ſix thouſand Troops, for *Catalonia*, where he arrived the latter End of *July*; being extremely welcome to King *Charles*, as he brought him not only a moſt agreeable Princeſs, but ſuch a Body of Forces as would have enabled the Allies to act offenſively in *Catalonia*, if they had been inclined to have made an autumn Campaign: The foreign Troops in *Engliſh* Pay were commanded by Count *Staremberg*, and the national Troops by General *Stanhope*, who arrived at *Barcelona* by the Way of *Italy* the *May* before, with the Character of Envoy Extraordinary to King *Charles*, as well as General: However, his Catholick Majeſty was ſo taken up with the Solemnity of his Wedding, and the Feſtivals and Rejoicings that ſucceeded it, that there was no further Action in *Catalonia* this Campaign after the Surrender of *Tortoſa* to the Duke of *Orleans*: But Sir *John Leake*, who had the good Fortune to deſtroy and take ſeventy Barks and Tartanes of the Enemy, laden with warlike Stores and Proviſions for the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, on his firſt Arrival in the *Mediterranean*, now determining to improve the Advantages he had of commanding the Confederate Fleet on that Side, while the Enemy remained quiet in their Ports and ſeemed afraid to ſtir out, took ſome Land-Forces on Board at *Barcelona*; and, ſailing to the fruitful Iſland of *Sardinia*, came before *Cagliari*, the Capital of that Iſland, the 12th of *Auguſt*, N. S. and having ſummon'd the Marquis of *Jamaica*, the Viceroy, to ſubmit to

A.D. 1708
7 *Anne.*

She arrives at *Barcelona* with a Body of Troops from *Italy*.

Sir *John Leake* reduces the Iſland of *Sardinia* to the Obedience of K *Charles* III.

A.D. 1708 to King *Charles*, and thrown ſome Bombs into the City, the Inhabitants compell'd the Vice-roy to ſurrender, with his Garriſon; the greateſt part whereof entered into the Service of King *Charles*: Here the Admiral had the good Fortune alſo to meet with two thouſand Horſes, which the Enemy had got together for remounting their Cavalry in *Spain*, and theſe he tranſported to *Barcelona* for the Service of King *Charles*; and, the whole Iſland following the Example of *Cagliari*, the ſeveral States aſſembled, and gave Aſſurances of their Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles*, and promiſed thirty thouſand Sacks of Grain for the Subſiſtance of his Troops. Sir *John Leake* afterwards ſailed to *Minorca*, where, by the Aſſiſtance of a Body of Land-Forces, commanded by Major-General *Stanhope*, that Iſland, with the ſtrong and commodious Harbour of PORT-MAHON, were reduced to the Obedience of King *Charles* by the latter End of *September*.

7 *Anne.*

And *Minorca* by the Aſſiſtance of General *Stanhope*.

The Succeſs of Commadore *Wager* in the *Weſt-Indies*, who attack'd 17 Galleons with 4 Men of War.

Commadore *Wager* had the good Fortune this Summer to meet with the *Spaniſh* Galleons off of *Carthagena*; but, being ill ſeconded by Captain *Bridges* in the *Kingſton*, and Captain *Windſor* in the *Portland*, moſt of them eſcaped: However, the *Spaniſh* Admiral, computed to be worth three Millions of Pieces of Eight, blew up in the Engagement, and the Commadore took the Rear-Admiral, which was very rich, the Commadore's Share amounting to 100,000 *l.* Sterling: The two Captains that were with him were try'd by a Court-Martial for not doing their Duty, and only turned out; they were acquitted indeed of Cowardice; but ſurely their Courage was not very extraordinary, where the Proſpect of ſuch immenſe Wealth

Wealth could not animate them to do something more than ſtrict Duty required: But, while Men are preferr'd by Intereſt, rather than Merit, ſuch Tools will ever be found in the Fleet. *A.D.*1708 — 7 *Anne.*

In *July*, the King of *Portugal* was married by Proxy to *Mary-Anne* of *Auſtria*, the Emperor's ſecond Siſter; who, being arrived in *Holland* in her Way to *Portugal*, was convoyed by a Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Baker*, to *Portſmouth*, where ſhe came on Shore, and ſtayed till the 6th of *October*, and then went on Board Sir *George Byng* in the *Royal Anne*, and ſailed for *Lisbon*, where ſhe arrived the 27th of the ſame Month. The K. of *Portugal* married to the Emperor's 2d Siſter. She is convoyed to *Liſbon* by Admiral *Byng*.

The Duke of *Savoy* did not enter upon Action this Year till very late, ſeeming reſolved not to act till the Emperor had enlarged his Territories, by yielding up to him the *Montferrat*, and ſome other parts of the *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Italy*: However, he took the Field at length, and invaded *Dauphiny*, making himſelf Maſter of the Fortreſſes of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles* in the Mountains, which are looked upon as the Keys of *France* on that Side: He alſo took Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Savoy* again with very little Oppoſition from Marſhal *Villars* the *French* General, whoſe Army was weakened by the Detachments he was forced to make for *Catalonia* in Favour of the Duke of *Orleans*. The D. of *Savoy* takes *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*

The Pope, at the beginning of the War, pretended to ſtand Neuter between the Allies and *France*; but the Emperor, having ſufficient Reaſon to apprehend his Partiality, did not only poſſeſs himſelf of *Commachio* as a Fief of the Empire, but quarter'd his Forces in other Parts The Pope declares War againſt the Emperor.

*A.D.*1708 Parts of the Pope's Territories: Whereupon his Holineſs thought fit this Year to declare War againſt the Emperor; and, while his Troops were marched with thoſe of the Duke of *Savoy* to invade *Dauphiny*, the Pope's Generals fell upon the Imperialiſts that were left in the Territories of the Church, and cut them in pieces: But the Emperor's Troops returning from their Expedition againſt *France* into *Milan*, at the End of the Campaign, invaded the Lands of the Church, took Poſſeſſion of *Bologna*, and ſeveral other Towns in the Eccleſiaſtical State; and threatned *Rome* itſelf with another Siege: Whereupon his Holineſs found he had taken wrong Meaſures; and was obliged to promiſe the Imperial Miniſters to acknowledge King *Charles*, and ſubmit to all the Emperor's Demands.

7 Anne.

His Holineſs ſubmits.

The Troubles in *Poland* continue.

In *Poland*, the Parties of King *Auguſtus* and *Staniſlaus* ſtill continued to harraſs each other; tho' both Kings were fled out of the Nation: The King of *Sweden* found it impoſſible to ſupport the King he had made, without dethroning the Czar, as he had done King *Auguſtus*; and accordingly made Preparations for ſubduing the *Ruſſian* Monarch.

And in *Hungary*.

The *Hungarians* alſo ſtill continued in Arms, which ſerved the Emperor for a Pretence not to ſend his Quota of Troops to the Aſſiſtance of the Allies.

Nothing done on the *Rhine* this Campaign.

Nothing was done upon the *Rhine* this Campaign, tho' the *Germans* were commanded by that heroick Prince, the Elector of *Hanover*, ſince King of *Great Britain*; it having been determined, by the Confederate Generals, to make their Grand Effort in *Flanders*, and barely to defend the Frontiers of the Empire, as has been hinted already. Thus, having related

lated the principal Actions abroad, I shall take notice of some Occurrences that happened in the mean time at home; where it appears, the Ministry had that Influence on her Majesty, to persuade her to issue a Proclamation for encouraging the erecting Schools in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, for propagating Religion (that is, for planting Presbyterian Errors) there; and another, with a more specious Title, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and preventing and punishing Prophaneness and Immorality: A third, was published against unlawful Intruders into Churches and Manses in *Scotland*; and a fourth, for putting the Laws in Execution against Popery in *Scotland*. *A.D.* 1708 — 7 *Anne.* Some Proclamations in *England*.

There were some Promotions at Court the beginning of *October*; the Earl of *Cholmondley* was appointed Treasurer of the Household, in the room of the Earl of *Bradford* deceas'd; and Sir *Thomas Felton*, was made Comptroller of the Household; Sir *James Montague*, was made Attorney-General, in the room of Sir *Edward Northey*, a much greater Man, who was displaced for being a Tory; and *Robert Eyres*, Esq; was made Sollicitor-General, in the room of Mr. *Montague*. The same Month, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, having been long afflicted with an Asthma, was taken very ill, his Asthma encreased, and was attended with a Cough and spitting of Blood, and a Coma or Sleepiness, which ended in Convulsions, and put an End to his Life, on the 28th of *October*, to the inexpressible Grief of her Majesty, and the whole Nation who were not inspired with Views of making their Soveraign a Property; for he was certainly a great Support to her Majesty against the Practices of designing crafty Courtiers: She con- Promotions at Court. Pr. *George* of *Denmark* dies. He was born *Anno* 1653, married to the Queen 1683.

A.D. 1708 constantly attended the Prince in his last Illness; and they are allowed to have been the most illustrious Instance of conjugal Affection that ever adorn'd a Court. His Corpse was brought from the Palace of *Kensington*, where he died, on the 11th of *November*, and laid in State in the *Painted Chamber* till the 13th, when it it was privately interr'd in *Westminster-Abby*; her Majesty chusing to avoid the Expence of a publick Funeral, while the Nation was so heavily burthened with Taxes for the Support of the War.

7 Anne.

Lord *Pembroke*, Admiral; Lord *Somers*, President; E. *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; E. *Dorset*, Constable of *Dover-Castle*.

The same Month, the Earl of *Pembroke*, was constituted Lord High-Admiral; the Lord *Somers*, President of the Council; the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Dorset*, Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and Lord-Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*.

The first Parliament of *Great Britain*. Sir *Richard Onslow* Speaker.

Her Majesty not thinking it proper to appear abroad for a considerable Time after the Prince's Death, and the Parliament meeting in pursuance of their Prorogation on the 16th of *November*, her Majesty was pleased to appoint Commissioners to represent her Person this Session: And accordingly, the Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, the first in the Commission, after the Speaker was chosen, opened the Parliament (which was the first that had been chosen since the Union) with the following Speech, on the 18th of *November*.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Open'd by the Lord Chancellor *Cowper* with a Speech.

" In pursuance of the Authority given us " by her Majesty's Commission under the " Great Seal, among other Things, to declare " the Causes of her Majesty's calling this Parliament:

" We

A.D. 1708
7 Anne.

" We are, by her Majesty's Command, in " the first place, to observe to you, That the " extraordinary Length of this Year's Cam- " paign hath oblig'd her Majesty to defer " your Meeting longer than otherwise she " would have done, that you might be in- " form'd with the greater Certainty of the " State and Posture of the War, in order to " your Resolutions for the ensuing Year.

The Conduct and Courage of the Confederate Generals applauded

" This necessary Delay hath now so far " shewn us the Success of Affairs abroad, as " that, whether you consider the Places ac- " quired by the Allies, or the farther and con- " tinued Proofs given this last Year of their " superiour Courage and Conduct (which, as " to the future Part of the War is equal to " all other Advantages) we may, with Thanks " to God, and Justice to those he hath been " pleas'd to use as Instruments of this great " Work, conclude, that upon the whole, *we " are brought much nearer than we were the " last Session to the End of our undertaking " this War, the reducing the dangerous Power " of* France, *and settling such a Peace as may " secure it self from being violated.*

The Parliament incited to improve their Successes.

" Her Majesty, therefore, commands us to " assure you, she hath not the least Doubt, " but that this Parliament will be of the same " Opinion with her last, as to the vigorous " Prosecution of the War, and the Ends of " it; believing it impossible, the Represen- " tative of the *British* Nation can endure to " think of losing the Fruits of all our past En- " deavours, and the great Advantages we have " gain'd (particularly in this present Year) by " submitting at last to an insecure Peace.

" And therefore, since probably nothing can " hinder our Success abroad, for the time to

A.D. 1708 7 *Anne.*

" come, but Misunderstandings among our " selves at home, we have in Command to " conjure you, by your Duty to God and to " her Majesty, your Zeal for the Protestant " Religion, your Love for your Country, and " the Regard you cannot but have for the Li- " berty of *Europe* in general, to avoid all Oc- " casion of Divisions, which are ever hurtful " to the Publick; but will more especially " be so at this Juncture, when the Eyes of " all our Neighbours are upon you, with a " very particular Concern; and your Unani- " mity and good Agreement will be the greatest " Satisfaction and Encouragement to all our " Allies.

By this is meant no more, than that the Tories should not oppose the Whigs in any of their Measures.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" You cannot but be convinc'd that the se- " veral Parts of the War, which were pro- " vided for by the last Parliament, will require " your Support at least in the same Degree; but " *in Flanders*, the Nature of the War is much " alter'd by the great Advances made there " towards entring into *France*; which hath so " far alarm'd our Enemies, that they are draw- " ing more Troops daily to that Side, for the " Defence of their own Country: And there- " fore her Majesty hopes, you will have so " right a Sense of our present Advantages, as " to enable her Majesty to make a consider- " able Augmentation for preserving and im- " proving them; which, by the Continuance " of God's Blessing on our Arms, *must soon* " *put a glorious Period to this long and expen-* " *sive War.*

More Forces desired for the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flanders.*

" As to the Condition of the Fleet, we have " it in Command from her Majesty to ac- " quaint you, That the constant and remote " Services in which the Ships have been em- " ploy'd,

And greater Supplies for the Fleet.

" ploy'd, have made a greater Sum than uſual " requiſite, as well for the extraordinary Re- " pairs, as the Building of new Ships: And " the taking of *Port Mahon*, as it hath af- " forded the Means of having a Part of the " Fleet operate with more Readineſs and Ef- " fect on the Enemy, or wherever it may be " uſeful to the common Cauſe in thoſe Parts; " ſo the making ſuch Proviſions at ſo great a " Diſtance, as will be proper for that Service, " muſt of neceſſity cauſe ſome extraordinary " Expences. All which, her Majeſty recom- " mends to your ſerious Conſideration, de- " ſiring you to provide timely and effectual " Supplies for thoſe Ends; and likewiſe, for " the carrying on ſuch Fortifications for the " Security of our Ports, and extinguiſhing " the Enemy's Hopes of profiting by Diſtur- " bances in *Scotland*, as you ſhall think fit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Propos'd to make the Laws of the United Kingdoms the ſame in Criminal Caſes.

" The Union is eſteem'd by her Majeſty to " be ſo happy and great a Part of the Succeſ- " ſes of her Reign, and her Majeſty hath ſo " much at Heart the confirming and impro- " ving it, that ſhe is pleaſed to command us " to remind you of preparing ſuch Bills as " ſhall be thought conducing to that end; and " particularly to make the Laws of both " Parts of *Great-Britain* agree as near as may " be, for the common Intereſt of both People, " eſpecially as to thoſe Laws which relate to " criminal Caſes and Proceedings, and ſettling " the Militia on the ſame Foot throughout the " United Kingdom.

And to ſettle the Militia on the ſame Foot.

Trade and the Poor recommended, as uſual.

" Her Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed we " ſhould alſo aſſure you, That if you can pro- " poſe any Means for the Improvement of " our Trade or Manufactures, or better Em-

" ploy-

*A.D.*1708 7 *Anne.* " ployment of the Poor, her Majeſty will take " the greateſt Satisfaction in enacting ſuch " Proviſions; there being nothing ſhe ſo ear- " neſtly deſires, as that God would bleſs her " with more and more Opportunities of doing " all poſſible Good to ſo well deſerving a " People, ſo firm and affectionate to her In- " tereſt.

Caution'd againſt adhering to the Pretender.

" And as her Majeſty doth not doubt, by " God's Bleſſing and your good Affections, to " continue to defeat the Deſigns of the Pretender " and his open and ſecret Abettors; ſo her Ma- " jeſty will always endeavour, on her Part, to " make her People happy to ſuch a Degree, as " that none (except of deſperate Fortunes) ſhall " enter into Meaſures for the Diſturbance of " her Government, the Union, or the Prote- " ſtant Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd, with- " out acting at the ſame time manifeſtly " againſt their own true and laſting Intereſt, " as well as their Duty.

The Addreſs of the Lords.

In Anſwer to this Speech, the Houſe of Peers preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs, the twentieth inſtant, in a private manner, by the Earl of *Dorſet*; her Majeſty having intimated, that this would be moſt acceptable to her.

Of Condoleance.

They ſaid, They could not forbear condoling her Majeſty upon the great Loſs ſuſtain'd in the Perſon of the Prince, whoſe eminent Virtues muſt render his Memory ever dear to them and the whole Kingdom: But they begged, ſhe would moderate her Grief, and take care of her Health; upon which the Hopes of her People, and the Safety of *Europe* ſo much depended.

They

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They congratulated her Majesty on the Success of the Campaign, and promis'd her their Assistance in prosecuting the War; being convinc'd, they said, that no Peace could be safe or honourable, *till the whole Monarchy of* Spain *was restor'd to the House of* Austria: And as her own Subjects made such extraordinary Efforts, they desir'd she would press her Allies, who were more nearly concern'd, to shew an equal Vigour.

Of Congratulation. Desire no Peace without the whole *Spanish* Monarchy.

That they should do every thing, on their parts, towards perfecting the Union; and that they would support her Majesty and the Protestant Succession, against all Pretenders and all her Enemies.

Promise to support her Majesty and the Protestant Succession.

The Commons also drew up an Address of Condoleance, and another of Congratulation; which were presented to her Majesty, in a private manner, by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

Commons Address of Condoleance.

In their Address of Condoleance, they bewail the Loss her Majesty and the Kingdom had sustained in the Death of the Prince, whose tender Affection to her Majesty, and Love to this Kingdom, had gain'd him the Hearts of all her Subjects. They besought her Majesty, not to indulge her just Grief; and assur'd her of their firm Resolution, to support her against all her Enemies.

In their Address of Congratulation they tell her, That those signal Advantages that had been so wonderfully obtain'd, and so vigorously prosecuted and improv'd, were repeated Instances, that no Difficulties were insuperable to her great Commanders; and that no Force of the Enemy was able to stop her victorious Arms.

Of Congratulation. The Conduct of her Arms applauded.

That they had seen such Fruits of their former Zeal, that they should never be wanting

to

*A.D.*1708 7 *Anne.* to give such Supplies as might be most effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and force him to accept such a Peace as her Majesty and her Allies should think honourable and lasting: That they would do every thing, on their parts, to improve and strengthen the Union; but, above all, it should be their utmost Care to defend her Majesty's Person; to support her undoubted Title to the Crown; to disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender and his Abettors, and to maintain the Protestant Succession.

They promise Supplies to support her Majesty and the Protestant Succession, and improve the Union.

Men and Money voted for the Year 1709.

The Estimate of the Expences of the ensuing Year having been laid before the Commons, they voted for the Pay of 40,000 Men for the Sea Service, four Pounds *per* Man a Month: For the Ordinary of the Navy, 120,000 *l.* For 40,000 Land-men, 901,827 *l.* For 10,000 additional Forces, 177,511 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*, 34,251 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of 3439 *Saxons*, 43,251 *l.* For her Majesty's Proportion of *Bothmar*'s Regiment, 9269 *l.* They further voted; for augmenting the Troops that were to act in *Flanders* with the Allies, 220,000 *l.* and for Guards and Garrisons, and for Invalids, including 5000 Men to serve on Board the Fleet, 549,235 *l.* For the Ordinance for the Land Service, 180,000 *l.* For a Year's Interest of unsatisfied Debentures, 49,310 *l.* For circulating Old Exchequer Bills, 3500 *l.* And lastly, on *February* the 12th, for maintaining the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, 1,081,083 *l.* For Transport Service, 144,000 *l.* For Subsidies to the Allies, 553,845 *l.* For extraordinary Services already incurr'd, 310,748 *l.* In all, 6,457,830 *l.*

Additional Troops to be sent to *Flanders* this Year.

Subsidies to the Allies, 553,845 *l.*

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To raiſe theſe Sums, they gave the Land-Tax of 4 *s.* in the Pound; the Malt-Tax, and 2,500,000 *l.* by *Exchequer-Bills*; for the Bank of *England* propoſed to add 400,000 *l.* upon the old Fund granted to them; and, upon condition of their being continued a Corporation for twenty-one Years longer; they propoſed to receive Subſcriptions for doubling their Stock, to enable them to circulate 2,500,000 *l.* in *Exchequer-Bills*; praying, that a Fund be appointed for paying off and cancelling the ſaid Bills in ſome certain Time; and that a Fund be granted for paying 150,000 *l.* yearly, being the Intereſt for the ſaid Sum, at Six *per Cent.* with ſome other Conditions relating to the iſſuing the ſaid Bills: Which Propoſal was received by the Parliament, and enacted accordingly.

Land Tax, Malt Tax, *Exchequer* Bills. Bank-Stock doubled.

The Low-Churchmen ſhew'd their uſual Partiality in determining Elections, now they found themſelves a Majority, and fell upon ſome of the Returning-Officers for not ſending up their Friends; particularly Mr. *John Huggins*, who preſided in the Election for *Weſtminſter*, was made ſenſible of his Errors: They voted, that he had, in Defiance of the Law, arbitrarily and illegally refuſed to tender the Oath of Abjuration, when required ſo to do; and that he was thereby guilty of an high Crime and Miſdemeanor, and order'd him to be committed to *Newgate*. Both Houſes alſo join'd in an Addreſs, a little before they adjourn'd for the *Chriſtmas-Holidays*, which was preſented by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; wherein they congratulated her Majeſty on the Succeſs of her Forces, in the Reduction of the Cities of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, *the laſt great Efforts of this glorious Year*;

Elections determin'd in Favour of the Whigs.

Addreſs of Congratulation on the Reduction of *Ghent*, &c.

A. 1708-9 *Year*; which would, they obſerved, be ever famous in Hiſtory, as well for the entire Diſappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of her Enemies, as for the wonderful Succeſſes with which God had bleſs'd her Arms: That the unuſual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, had given many Opportunities to her Majeſty's General (the Duke of *Marlborough*) to ſhew his conſummate Ability, and all the great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a Truſt; and a Proclamation iſſued for obſerving a Thankſgiving, on the 17th of *February*, for the Reduction of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and the other Succeſſes of the Campaign.

7 Anne.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Courage and Conduct again applauded.

A Thankſgiving appointed.

A Pamphlet, propoſing the taking off the Penal Laws and Teſt, order'd to be burnt by the Commons.

The Parliament meeting again after the Holidays, a Pamphlet was complain'd of in the Houſe of Commons, which propoſed the taking off the Penal Laws and Teſt; and the Commons thereupon reſolved, that it was a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, and tended to create Miſunderſtandings amongſt her Majeſty's Subjects, and order'd the Libel to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman: The Faction had imagined, from the Encouragement that was given them by ſome of the Miniſtry, that they ſhould now be put upon an equal Foot with the Eſtabliſhment; but Things were not yet ripe, it ſeems, for ſo bold a Step.

Lord *Haverſham*'s Speech relating to the Invaſion of *Scotland*.

The Lords having taken into their Conſideration the State of the Nation, at the time of the intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, the Lord *Haverſham* open'd the Debate with a ſet Speech; wherein he ſays, ſome perhaps might think that, after ſuch wonderful Succeſſes abroad, to ſpeak of any Danger at home, or to have the leaſt Apprehenſion from ſuch a baffled

baffled Enemy, were to expoſe the Weakneſs of a Man's own Judgment: But were not (he ſaid) *Hockſtet* and *Ramillies* as glorious Victories, and as great Mortifications, as the taking of *Liſle*, or the Reduction of *Ghent?* And yet this haughty Neighbour had the Preſumption, but the laſt Year, to attempt the ſetting a Pretender on her Majeſty's Throne; and why was he not in a Condition to inſult us now as well as then? Was he not as near us this Year as the laſt, notwithſtanding all our Conqueſts? That was an Advantage our Allies only had by them, to have their Enemy at a greater Diſtance. Had he not as many Ships, as many Friends, and as great Encouragement to renew his Attempt, as he had to undertake it? For, notwithſtanding all their Enquiries, was it not as great a Myſtery to this Day, as ever it was, who the Perſons amongſt us were, that were concerned in this black and unnatural Deſign? 'Twas true, ſeveral Perſons, of great Quality and Intereſt had been taken up, whereby others had an Opportunity of ſupplanting them in their Intereſt and Elections. He would not ſay, whether this proceeded from Ill-will to ſome, or Favour to others; but had any thing been proved againſt them? So that this way of proceeding had rather prov'd vexatious to the Subject, than any real Security to the Government: And, he hoped, it would make them for the future ſet a greater Value upon the *Habeas Corpus* Act. A. 1708-9. 7 *Anne.*

It had been ſaid, *That Men of arbitrary Principles ought to be ſuſpected*; and great Pains had been taken to perſuade the World, from Mens Practices in former Reigns, that they are ſtill of arbitrary Principles: But was the Nation to ſuſpect any who were at the Head

A. 1708-9 of their Miniſtry, of giving this Encouragement to the Enemy? For he would be bold to ſay, if this was a good Argument, it was as ſtrong againſt ſome who were at the Head of the Miniſtry, as againſt any Man he knew of who was out of it. Another Character that had been given of ſuſpected Perſons was, *Their reflecting upon the Miniſtry:* But he took it to be very fatal to the Freedom of Parliaments, if, when any notice was taken of wrong Meaſures, or falſe Steps, in the Management of publick Affairs, it muſt be interpreted, *an artful Method of leſſening her Majeſty's juſt Eſteem of her Miniſters*; and ſuch Perſons mark'd as dangerous to the Safety of her Majeſty's Perſon and the preſent Eſtabliſhment. This muſt defeat one of the great Ends and Uſes of Parliament; namely, the redreſſing of Grievances, and keeping great Men in Awe: That, indeed, the *Papiſt*, *Jacobite*, and *Nonjuror*, were a Party of Men divided from the reſt of the Nation; but as to others, *however they might differ among themſelves in their Notions relating either to Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Policy, yet they ſeemed all to have the ſame Regard and Concern for the Honour and Safety of her Majeſty and the Government.* He would not be miſunderſtood, he ſaid, as if he did not think ſome of all Perſuaſions might be faulty: He knew, that even among the Apoſtles themſelves, *he that bore the Bag proved the Traytor:* His meaning only was, that thoſe, who had taken the Teſt to the Government, might at leaſt pretend to an equal degree of their Charity with thoſe who never own'd it.

7 *Anne.*

He thought it a great Encouragement to the *French* King to renew his Attempt, to ſee that, notwithſtanding ſo many Friends as he had amongſt

amongſt us, all the Methods they had hitherto taken had ſignified ſo little *to diſcover any of them*; and that the moſt uſual and likely Methods for a Diſcovery had not been taken, *viz.* Promiſes of Pardon and Reward. The *French* King had ſeen how eaſily he could ſhake the main Pillar that ſupported all their Commerce, *the Bank*; which was in danger of breaking, and had not recover'd the Blow to this Day: For, if Men could not command the Money they had there, *without being look'd upon as ſuſpected Perſons*, he believ'd Men would be ſo wiſe as to ſecure both their Money and themſelves too from any ſuch Danger. Another Encouragement he had, was the weak and defenceleſs Condition of *Scotland*, notwithſtanding the certain Accounts and Knowledge the Miniſtry had of it. And would nothing alarm or awaken them? *Muſt ſome Mens mighty Services prevent their looking into others great Miſcarriages?* And muſt the Nation be eternally ſawn aſunder by the Struggles of Contending Parties? He ſaid, he had not been ſo urgent with them from the Fear of any perſonal Danger; but leſt her Majeſty ſhould be dethron'd, and Popery and Slavery ſuddenly break in upon them like a Flood: And concluded with a Motion, that her Majeſty would order to be laid before them the State of *Scotland* on the Invaſion, and what Augmentation of Forces had been made there, and the Condition of their Garriſons ſince: And the Houſe concur'd in an Addreſs to her Majeſty to that Effect; notwithſtanding which, when the Papers had been laid before the Parliament, the Court-Party were ſo ſtrong, that both Houſes reſolved, *That timely and effectual Care had been taken, by thoſe employ'd under her Majeſty at the*

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A. 1708-9 *the Time of the intended Invasion of* Scotland, *to disappoint the Designs of her Majesty's Enemies both at home and abroad.*

7 *Anne.*

The Parliament addresses her Majesty to marry again.

Her Answer.

Her Majesty having order'd the Prayers to be left out, *for making her a happy Mother of Children*, &c. that were used on the Day of her Accession yearly; this occasion'd an Address from both Houses, *That she would not indulge her just Grief so much as to decline the Thoughts of a second Marriage.* She thank'd them for the frequent Marks they gave her of their Duty and Affection; and said, the Provision she had made for the Protestant Succession would be alwas a Proof how much she had at Heart the future Happiness of the Kingdom: But the Subject of that Address was of such a nature, that she was persuaded they did not expect a particular Answer.

Arguments against the Bill for a General Naturalization.

In this Session a Bill was brought in for the naturalizing of all Foreign Protestants; which occasion'd warm Debates: Those against it said, 1. That a Conflux of Aliens, which would probably be the Effect of such a Law, might prove dangerous to the Constitution; for they would owe Allegiance to their respective Princes, and retain a Fondness for their native Countries; and, whenever a War should break out, might prove so many Spies and Enemies: Besides, under this Pretence, the profess'd Enemies of our Establish'd Church and Religion might flock over, with design to effect their Overthrow. 2. That a general Naturalization would undoubtedly spread an universal Disgust and Jealousy throughout the Nation; particularly in those Cities and Towns that are Places of Manufacture; there having been many Complaints and Commotions in *London*, and elsewhere, on Occasion of Foreigners. 3. That

3. That the Deſign of inviting Multitudes of Aliens to ſettle here, might prove in time a farther Miſchief; for they would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but alſo of being choſen Members of Parliament; have Admiſſion into Places of Truſt and Authority; which, in Proceſs of Time, might endanger our ancient Policy and Government; and, by frequent Intermarriages, go a great way to blot out and extinguiſh the *Engliſh* Race. 4. That ancient Naturalizations, by Act of Parliament, were ſeldom or never made, but upon ſpecial Reaſons and particular Occaſions; and tho' ſome Acts have given Encouragement to Foreign Merchants and Weavers to ſettle here, it was when our Weaving-Trade and other Manufactures were inconſiderable to the Advancement they have ſince attain'd: Beſides, from the Settlement of the great Cuſtoms in *Edward* the firſt's Time, in all Acts of Parliament for Subſidies ſince paſs'd, Aliens had always been charged with an Increaſe of Cuſtoms above Natives, and a Diſcrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remark'd by the learned Chief Juſtice *Hale*, in a Tract againſt a General Naturalization. 5. That it was more than probable, that the greateſt Number that would come over would be of *poor People*, which would be of fatal Conſequence with reſpect to the many poor induſtrious Families, who would be reduced to the utmoſt Straits hereby; it being evident, that no Hands were wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lay on Hand, their Cheapneſs, and the Lowneſs of Wages now given: What then would be the Effect of ſuch an Addition? For theſe Aliens would altogether ſettle in Places of Manufacture,

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A. 1708-9 nufacture, there being no Inſtances of any of the late Refugees betaking themſelves *to the Spade, Plough, or any manner of Toil:* Secondly, it would be a very great Charge to thoſe Pariſhes wherein they would ſettle; there being now great Numbers of *French*, who, for want of Work, were relieved and in great meaſure maintain'd by the Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches and other well-diſpos'd Perſons; who, when naturaliz'd, would have Recourſe to their reſpective Pariſhes for an Allowance. 6. That a General Naturalization would, in effect, defeat the Act of Navigation, which had always been eſteem'd to conduce to the Intereſt of the Nation, by the Encouragement and Increaſe of *Engliſh* Marines, and Advance of Trade. 7. That hereby, in Proceſs of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majeſty's Subjects impoveriſh'd; for thoſe beneficial Trades of buying and ſelling by Commiſſions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would in great meaſure be ingroſs'd by Foreigners, by reaſon of their many Friends and Relations abroad: Beſides, ſuch Aliens generally living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequently eſcaping publick Taxes and Pariſh-Duties, would be able to underſell and undermine the native Merchants. 8. That hereby the Treaſure of the Nation would be exhauſted and remitted into Foreign Parts; for it might well be ſuppoſed, that thoſe that have valuable Eſtates could not, or would not, tranſport the greateſt part thereof hither; and, leaving Children and their neareſt Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a Deſign of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Proſpect of a War; an Inſtance

7 *Annæ.*

Inſtance of which we have had in the Practice of our Merchants, who, when they have got Eſtates abroad, conſtantly return home to enjoy the ſame. 9. That the Queen's Cuſtoms would hereby be conſiderably diminiſh'd; for many Statutes, which lay a greater Duty on Aliens than on Natives, would, as to this, be repeal'd. 10. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond Sea, their Correſpondents, Friends or Relations, out of Friendſhip, to the great Detriment of her Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and Trade of the native Subjects; a Practice, which was offer'd to be proved before their late Majeſties and the Lords of the Treaſury; which Reaſons did influence the Judgments of our Anceſtors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 *H.* VII. *cap.* 11. 11 *H.* VII. *c.* 14. 22 *H.* VIII. *c.* 8. 11. That the Duties of Package and Scavage of the Goods of all Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, were the indiſpenſable Right and Inheritance of the Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, let to Farm by Leaſe (wherein are about eighteen Years to come) for a Fine of 1000 *l.* and the yearly Rent of 950 *l.* and, among other Things, are by Act of Parliament charged towards the raiſing of 1000 *l. per Annum* for ever to the Orphans and Creditors of the ſaid City; which Duties would be wholly loſt, to the Prejudice of the ſaid City, and would render them incapable to ſupport the Government of the ſame. 12. and in the laſt place, That the Nation being now engaged in an expenſive, tho' a neceſſary War; Taxes high, Trade obſtructed, great Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures lay unſold, and, as the Effect thereof, the ſeveral Prices of

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making them very ſmall, many Families deſtitute of Work throughout the Kingdom; what then, at ſuch a Time as this, muſt be the Conſequence of inviting hither, by a General Naturalization, Multitudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themſelves in Trade and Manufactures?

The true Reaſon of bringing in this Bill to ſtrengthen the Enemies of the Conſtitution.

There were ſeveral ſpecious Reaſons alſo offer'd for the Bill; but that which prevailed, and was the true Reaſon of bringing it in, was, the Aſſurance they had that it would conduce to the Intereſt of Whiggiſm; for they obſerved, that the *French* Hugonots, and other Foreigners, conſtantly fell in with the Diſſenters and Enemies to the Church; that they had always given ſignal Proofs of their Love for a Republican Form of Government: They knew, that the People were diſcontented and uneaſy, under an Apprehenſion that the Ruin of the Eſtabliſhment was intended; finding the beſt Recommendation to Preferment was a Diſaffection to the Church and Monarchy: That the People could no longer be deluded; and therefore it was neceſſary to maſter the Natives, by bringing in a Flood of Foreigners, Enemies to our Conſtitution, to oppoſe them. It was ſtrange, indeed, that there ſhould ever ariſe a Set of Men, among ourſelves, that ſhould propoſe the bringing over hither the Scum of all the Earth, in order to expell the Natives, and force them to ſeek their Bread in Foreign Lands: But ſuch a Deſign there certainly was on Foot; and no wonder, that thoſe, who were at the Bottom of theſe dark Councils, induſtriouſly concealed themſelves: They knew too well what they deſerved of the Nation; and, had not the Queen thought herſelf obliged in Honour not to diſcover the Authors

of

of this pernicious Advice, they might possibly have met with their Deserts. This is a remarkable Instance how little the publick Good is consider'd, when the Interest of private Men comes in Competition with it. *A.* 1708-9 7 *Anne.*

The Severity of the Winter of 1708-9 has been already taken notice of. The *French*, to the Losses they had sustained the last Campaign, had now the additional Misfortune of being destroy'd by Famine and the Rigour of the Season: Their Crop fail'd them the last Year; and this being succeeded by a cold Winter, when they had scarce any Provisions left, Multitudes of their People perish'd; and that which no less afflicted the Court of *France* was, that the King's Revenues were exhausted; his Funds appear'd insufficient to pay the Interest of the national Debt. Mr. *Bernard*, the principal of his Bankers, and many more of his Brethren, who us'd to make Remittances of Money and foreign Payments, for the Service of that Crown, broke, and abundance of People, before in flourishing Circumstances, who had lodg'd Money in their Hands, were reduc'd to a State of Beggary. These Calamities inducing the *French* King to think of Peace in earnest, pacifick Proposals were made by his Ministers about this time to the States-General and the Duke of *Marlborough*; for his Grace remain'd in the *Netherlands* great part of this Winter, to be in Readiness, as was given out, to prevent the *French* General's surprizing the Forces of the Allies, during the Frost: But, probably, the principal Reason of the Duke's remaining on that Side the Water was, to hear what Terms the *French* Ministers would propose: For his Grace, arriving at *London* in *February*, the Belief of his having brought

The *French* make Overtures of Peace.

A. 1708-9 Offers of that nature from *France* along with him, was so universal, that both Houses agreed upon the following Address to her Majesty, on that Subject, which was presented the third of *March*; *viz.*

7 *Anne.*

An Address of both Houses thereupon.

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, " and Commons in Parliament assembled, " considering the great Expence of Blood and " Treasure, that your Majesty and your Al- " lies have been at, in prosecuting this long " War for securing the Liberties of *Europe*, " do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that " for preserving the Repose and Quiet of *Eu-* " *rope*, and preventing the ambitious Designs " of *France* for the future, your Majesty would " be pleas'd to take care, at the Conclusion " of the War, to continue and establish a good " and firm Friendship among all the Allies; " and that the *French* King may be oblig'd to " own your Majesty's Title and the Protestant " Succession, as it is establish'd by the Laws " of *Great-Britain*; and that your Allies be " engag'd to become Guarrantees of the same.

" And that your Majesty would take effec- " tual Methods, that the Pretender should be " remov'd out of the *French* Dominions, and " not suffer'd to return, to disturb your Ma- " jesty, your Heirs, or Successors in the Pro- " testant Line.

" And that, for the Security of your Maje- " sty's Dominions, the Preservation of Trade, " and the general Benefit of the Allies, your " Majesty will be graciously pleased that care " may be taken, that the Fortifications and " Harbour of *Dunkirk* may be demolish'd and " destroy'd.

Her

Her Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer, A. 1708-9
7 *Anne.*

" I am of the ſame Opinion with my two " Houſes of Parliament in the ſeveral Parti- " culars of this Addreſs; as I have alſo been " in all the other which they have made on " the ſame Subject.

" I aſſure you, no Care ſhall be wanting " on my Part to attain the Ends they have " deſir'd.

We receiv'd Advice about the ſame time, That Monſ. *Petticum*, the Miniſter of *Holſtein*, a neutral Power, had prevail'd on the States, to ſuffer the Preſident *Rouille* to come from the *French* Court to *Holland*, in order to ſettle Preliminaries with the Allies: But I ſhall defer re- A D. 1709
8 *Anne.*
lating the Succeſs of theſe Negociations, till I have finiſh'd our domeſtick Occurrences, and particularly the Proceedings of the *Britiſh* Parliament; which having paſs'd all the Acts that had been propos'd to them, the Commiſſioners, appointed by her Majeſty, came to the Houſe of Commons the twenty-firſt of *April*, and gave them the Royal Aſſent; when the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the reſt, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Being now, by the Queen's Directions, to " put an end to this Seſſion, we have it in " Command from her Majeſty, to aſſure you, " her Majeſty is extremely ſenſible of the " Zeal and Affection you have ſhewn for her " Service, and the Good of her People; and " of the Prudence and Diſpatch with which " you have compleated the important Buſineſs " of this Seſſion. The Chancellor's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.

" The

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" The Vigour and Firmneſs of your Pro-
" ceedings have already had a very good Ef-
" fect on Affairs abroad; and there is Ground
" to hope, by God's Bleſſing on her Majeſty's
" Endeavours, that this will every Day ap-
" pear more evident.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

" We are to return you in particular her
" Majeſty's Thanks, for your having pro-
" vided ſo timely and effectually, the Sup-
" plies found neceſſary to the Proſecution of
" this War; with an Augmentation of thoſe
" Forces, which in Conjunction with our Al-
" lies have, by God's Aſſiſtance, procur'd us
" the preſent Advantages over the common
" Enemy.

" Your Cheerfulneſs, in giving ſuch large
" Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready
" Advances which have been made for their
" being effectual, with ſo little Burthen to the
" People, ſhew you perfectly underſtand how
" to make a right Uſe of our paſt Succeſſes,
" and that nothing is too difficult for ſo duti-
" ful and affectionate Subjects, acting in De-
" fence of ſo good a Cauſe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Her Majeſty, through the whole Courſe
" of her Reign, having ever been deſirous to
" ſhew all poſſible Inſtances of Goodneſs and
" Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for
" the ſtrengthening the Union, and quieting
" the Minds of all her Subjects throughout
" the United Kingdom, thought fit to grant
" them an Act of Grace and free Pardon, in
" a more full and beneficial manner than hath
" been formerly us'd; not doubting but all her
" People will make a right Uſe of, and ſuit-

" able

" able Returns on their part, for ſo extraor- *A.D.*1709
" dinary an Indulgence. 8 *Anne.*

" Her Majeſty, having alſo been graciouſly " pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to the ſe- " veral Bills you have preſented during this " Seſſion, commands us to obſerve to you on " that Occaſion, that the Life and Benefit of " all Laws, how wiſely ſoever they are fram'd, " do chiefly conſiſt in a due and regular Exe- " cution of them; and therefore to exhort " you, that when you return to your Coun- " tries, you would think it indiſpenſably your " Duty, to ſet a good Example towards an " impartial and ſteady Obſervation of the " many good Laws which have been enacted " (eſpecially ſince the laſt Revolution) and " which fall within your Provinces to execute; " it being but too evident, that the Defect at " preſent attending us, is not ſo much the " Want of new Laws, as the Neglect and " diſregarding of thoſe already made.

The Statutes of the greateſt Conſequence that received the Royal Aſſent this Seſſion, beſides thoſe already recited, were, Acts paſſed.

An Act, for the Naturalization of foreign Proteſtants; whereby all Foreigners, who ſhould take the Oaths, and receive the Sacrament *in any Proteſtant Congregation* (whether of the eſtabliſh'd Church or Diſſenters) were to be deem'd natural born Subjects. All foreign Proteſtants naturaliz'd.

Two *Acts for the enlarging the Powers of Commiſſioners of Sewers in* London, *and elſewhere.* Sewers.

An Act for preſerving the Privileges of Ambaſſadors and other publick Miniſters of foreign Princes and States: Whereby it was enacted, That all Suits and Proſecutions againſt the *Muſco-* Ambaſſadors and their Servants privileg'd from Arreſts, &c.

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.* *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador and his Bail ſhould be vacated: That all Proceſs, whereby any Ambaſſador, or publick Miniſter or his Servants may be detain'd, or his or their Goods diſtrain'd, ſhall for the future be adjudg'd void; the Proſecutors be deemed Violators of the Laws of Nations, and ſuffer ſuch Penalties and corporal Puniſhment, as the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Juſtices, or any two of them ſhall determine: Provided, That no Bankrupt, putting himſelf into the Service of an Ambaſſador, *&c.* ſhall have the Benefit of this Act; nor the Servant of ſuch Ambaſſador, *&c.* unleſs his Name be regiſtred in the Secretary's Office, and tranſmitted to the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, who ſhall hang the Liſt of ſuch Servants up in ſome publick Place of their Office.

Occaſion'd by the arreſting the *Ruſſian* Ambaſſador.

This Law was occaſion'd by the arreſting his Excellency *Andrew Mattneof* the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſador, by Mr. *Morton*, a Lace-man of *Covent-Garden*, for 50 *l.* who oblig'd him to give Bail: Whereupon the Imperial, *Pruſſian*, and other foreign Miniſters applied to the Court, and demanded Satisfaction for the Affront put upon a publick Miniſter; and it was ſome time, before the Czar his Maſter would be appeaſed, who thought Hanging the mildeſt Puniſhment the Government could inflict on theſe Violators of the Laws of Nations; and was ſurpriz'd to find the Queen was not veſted with Power to gratify him in this reſpect.

Libraries Parochial.

An Act, for the better Preſervation of Parochial Libraries in that Part of Great-Britain *call'd* England: Whereby it is enacted, That ſuch Libraries ſhall be preſerv'd for the Uſes given by the Founder, and his Orders and Directions obſerv'd: That every Incumbent ſhall

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ſhall give Security to the Ordinary, to preſerve the ſame, and obſerve the Orders of the Founders: And, if any Book be taken away, the Incumbent, or any other Perſon, may bring an Action in the Name of the Ordinary, and recover treble Damages: The Ordinary, Archdeacon, &c. may enquire into the State of ſuch Libraries in their Viſitations, and appoint Perſons to view them: Every new Incumbent to make a Catalogue of ſuch Libraries at his Induction or Admiſſion, which he ſhall keep and deliver to the Ordinary, to be regiſter'd in his Court. The proper Ordinary, with the Donor, if living, and, after his Death, the Ordinary alone, may make new Rules and Orders for governing the Library, but not contrary to the Rules of the Donor. A Juſtice of Peace may grant his Warrant, to ſearch for any Book taken out of ſuch Library, and order it to be reſtor'd.

Wagers concerning the Continuance of the War.

An Act to prevent laying of Wagers relating to the Publick. By this Act, all Wagers relating to the then War, and all Policies of Aſſurance, for Payment of Money on any Contingency relating thereto, were made void; and all Perſons concerned therein, were to forfeit double the Sum hazarded.

This was occaſioned by the Diſputes at this time, Whether the War would ever be at an end, unleſs the Miniſtry was alter'd.

Fire.

An Act for making more effectual the Act for the better preventing Miſchiefs that may happen by Fire. This Act gives Authority to the Pariſhioners, to provide Engines for extinguiſhing Fires, and aſſeſs the Inhabitants to pay for them: Contains further, Rules for building, to prevent Fires; and provides, that no Perſon ſhall diſtil or boil Turpentine, nor draw any

Diſtillers of Turpentine.

A.D. 1709 Oil of Turpentine and Roſin, by diſtilling common Turpentine; nor boil above ten Gallons of Oil and Turpentine together, in any Work-houſe contiguous to another Building, in *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or *Southwark*, but what ſhall be diſtant at leaſt fifty Foot; except Houſes already built for the ſame Trade in *Southwark*, and except *Daniel Tombes*'s Still-Houſe at *Holborn-Bridge*, on Pain of an hundred Pounds: (*This Clauſe was occaſioned by ſeveral Fires that happened about that time by ſuch Stills.*)

8 *Anne.*

Advowſons. *An Act to preſerve the Rights of Patrons to Advowſons.*

Infants. *An Act to enable Infants, who are ſeiz'd of Eſtates in Fee, in Truſt, or by Way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of ſuch Eſtates:* By this Act any Perſon, under One and Twenty Years of Age, may, by the Direction of the Courts of *Chancery* or *Exchequer*, upon the Petition of him for whom ſuch Infant ſhall be ſeiz'd in Truſt, or of the Mortgagor, or of the Guardian of the Infant, or of the Perſon entitled to the Money ſecured on the Lands in Mortgage to the Infant, or of the Equity of Redemption, convey ſuch Lands as the ſaid Court ſhall direct, which ſhall be as good as if the Infant were of full Age:——An Infant, being Truſtee or Mortgagee only, may be compelled, by an Order of either of the ſaid Courts, to make ſuch Conveyance as Truſtees or Mortgagees of full Age are compellable to convey, or aſſign their Truſts and Eſtates.

Deeds and Wills regiſter'd in *Middleſex.* *An Act for the publick regiſtring of Deeds, Wills, and other Incumbrances on Lands, &c. in the County of* Middleſex, *after the* 29th *of September*, 1709. By this Act, no Sale, Alienation, or Incumbrance on Lands or Tenements,

ments, are good, without being regiſter'd as the Act directs. A.D. 1709

8 *Anne.*

An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms. By this Act, High-Treaſon and Miſpriſion of Treaſon are made the ſame in *Scotland*, as in *England*, and to be try'd there in like manner as Treaſons are try'd in *England*; and it is enacted, that no Perſons ſhall be liable to Torture in *Scotland* for the future: Jury-men, on Trials for Treaſon, to have forty Shillings *per Annum* for Life: Several Offences that were Treaſon in *Scotland*, to be puniſhed as Felony for the future: After the Death of the Pretender, no Attainder for Treaſon ſhall diſinherit the Heir, or prejudice any other Perſon but the Offender during his natural Life, and after the Pretender's Death: A Copy of the Indictment for Treaſon, and a Liſt of the Witneſſes proving it, and the Names and Additions of the Jury, ſhall be delivered to the Party indicted ten Days before the Trial.

Union improved. Treaſons the ſame in *Scotland* as *England*. Torture taken away in *Scotland*. None to be diſinherited for the Treaſon of his Anceſtor after the Pretender's Death. A Liſt of the Witneſſes and of the Jury to be given the Party accuſed.

An Act for the Queen's moſt gracious, general and free Pardon; in which almoſt all Offences are excepted, unleſs thoſe that the Miniſtry might be ſuppoſed to be guilty of; and poſſibly the Act was made chiefly to ſkreen them in caſe of a Change in the Adminiſtration, which the Conduct of ſome of them no doubt induced them to apprehend.

PARDON for the Miniſtry chiefly.

An Act for the encouraging the bringing in of foreign Coins and Plate to be coin'd; and for making Proviſion for the Mints in Scotland.

Coin. *Scotland.*

An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to agree for ſuch Lands and Tenements as are proper to be purchaſed, for the better fortifying of Portſmouth, Chatham, *and* Harwich.

Portſmouth &c.

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It was resolved in the House of Lords this Session, That no Peer of *Great Britain* should have a Vote, in the Election of the sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, to sit in the House of Lords.

Peers of *Great Britain* no Vote for the 16 *Scots* Peers.

It was also resolved, That the eldest Sons of the *Scots* Peers should be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.

Eldest Sons of *Scots* Peers excluded the House of Commons.

During this Session, *viz.* the 11th of *January* 1708-9, *George Brudenel*, Earl of *Cardigan*, renounced Popery, and qualified himself to sit in the House of Peers.

E. of *Cardigan* turns Protestant.

About the same time, *viz.* the 22d of *January*, the Commons sent the Duke of *Marlborough* Thanks for his signal Services the preceding Campaign as far as *Brussels*, where his Grace resided good part of this Winter; and he received the Thanks of the House of Peers on the same Occasion, at his coming from *Flanders*, the 1st of *March*.

Thanks of both Houses to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

He arrives from *Flanders*.

Soon after his Grace's Arrival, *viz.* in the beginning of *April*, the following Promotion of General Officers was made: His Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, and Major-General *Webb*, were made Lieutenant-Generals; the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Sir *Richard Temple*, and the Earl of *Stairs*, Major-Generals; and Colonel *Lalo*, Brigadier-General; and, in the beginning of *May*, the Major-Generals *Cadogan*, *Mordaunt*, and *Palmes*, were made Lieutenant-Generals; and Brigadier *Ogilby*, Major-General.

General Officers preferr'd.

Sir *Edward Seymour* dies. He had sat in Parliament near 50 Years.

During this Session of Parliament, died Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bart. a leading Man in the House of Commons for near fifty Years: He had been several times Speaker of the House, a Privy-Counsellor, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, *&c.* But, what was most to his Honour, always zealous for the Constitu-

tion

tion in Church and State, which ever Side prevailed; and never byaſs'd by Places or Penſions to betray the Intereſt of his Country, or even to connive at it in others. *A.D.* 1709 — 8 *Anne.*

During this Seſſion, her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint a third Secretary of State for *Great Britain*, whoſe Province was the Kingdom of *Scotland:* His Grace the Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover* being the firſt who had the Honour of bearing that Office. A 3d Secretary of State, Duke of *Queenſberry.*

There being a great Scarcity of Corn in *France* this Year, the *Dutch*, in order to diſtreſs the Enemy, publiſhed a Placart, prohibiting all neutral Ships, carrying any Corn to *France*, or the Dominions of *Spain*, in the Poſſeſſion of King *Philip:* And, on the 28th of *April* 1709, an Order of Council of the ſame Tenor was publiſhed in *England*; declaring, that all Corn, that ſhould be taken by the Ships of the Confederates going thither, ſhould be ſeized, and condemned as lawful Prize. A Proclamation alſo iſſued about the ſame time, prohibiting all Plays, Gaming-Booths, and Muſick-Booths, at *May-Fair* in the Pariſh of *St. Martin's in the Fields.* And thus, having related ſuch Occurrences as happened in the Year 1708, and the beginning of the Year 1709, I proceed, as uſual, to make ſome Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory during that Period: This Prelate entertains us in the firſt place with a Summary of the ſeveral Actions of the Campaign, which the Reader having already ſeen more at large, I ſhall examine chiefly the domeſtick Occurrences he relates; and, I perceive, he agrees with what has been already obſerved, that the Prince of *Denmark* was in the Tory Intereſt: That he was a virtuous Prince, mild and gentle, well read

A Famine in *France*. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* prohibit the carrying any Corn thither.

A Proclamation for ſuppreſſing Plays and Gaming-Booths at *May-Fair*.

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

His Character of the Prince of *Denmark*.

*A.D.*1709 read in Mathematicks, and had travelled through moſt Countries in *Europe*: That he had ſhewn himſelf a brave Man both in the Wars of *Denmark* and *Ireland*; was bred to the Sea, and had gained ſome Credit in maritime Affairs; and yet, with all theſe Qualifications, the Biſhop thinks *he was unfit for the Poſt of Lord High-Admiral, becauſe he underſtood little of the Matter, and was fatally led by thoſe who had Credit with him; inſomuch, that great Errors were committed in the Conduct of our maritime Affairs, and great Misfortunes had followed on them, which were imputed to the Prince's Eaſineſs, and to his Favourites ill Miſmanagements and bad Deſigns: That this drew a heavy Load on the Prince, and made his Death the leſs lamented.*

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Remarks on *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

Thus has the Biſhop given the Prince a very deſirable Character, and two or three Lines afterwards deſtroyed it again; ſuch is the Force of Malice and Prejudice: Every body was ſo well acquainted with the Virtues of this Prince, that our Author was under a Neceſſity of confeſſing them: But he was a Tory, that is, he would not be governed by our Author and his Friends; and therefore he thought it neceſſary to beſpatter him, and detract from thoſe ſhining Virtues he could not conceal: But, how ridiculous is it, after the Biſhop has told us that the Prince was brave and virtuous, verſed in the Mathematicks and maritime Affairs, and had gained a Reputation in thoſe Matters, to affirm, that he was unfit for the Poſt of High-Admiral, and underſtood little of it? This is, in ſhort, to affirm, that he did, and did not underſtand maritime Affairs; that he was, and was not qualified for his Poſt: Which kind of Contradictions

He contradicts himſelf.

tions are very common with this Reverend Writer: But we may add another Reaſon, which the old Lord *Haverſham* mentioned, as conſiderable as any of the former, for the conſtituting the Prince Lord High-Admiral; namely, that he was the Queen's Conſort, and conſequently muſt be ſuppoſed *more faithful to her and the Nation's Intereſt*, and not ſo eaſily drawn into wrong Meaſures by deſigning Stateſmen, as another Subject might be: And, indeed, this was our Author's and the Whigs Quarrel with him; that he was not eaſily influenced by them, and would not be made their Tool if he could avoid it; tho' it is but too certain, that the Miniſters, who oppoſed him, had a greater Influence on Affairs, than either the Queen or Prince deſired they ſhould, for a conſiderable Time: And, as the Lord *Haverſham* ſaid in the Houſe of Lords, and frequently rung it in their Ears, *That, if any falſe Steps had been in the Conduct of Sea-Affairs, it was to be imputed to the Influence of ſome popular Miniſters, and not to the Prince: The* MINISTRY *were the Authors of our Misfortunes; and, without a Change of the Miniſtry, all other Remedies would be ineffectual: This is the Subſtance of ſeveral of that noble Lord's Speeches, which are ſtill extant.* Which will, no doubt, induce Poſterity to acquit the Prince of *Denmark* of being the Occaſion of thoſe Loſſes we ſuffered while he bore the Title of Admiral, notwithſtanding the malicious Suggeſtions of this Chriſtian Biſhop: There is no doubt but the Prince would have been glad to have protected our Trade in all its Branches, and have cleared the Sea of Privateers; but if the Money, that ſhould have been raiſed and applied to the building or fitting

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Remarks on *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

*A.D.*1709 ting out Ships, was employed in maintaining vaſt Armies at Land in foreign Countries (which has always been deſtructive to this Kingdom) how was it poſſible for the Prince to prevent the Loſſes complained of? The Misfortune was, that from the beginning of theſe Wars, we attended more to the Land than the Sea-Service: We never hear of any Want of Men or Money to maintain our Superiority in *Flanders:* That fond Perſuaſion that we ſhould be able to penetrate into the Heart of *France*, and even conquer that Kingdom in *one Year more* (which we were perſuaded to believe, at the beginning of every Campaign for ſeven Years together) induced us to exert ourſelves beyond our Strength as often; and was not only the Occaſion of our Loſſes at Sea, but of that great and inſupportable Debt the Nation incurr'd in that Reign.

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The Biſhop proceeds to applaud our Happineſs, in that the Earl of *Pembroke* was now advanced to the Poſt of Lord High-Admiral, who was already Lord-Preſident of the Council, and Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but it was ſtill more happy, that the Earl of *Wharton* ſucceeded him in the Government of *Ireland*, *and the Lord* Somers *as Preſident of the Council: The great Capacity, and inflexible Integrity of Lord* Somers, *would have made his Promotion to this Poſt very acceptable to the Whigs at any Juncture; but it was more particularly ſo at this time, it being expected that Propoſitions for a general Peace would be quickly made; and this Lord was not to be impoſed on by falſe Colours*, &c.

His Encomium on Lord *Somers.*

From whence the Biſhop would inſinuate, that the Tories would have been glad of a Peace upon any Terms; but that thoſe good Patriots,

Patriots the Whigs would admit of none, but what was safe and honourable: But, as I have shewn before that the Enemy long since offer'd us *all* that we proposed to gain by the Grand Alliance; surely, when Men come to consider calmly and impartially, they will be of Opinion, that it was not only impolitick, but barbarous and inhuman, to continue the War after these Ends might *all* have been obtained: And, after all, what should we have gained by conquering *France*, if the thing had been feasible? We might have impoverish'd the Nation still more; but what could we have expected from it, besides being made a Province to *France*, as the lesser Kingdom ever is to the greater upon a Union? But it was the Interest of private Men, and not of the publick, to continue the War, or it had been happily ended seven Years before it was.

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Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

The Bishop adds, p. 516, *The present Ministry was now wholly such as gave entire Content to all who wish'd well to our Affairs*; which needs no Explanation: And, p. 517, he says very honestly, *That Things went on in both Houses according to the Directions given at Court* (a great Character of the two Houses!) *All Elections were judg'd in Favour of Whigs and Courtiers; but with so much Partiality, that those, who had formerly made loud Complaints of the Injustice of the Tories in determining Elections, were not so much as out of Countenance, when they were reproach'd for doing the same thing.* In which I shall not contradict this Right Reverend Writer; but I cannot be of Opinion with him, that we ought to applaud our Happiness in falling into such Hands, as he is pleased to do a few Lines before.

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The Biſhop relates, p. 519, That the chief Miniſters at Court ſeem'd to have laid it down for a Maxim, not to be departed from, *To look carefully to Elections in* Scotland; *that the Members return'd from thence might be in an entire Dependance on them, and be either Whigs or Tories, as they ſhould ſhift Sides.*

Remarks on *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

It is obſervable, that the Miniſtry were Whigs at this Time, by the Biſhop's own Confeſſion; and he ſeems to ſuggeſt, that they would be either Whigs or Tories, as their Intereſt led them: But I never heard, that ever any Tory of Principles laid it down as a Maxim, *To make the Members for* Scotland *entirely dependent on the Court.* This was wholly a Stratagem of the Whigs, and they ought to have the Honour of it.

The Court deſign to make the Members for *Scotland* dependent on them.

We learn from this Prelate, the ſame Page 519, That many of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland* were brought Priſoners to *London*, at the Time of the intended Invaſion; but there was no Evidence at all againſt them; ſo they were diſmiſs'd, and ſent back to *Scotland*: That, as nothing beſides Preſumptions lay againſt them, the bringing them up to *London* at ſuch a Charge, and under ſuch Diſgrace, was much cenſured.

Scots Noblemen and others impriſon'd to prevent their Election.

Every body knows, that this was done with a View of preventing theſe Noblemen and Gentlemen from being elected, or giving their Votes at the Election of Parliament, which was then at hand; and Revenge poſſibly might be another Inducement, as our Author ſuggeſts.

The Biſhop, treating of the Debates on the Bill that paſs'd this Seſſion, and already recited, for making the Laws relating to Treaſon the ſame in *Scotland* as in *England*, and for regulating

gulating Trials in the ſame manner there as here; lets us into the Method of Trials in *Scotland* before this Alteration; which being a Curioſity that ſome Gentlemen may be deſirous of ſeeing, I ſhall take the Liberty to tranſcribe the Paragraph. *A.D.* 1709 — 8 *Anne.*

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709. His Account of Trials in *Scotland* before the Union.

He ſays, p. 521, That this Law chang'd the whole Method of Proceedings in *Scotland*. The former Way there was: The Queen's Advocate ſign'd a Citation of the Perſons, ſetting forth the ſpecial Matter of High Treaſon of which they were accuſed: This was to be deliver'd to them, together with the Names of the Witneſſes, fifteen Days before the Trial: When the Jury was impannel'd, no peremptory Challenges were allow'd; Reaſons were to be offer'd with every Challenge; and, if the Court admitted them, they were to be proved immediately: Then the Matter of the Charge, which is there called the *Relevancy of the Libel*, was to be argued by Lawyers, Whether the Matter, ſuppoſe it ſhould be proved, did amount to High Treaſon, or not? This was to be determined by a Sentence of the Court call'd the *Interloquitur*; and the Proof of the Fact was not till then to be made: Of that the Jury had the Cognizance. Anciently the Verdict went with the Majority, the Number being fifteen; but, by a late Act, the Verdict was to be given upon the Agreement of two-third Parts of the Jury: In the Sentence, the Law did not limit the Judges to a certain Form; but they could aggravate the Puniſhment, or moderate it, according to the Circumſtances of the Caſe. All this Method was to be ſet aſide; a Grand Jury was to find the Bill, the Judges were only to regulate Proceedings, and to declare what the Law was; and the whole Matter of the In-

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.*

dictment was to be left entirely to the Jury, who were to be twelve, and all to agree in their Verdict.

Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

In one Particular the Forms in *Scotland* were much preferable to those in *England:* The Depositions of the Witnesses were taken indeed by Word of Mouth, but were writ out; and, after that, were sign'd by the Witnesses: They were sent into the Jury; and these were made a part of the Record. This was very slow and tedious; but the Jury, by this means, was more certainly possess'd of the Evidence, and the Matter was more clearly delivered down to Posterity; whereas the Records in *England* are very defective, and give no Light to an Historian that peruses them.

This good Bishop of the Church of *England* acknowledges, p. 525, That he was zealous for that pernicious Bill (which has been since repealed) *for naturalizing all Foreign Protestants*; and particularly for that Clause of it, that makes the taking the Oaths and receiving the Sacrament, *in any dissenting Meeting-house*, a sufficient Qualification for Naturalization; but rightly observes, *That all those who appeared for this large and comprehensive Way, were reproach'd for their Coldness and Indifference in the Concerns of the Church, in which our Author had a large Share*; and with a great deal of Reason. When the real Design of the Bill was to propagate Schism and Divisions both in Church and State, one would not have expected to have found a Bishop of the Church of *England* in such a Project: But the Bishop of *Chester*, he says, spoke as zealously against the Bill as he did for it; resolving to distinguish himself as a Zealot of that which was called *High Church*; that is, he scorn'd to betray

tray that Church he was a true Father of, and was conſcious he ought to protect: He would not be concern'd in a Plot to deliver up the Flock under his Care to be devoured by Wolves. *A.D.* 1709. 8 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1708, and part of 1709.

He obſerves, in the laſt place, p. 525, That the Convocation was ſummon'd and return'd with the Parliament, but prorogued from time to time, and never ſuffer'd to ſit; whereby, ſays this meek Apoſtle, a Stop was put to the factious Temper of thoſe who ſtudied to recommend themſelves by embroiling the Church: So ſtrangely do the Learned differ in their Opinions; this Biſhop looking upon an Aſſembly of the Biſhops and Clergy of the Church of *England* as deſtructive to Religion and the Church; while others are of Opinion, that no Church or Society can ſubſiſt long, where there are no Councils or Aſſemblies of the Members ſuffer'd to meet and conſult of their Affairs.

I have already mention'd Monſieur *Rouille*'s being ſent to *Holland* by the *French* King, to propoſe Preliminaries for a Treaty of Peace, the latter End of *February*; in which he ſucceeded ſo well, that the States and this *French* Miniſter were in a manner agreed; of which the Emperor and her *Britiſh* Majeſty being inform'd, Prince *Eugene* was ſent to *Holland* by the Emperor, and arrived at the *Hague* the 27th of *March*; as did the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Part of *Great Britain*, the 8th of *April*: His Grace, finding that the *French* made very ſpecious Offers, and in a manner granted whatever the Allies could ask, return'd to *England* again, to conſult the Miniſters there; not caring to take the whole Burthen of that Negotiation upon him, in which he Conferences of Peace at the *Hague*.

diſco-

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.* discover'd his usual Caution and Prudence; for, as he was General of the Army, and had so great an Interest in continuing the War, he well foresaw, that if he took upon him to reject the advantageous Offers made by the *French*, his Enemies would insinuate, he was govern'd by private Views: And, on the other hand, should any thing be found in the Articles prejudicial to *Britain*, as he was *sole* Plenipotentiary on the Part of her Majesty, the Odium of it would naturally fall on him: He did not therefore only take the Opinion of the rest of the Ministry, before he return'd to *Holland*, but took over the Lord *Townshend* with him, as Joint-Plenipotentiary at the intended Treaty; a noble young Lord, that he knew would pay due Regard to the Opinion and Experience of the General: And, thus prepared and arm'd against the Cavils of his Enemies, he return'd to the *Hague*, accompanied by the Lord *Townshend*, the middle of *May*; where they found the Marquis of *Torcy*, Secretary of State to the *French* King, lately arrived to give the last Hand to the Negotiation.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Ld *Townshend* Plenipotentiaries.

These Gentlemen, together with the Ministers of the rest of the Powers engaged in War, having debated the Terms of a General Peace for some time, on the 28th of *May*, agreed on Preliminaries of the following Tenor:

The Preliminary Articles of Peace.

I. "A firm and lasting Peace, and perpetual Alliance, shall be establish'd between "his Imperial Majesty and his Allies, the "Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General, *&c.* on one Part, and the most Christian King on the other.

II. "To attain which good End, Preliminary Articles are agreed upon, to serve for the "Founda-

" Foundation of the Treaties of a General Peace. A.D. 1709

8 *Anne.*

III. " The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall acknowledge King *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, " and of the Territories dependent on that " Crown, except what is to be given to the " Crown of *Portugal*, the Duke of *Savoy*, " and the States-General.

IV. " And foraſmuch as the Duke of *Anjou* is in Poſſeſſion of *Spain*, *&c.* 'tis agreed " that the Treaties to be made ſhall be finiſh'd in the Term of two Months, to begin from the 1ſt Day of *June* next, if poſſible; during which Time *Sicily* ſhall be " put into the Hands of King *Charles*, and " the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall depart out of the " Limits of *Spain*; and if, before that Time, " the Duke of *Anjou* do not conſent to the " Execution of this Agreement, the moſt " Chriſtian King, with the ſtipulating Princes " and States, ſhall take proper Meaſures, that " it may have entire Effect; that all *Europe* " may ſpeedily enjoy perfect Tranquillity.

V. " The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall, within " two Months, withdraw all the Forces he has " in *Spain*, *Sicily*, and in other Parts of the " *Spaniſh* Dominions in *Europe*, and from the " *Indies*, as ſoon as poſſible; promiſing not " to ſend henceforward to the Duke of *Anjou*, " or his Adherents, any Succour whatſoever.

VI. " The Monarchy of *Spain* ſhall remain " entire to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; none of its " Parts ſhall be diſmember'd, nor the ſaid " Monarchy, in whole or in part, be united " to that of *France*; nor ſhall one and the " ſame Prince of the Houſe of *France* ever become Sovereign thereof: No King, who " ſhall reign in *France*, ſhall ever reign in " *Spain*;

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" *Spain*; or acquire, within the Extent of the " ſaid Monarchy, any Towns, Places, or " Countries, in any Part of it, eſpecially in the " *Netherlands*, under any pretence whatſo- " ever.

VII. " Particularly and ſpecially *France* " ſhall never become poſſeſs'd of the *Spaniſh* " *Indies*, nor ſend any Ship thither to exerciſe " Commerce, under any pretence whatſo- " ever.

VIII. " His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty con- " ſents to deliver up to his Imperial Majeſty " the City and Citadel of *Strasburgh*, in the " Condition they are now in, with the Fort " *Kehl*, *&c.* and one hundred Pieces of Braſs " Cannon; which ſhall be deliver'd up im- " mediately after the Ratifications of the Em- " peror and the Empire ſhall be exchanged at " the *Hague*.

IX. " The Town of *Briſac*, and all its Ter- " ritories, ſhall be reſtored to his Imperial " Majeſty, and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, with " all its Dependencies and Stores, by the End " of *June* next; to be enjoy'd by his Imperial " Majeſty as his own Property.

X. " The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy " *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the " Treaty of *Munſter*, without extending the " ſaid Right to the Prejudice of the Rights " and Prerogatives belonging to the ten Im- " perial Cities ſeated therein, except the Town " of *Landau*, the Property whereof ſhall be- " long to the Emperor and Empire.

XI. " The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe " to be demoliſh'd, at his own Expence, the " fortified Places he has on the *Rhine* between " *Baſil* and *Philipsburgh*; namely, *Hunningen*, " *New Briſac*, and *Fort Louis*.

XII.

XII. "*Rhinfelts* to be poſſeſs'd by the "Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel.* *A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.*

XIII. "The Clauſe in the Treaty of *Ryſ-* "*wick*, about Religion, ſhall be referr'd to "the Negotiation of Peace.

XIV. "The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall ac- "knowledge the Queen of *Great-Britain.*

XV. "He ſhall alſo acknowledge the Suc- "ceſſion of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, in "the Proteſtant Line, as it is ſettled by Acts "of Parliament.

XVI. "The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall de- "liver up to the Crown of *Great-Britain* what "*France* poſſeſſes in *Newfoundland*; and all "Places, taken by either the *Engliſh* or *French* "in the *Indies*, during this War, ſhall be re- "ſtor'd.

XVII. "His ſaid Majeſty promiſes to cauſe "all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, its Har- "bour and Ryſbanks, to be raz'd and fill'd up "at his own Expence; ſo that one half of the "Fortifications ſhall be raz'd, and one half "of the Harbour fill'd up within two Months, "and the other half within two Months more, "never to be rebuilt.

XVIII. "The Perſon, who calls himſelf "King of *Great-Britain*, ſhall depart out of "*France*, and retire into ſuch Country as by "the enſuing Treaty ſhall be agreed on.

XIX. "Care ſhall be taken to ſettle a Trea- "ty of Commerce with *Great-Britain.*

XX. "As to the King of *Portugal*, the "moſt Chriſtian King ſhall conſent, That he "ſhall enjoy all the Advantages ſtipulated in "his favour by the Treaties between him and "his Allies.

XXI. "His Majeſty ſhall acknowledge "the King of *Pruſſia.*

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XXII. " And as to the States-General, he " ſhall yield and make over to them the Places " of *Furnes*, *Menin*, *Ypres*, and its Dependen- " cies; *Liſle*, with its Caſtellany (*Doway* and " its Government excepted) *Conde* and *Mau-* " *bege* with all their Dependencies, in the Con- " dition they are at preſent, to ſerve, with the " reſt of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, for the Bar- " rier of the States; upon which they may " agree with King *Charles*, as well with regard " to the Garriſons the States ſhall maintain " therein, as to all other Things in the *Spa-* " *niſh* Netherlands; and particularly as to " their having the Soveraignty of the upper " Quarter of *Guelderland*.

XXIII. " The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall " deliver up all the Towns and Places he has " poſſeſs'd himſelf of in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, " in the Condition they are now in, with their " Cannon, Stores, *&c.*

XXIV. " He promiſes, not to remove any " Cannon, Artillery or Ammunition out of " the Towns to be reſtor'd.

XXV. " He ſhall grant the States-Gene- " ral, in relation to their Commerce, what is " ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

XXVI. " His Majeſty ſhall acknowledge " the ninth Electorate.

XXVII. " The Duke of *Savoy* ſhall be " reinſtated in the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of " *Savoy*, the Country of *Nice*, and all other " Places belonging to him; and alſo the King " ſhall conſent, That he ſhall enjoy all the " Territories yielded to him by the Emperor.

XXVIII. " The King ſhall make over to " the Duke of *Savoy*, the Towns of *Exilles*, " *Feneſtrelles*, and *Chaumont*, together with

" the

" the Valley of *Pragelas*, and all that lies on *A.D.*1709
" this side the *Genevre*. 8 *Anne.*

XXIX. " As to the late Electors of *Co-*
" *logne* and *Bavaria*, their Pretensions shall
" be referr'd to the Negociations of the Peace;
" and the Decrees issued, with respect to the
" *Upper Palatinate*, in favour of the Count
" *Palatine*, shall remain; as also what has been
" done in favour to the Imperial Town of
" *Donawart*, and others; and the Garrisons
" plac'd in *Huy*, *Liege* and *Bonne*, shall re-
" main till Agreement be made with the Em-
" peror and the Empire.

XXX. " And for removing all Doubts
" touching the Execution of the said Articles,

XXXI. " 'Tis agreed, That the further
" Demands to be made by the Emperor, the
" Queen of *Great-Britain*, the States, and the
" *French* King, shall not interrupt the Cessa-
" tion of Arms.

XXXII. " The Empire, the four Asso-
" ciated Circles, the King of *Portugal*, the
" King of *Prussia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and
" the other Allies, shall be free to make in the
" Congress such Demands, besides what is
" here granted, as they shall think fit.

XXXIII. " The general Negociation shall
" be finish'd, if possible, within two Months.

XXXIV. " A Cessation of Arms between
" the Armies of all the Parties at War, shall
" commence every where, as soon as the Con-
" clusion of the Articles shall come to the
" Knowledge of the said Parties.

XXXV. " The most Christian King pro-
" mises to deliver up *Namur*, *Mons*, and
" *Charleroy*, the 15th of *June* next; *Luxem-*
" *burg*, *Conde*, *Tournay*, and *Maubege*, in fif-
" teen Days after: *Newport*, *Furnes*, *Fort*

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" *Knocque*, and *Ypres*, before the 15th of *July*; " and before the Expiration of thoſe two " Months, to raze and fill up the Fortifica- " tions and Haven of *Dunkirk*.

XXXVI. " The King promiſes to execute " all that has been ſtipulated for the Allies, " within two Months after the Concluſion of " the Treaty.

XXXVII. " In caſe the King of *France* " executes all that is above mentioned; and " that the whole Monarchy of *Spain* be deli- " ver'd up and yielded to King *Charles*, within " the limited Time, 'tis agreed, That the Ceſ- " ſation of Arms between the Parties at War " ſhall continue till the Concluſion of the " Peace.

XXXVIII. " That all this be the Baſis and " Foundation of the Treaties of Peace to be " made; which ſhall be drawn up in the moſt " ample Form, *&c.*

XXXIX. " The Ratifications of theſe Pre- " liminary Articles ſhall be exchang'd, on the " part of the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the " States, by the 15th of *June* next: On the " part of the Emperor, by the firſt of *July*; " and upon the Delivery of the Ratifications " of the Queen and the States, the Evacuation " of the Towns above-mentioned, and the " Demolition of *Dunkirk*, ſhall immediately " be ſet about, and perform'd out of hand: " The like Execution, in favour of the Em- " peror and King *Charles*, ſhall commence af- " ter the Ratification of the Emperor, *&c.*

XL. " And, to haſten the Concluſion of a " general Peace, 'tis agreed, That the Congreſs " ſhall begin at the *Hague*, on the 15th of *June* " next. Done at the *Hague*, *May* the 28th, " 1709.

The

A.D. 1709
8 *Anne.*

The Plenipotentiaries of the Allies having signed these Preliminaries, the twenty-eighth of *May*, those of *France* declared, they had no Directions to sign them: However, the Marquis of *Torcy* said, he would lay them before his Master the most Christian King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification; and that he would acquaint Prince *Eugene* with his Majesty's Resolution, by the fourth of next Month, and then set out for *France*; from whence he sent an Answer according to his Promise: Wherein he told the Prince, That his Majesty found it impossible for him to accept these Terms; and therefore had sent Orders to Monsieur *Rouille*, to notify the same to the Potentates engag'd in the War; and that it was to be hoped that more favourable Terms would present for the establishing a Peace so necessary for all *Europe*.

The *French* refuse to sign the Preliminaries.

And Monsieur *Rouille* accordingly acquainted the Ministers of the Allies, that unless they would agree to some Alterations in the Preliminary Articles, his Master could not consent to them: To which the Ministers of the Allies answer'd, That they would not recede from any of the Articles agreed to; and that, if his Master did not think fit to accept them, neither would the Allies think themselves bound by them; and Monsieur *Rouille* immediately received an Intimation, that he should depart from the *Hague*, which he did the ninth of *June* following.

Upon the breaking off of this Treaty, the *French* King sent Circular Letters to the Governors of the respective Provinces in his Dominions, wherein he told them, That, in order to restore Peace, he would have accepted Conditions very opposite to the Security of his Frontier

The *French* King's Reasons for breaking off this Treaty.

*A.D.*1709 tier Provinces; but, that the greater Desire he had shewn to dissipate those Umbrages his
8 *Anne.* Enemies affected to have of his Power and Designs, the more they multiplied their Pretensions; and they had let him see, that they had no other Intention, than to enlarge, at the Expence of his Crown, the States bordering upon *France*, and to open to themselves easy Ways, to penetrate into the Heart of his Kingdom, as often as it would suit with their Interests to begin a new War: That they would give him but two Months, to execute his Part of the Treaty; and during that Time they would oblige him to deliver up the Places they demanded of him in *Alsace* and the *Low-Countries*, and the demolishing those they had insisted on; refusing on their parts to enter into any other Engagements, than the Suspension of all Acts of Hostility till the first of *August*; and reserving to themselves a Liberty of acting then by Force of Arms, if his Grandson refus'd to evacuate the *Spanish* Dominions, whereof he had for nine Years been acknowledg'd King: That such a Suspension would have been more dangerous to him than War itself; for so soon as the Suspension had been expired, his Enemies would have attack'd him under those new Advantages they would have reap'd from the Towns into which he himself had introduc'd them: And he expresses much Resentment, that the Confederates should suggest to him the joining his Forces with theirs, to compel his Grandson to descend the *Spanish* Throne. He said, The Thought of engaging him in such an Alliance, was inhuman: And although the Tenderness he had for his People was as hearty as for his own Children; and tho' he bore a Part in all the Ills his faithful Subjects underwent

went by the War, and had manifeſted to all *Europe* his ſincere Deſires that they might enjoy Peace; he was ſatisfied they would themſelves oppoſe the Acceptance of it, on Conditions ſo oppoſite to Juſtice and the Honour of the *French* Nation. *A.D.* 1709 8 *Anne.*

And as he repos'd his Confidence in the Protection of God, hoping that the Purity of his Intentions would draw down the Divine Bleſſing on his Arms; ſo he had wrote to his Biſhops, to excite again fervent Prayers in their reſpective Dioceſes; and he directed the ſeveral Governours, to acquaint his People within the Extent of their reſpective Governments, That they would have enjoy'd Peace, if it had been in his Power, to have procur'd them a Good they wiſh'd for with ſo much Reaſon; but which muſt be obtained by new Efforts; ſince the many Conceſſions he had made, were of no Effect towards the reſtoring the publick Tranquillity.

As fruitleſs as theſe Negociations were in reſpect to the ſeveral Nations engag'd in the preſent War, there is no doubt to be made but ſome Stateſmen on both Sides gained their Ends. There were ſome Miniſters on the part of the Allies, 'tis ſaid, that dreaded nothing more than Peace; and theſe found their Account in inſiſting on ſuch Terms as they knew would never be granted. On the other hand, *France*, that was reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs by Famine, and a rigorous Winter that followed it, and ſaw at the ſame time ſo formidable a Power on her Frontiers, gain'd her Ends by granting one Demand after another, till ſhe had ſpun out the Time to the middle of Summer almoſt; whereby ſhe had an Opportunity of recruiting her broken Troops,

and

*A.D.*1709 and repleniſhing her exhauſted Stores: And then ſhe gave the Allies to underſtand, That the Grand Monarch was not yet fallen ſo low as to ſubmit to theſe hard Preliminaries.

8 *Anne.*

The Campaign in *Flanders.*

But whatever were the Views of *France* or of ſome deſigning Stateſmen among the Allies, the *French* Miniſters were no ſooner returned, but both Armies prepared to take the Field. The *French* poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Camp naturally ſtrong, and threw up ſuch Intrenchments, that the Allies did not think fit to attack them; but reſolv'd to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Tournay*; and accordingly that Place was inveſted by the Confederate Troops the 27th of *June*, N. S. On the 7th of *July* the Trenches were open'd, and on the 30th the Town ſurrendred, and the Garriſon march'd into the Citadel; which held out till the 3d of *September*, and then ſurrender'd upon Condition, That all the Officers and Soldiers ſhould retain their Swords and Baggage, and be permitted to return into *France*, provided they did not ſerve, until a like Number of Officers and Soldiers of the Allies, that were Priſoners, ſhould be exchanged for them; and that they ſhould leave their Colours and Fire-Arms behind them.

Tournay beſieged, and taken.

A great deal of Miſchief done by their Mines.

One Reaſon this Citadel held out ſo long, was, the Number of Mines with which it was ſurrounded: At the ſpringing of one of them, no leſs than four hundred of the Beſiegers were blown up and periſh'd in a moment. There ſeem'd (as one expreſſes it) to fall a Shower of ſhatter'd Limbs and mangled Carcaſes; and what is ſtill more dreadful, the War was carried on, in ſome meaſure, under Ground. The Miners often met; and being ſupported by the Grenadiers of each Army, fought with Piſtols

Piſtols and Bayonets in the dark. In one of theſe ſubterranean Encounters, the Miners, ſupported by a Lieutenant and twelve Grenadiers, were at work, to pierce through a Traverſe croſs a Gallery they had diſcover'd; but could not proceed, the Enemy threw in ſuch Quantities of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, which they ſat on Fire; and the Lieutenant and eight of the Grenadiers were actually ſuffocated. *A.D.1709* *8 Anne.*

Of all the horrid Scenes of War, this was the moſt dreadful: It was with Reluctance, that the boldeſt Fellows in the Army entered upon this Service; and, when they were engaged, they often turned their Backs and fled; thoſe, who had ſeen Death in every Shape above ground, were ſhock'd at thoſe Encounters: One, who would contentedly have ſtood on the Top of a Mine, where he was in Danger every Moment of being blown up into the Air, dreaded however the entring thoſe diſmal Caverns, where he was not only in Danger of being choak'd with Rubbiſh, and periſhing by the Sword of the Enemy, but very often by his Friends, who were not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from his Foes.

Whatever other Hazards our moſt daring Generals may have expoſed themſelves to, we never find them here; this Service is entirely left to the common Soldiers or inferior Officers; and it is amazing, that any Man ſhould be ſo hardy to undertake it: Ambition and Avarice have prompted Men to run vaſt Hazards; but that Men ſhould expoſe themſelves to ſo many Deaths for little or no Reward, and where few or none can be Witneſſes of their Bravery; this is indeed very ſurprizing.

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And who is there, that is not diveſted of all Humanity, and has the leaſt Tenderneſs or Compaſſion left for his Fellow-Subjects (if he is at all appriz'd of the numberleſs Calamities incident to War) that can, without Horror, think of entring into theſe bloody Diſputes, or continuing them a Moment longer than Neceſſity requires? But to return from this Digreſſion:

Tournay being reduced, the Allies reſolved upon the Siege of *Mons*; but Marſhal *Villars*, having poſſeſs'd himſelf of the ſtrong Camp of *Blaregnies* or *Malplaquet*, in the Woods of *Sart* and *Sanſart*, it was found impracticable to form the Siege until the *French* were driven from that Poſt: Whereupon happened the bloodieſt Battle that ever was fought in *Flanders*.

The Battle of *Blaregnies* or *Malplaquet*.

It was, in reality, a Battle between two Armies of a Side; Prince *Eugene* commanded a compleat Army of fifty thouſand Men, with Wings of Horſe on the Right and Left; and the Duke of *Marlborough* another entire Army, of which the *Engliſh* formed the Right, and the *Dutch* the Left; while Marſhal *Villars* commanded a ſeparate Army of the *French* on the Left, drawn up againſt that of Prince *Eugene*; and Marſhal *Boufflers* another upon the Right, which engaged that under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Theſe great Armies lay near each other ſeveral Days; and, on the 9th of *September*, the Enemies poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Woods of *Sart* and *Sanſart*, where they cut down Trees, erected Batteries, and threw up Intrenchments for their Defence. The ſame Day, and the next, the Armies on both Sides were drawn up in Order of Battle; and the 10th, in the Evening, the Generals

Generals of the Allies resolved to attack the *French*: Accordingly, on the 11th of *September* at Break of Day, the Infantry of the Allies marched in three Lines, and the Cavalry in two Columns, advancing directly towards the Enemy, who were so strongly intrench'd, that their Works looked more like a Citadel than a Camp: Their Left Wing, as a certain General relates, was covered by a great and thick Wood, in which they had cast up many Intrenchments, and posted their Infantry; and their Right was covered by another Wood and thick Hedge, which run along the same like a Chain; and besides, they had cast up three Intrenchments, and had a marshy Ground before them, which rendered the Access to their Intrenchments still more difficult: Their Center was in a little Plain, where they had cast up several Intrenchments also, one behind the other, all defended in convenient Places with a good Artillery, which annoyed us very much: They had besides cut down the Hedges behind their Lines, for the more easy marching of their Cavalry, to support their Infantry wherever Occasion should require. In this advantagious Situation we attack'd the Enemy, and began to cannonade them about half an Hour past Eight, and they answered us with the like Vigour; while all our Forces marched to begin the Attack as the Generals had directed. Our Left Wing (of Prince *Eugene*'s Army) attack'd the Enemy in the Wood aforesaid, about that time, with all imaginable Vigour; but were received with a great deal of Bravery. We beat the Enemy from that Post, and they beat us again from thence; but, after an obstinate Fight of two Hours, in which abundance of Blood was shed on both Sides,

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8 *Anne.*

The fortified Camp of the Enemy.

An Account of the Battle by one of the Generals.

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.*

the Soldiers killing one another with their Bayonets and the Butts of their Muſkets, we made ourſelves Maſters of the Wood; and thereupon our whole Left Wing marched, without any Loſs of Time, towards the Enemy, and begun another Fight as obſtinate as the firſt Attack. As they were covered by three ſtrong Intrenchments, which we were obliged to attack one after another, the Fight continued five Hours with an incredible Fury; but all this while with doubtful Succeſs, becauſe the Enemy rallied ſeveral times, regaining with an extraordinary Valour the Entrenchments from whence we had beaten them; during which, they attempted ſeveral times to drive us from the Wood we had gained; but we maintained our Ground, and beat them from all their Intrenchments: It was about that time, that their Cavalry, which was drawn up in ſeveral Lines, ſeeing that their Infantry was beaten from their Poſt, advanced in very good Order to charge our Cavalry, and regain the Entrenchments wherein we had taken Poſt; and this new Fight proved very obſtinate: They forced us ſometimes to give Ground, and were forced, in their turn, to give Way. The Action became then more general; and ſome Squadrons of the Right Wing of my Lord Duke's Army being repulſed by the great Number of the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with ſome *Daniſh* and other Squadrons of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, advanced to ſupport them. The *French* Cavalry, being thus vigorouſly attack'd, fell ſoon into Diſorder, and were ſo much preſs'd, that they could not rally again: They endeavour'd to do it behind a Hedge; but the Duke of *Wirtemberg* cauſed immediately the Dragoons of *Wirtemberg-Ooels* to diſmount to attack the Enemy

Enemy on Foot behind the Hedge aforesaid, from which they were driven, and they did not form again into any Order till they came behind a little Hill, at a pretty distance from us, having behind them the little Town of *Bavay*, and a Morass and a Defilee before; and their Infantry, by Favour of the Hedges and Woods, made, for the most part, their Retreat that Way, and formed themselves again near their Cavalry: The Defilee and Morass aforesaid did not permit us to pursue them farther in a Body; but two Regiments of Hussars, and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, were detach'd to annoy them as much as possible in their Retreat. The Battle ended about Four in the Afternoon. *A.D.* 1709. 8 *Anne.*

Marshal *Villars* being dangerously wounded, and forced to retreat out of the Battle, Marshal *Boufflers* commanded the whole Forces of the Enemy the latter Part of the Day: In the Letter he wrote to the *French* King, giving an Account of this terrible Action, he tells his most Christian Majesty, that never was Misfortune attended with greater Glory: That all his Majesty's Troops acquired the greatest Reputation for their Valour and Firmness, not yielding at last but to the Superiority of the Enemy: That all the Marshal *Villars*'s Dispositions were entirely good, the best that could be made by the most accomplish'd and experienc'd General: That he behaved himself in the Action with all imaginable Bravery and Activity; and, besides his good Example, discovered the greatest Presence of Mind in giving his Orders: But his Valour, and the Neglect of his own Person, had occasioned his receiving a Wound, which gave an unhappy Turn to the Affairs of that unfortunate Day: Marshal *Boufflers* Account of this Battle.

That

*A.D.*1709 That the Enemy marched ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the Center of his (*Boufflers*) Army, which was ſomething expoſed, there being none but Horſe to oppoſe them: That they were at length obliged to yield to the infinitely ſuperiour Number, and prodigious Efforts of the Enemy, after they had repulſed them at leaſt ſix times, and had entirely beaten them, if it had not been for their Infantry, by whoſe Favour they rallied, and returned to the Charge; and aſſured his Majeſty, that the Loſs of the Allies was three times greater than they had ſuſtained: And, whenever his Majeſty ſhould think fit to make Peace, his Enemies would have a Reſpect for his Troops, and perhaps become more tractable. He obſerves alſo, That the Chevalier *St. George* behaved himſelf, during the whole Action, with all poſſible Bravery and Vivacity; but adds, that he could ſay nothing of the Left (of the Army commanded by Marſhal *Villars*) becauſe he was not there till they retired; which ſhews, that the two Marſhals commanded two diſtinct Armies; and that there was a conſiderable Interval between them, as has been hinted already.

8 *Anne.*

The Numbers killed and wounded.

In this Battle, according to the Accounts of the Allies, they had 5,547 Men killed, and 12,806 wounded; in all, upwards of eighteen thouſand; and, on the *French* Side, there were, according to the Allies, about fifteen thouſand killed and wounded; and it is very natural to believe, that the Allies loſt more Men than the Enemy, ſince they were cut down from Morning till Noon, by the great and ſmall Shot of the Enemy, before they became Maſters of their Intrenchments; and, after ſo hot an Action, it is no wonder they did not purſue the Enemy

Enemy above three Miles from the Field of Battle. They took about forty or fifty of the Enemies Cannon in the Intrenchments, fifty Colours and Standards, and ſome thouſands of wounded Officers and Soldiers were made Priſoners: Prince *Eugene* received a ſlight Wound in the Head in this Engagement, which did not, however, hinder his giving his Orders during the whole Action. That celebrated General *Webb* alſo was dangerouſly wounded; and give me Leave, for Friendſhip ſake, to mention the brave Colonel *Rivet* of the *Engliſh* Guards, who, being wounded in the beginning of the Day, and carried off to the Surgeon's Tent, upon hearing of the joyful Cry of Victory, reſolved to have a Share in it, as he had in the hot Service of the Morning; but was unfortunately killed by a Shot from the retiring Enemy: It is obſervable, that the Generals on both Sides pretend they were out-numbered; but, from the beſt Information I can get, there were about an hundred thouſand Men of a Side; and the Allies certainly gained abundance of Honour in diſlodging the Enemy from a Camp ſo ſtrongly fortified by Art and Nature. *A.D.* 1709 — 8 *Anne.*

After the Victory of *Malplaquet* or *Blaregnies*, the Allies marched towards *Mons*; and, having inveſted that City the 21ſt Inſtant, it ſurrender'd the 20th of *October* following, which finiſhed the Campaign in *Flanders*; and both Armies thereupon went into Winter-Quarters. *Mons* beſieged and taken.

There had been ſuch large Detachments made from the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* this Campaign for *Flanders*, that the Elector of *Hanover*, who commanded that Army, did not attempt any thing of moment, unleſs the ſending The Campaign on the *Rhine*.

A.D. 1709 8 *Anne.* ſending Count *Merci* into the *Upper Alſace* to make a Diverſion, who was ſurpriz'd by the Count *de Bourg*, the *French* General, and defeated.

Campaign in *Savoy.* In *Savoy*, the Emperor refuſing to grant all that Duke's Demands on the *Milaneſe*, his Highneſs did not take the Field till the latter End of the Year; whereby all the Subſidies and Pay of the Troops which her Majeſty furniſhed him with were perfectly thrown away: So ſcandalouſly were the *Engliſh* abuſed by their Allies.

In *Portugal.* In *Portugal*, there happened an Engagement between the *French* and *Spaniards* on one ſide, and the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* of the other, on the Banks of the River *Caya*; where the *Portugueſe* Horſe running away as they did at the Battle of *Almanza*, the Foot were many of them cut in pieces, and one entire Brigade of *Engliſh* made Priſoners: So happy were we alſo in this Alliance.

In *Spain.* On the other hand, King *Philip* remaining upon the defenſive in *Catalonia*, Count *Staremberg* paſs'd the *Segra*, and took the Town of *Balageur*; the Garriſon, conſiſting of nine hundred Men, ſurrendering Priſoners of War: After which there happen'd no farther Action in that Province; but in *Valencia* the *Spaniards* reduced the Caſtle of *Alicant*, which had been beſieg'd or block'd up ever ſince the Battle of *Almanza*: This Place had been impregnable, if the Enemy had not found means to blow up part of the Rock on which it was ſituated; whereby the Governor, Major-General *Richards*, and ſome other Officers, were buried in the Ruins: However, the Command devolving on Colonel *Albon*, he held out till Sir *George Byng* and Major-General *Stanhope* came

The Caſtle of *Alicant* blown up.

to

to his Relief, with a Squadron of Men of War and four thousand Land-men; but the *Spanish* Army being much superior to them, it was not thought advisable to land; and they contented themselves with sending a Flag of Truce ashore, and capitulating with the Enemy to withdraw this brave little Garrison, which had held out to a Miracle; and accordingly, this Place being deliver'd up, the Garrison, consisting of five hundred Men, imbark'd on Board the Fleet. *A.D.* 1709 / 8 *Anne.*

The King of *Sweden*, having advanced too far into the Territories of *Muscovy* this Summer, was entirely defeated by the Czar, the 27th of *June*, at *Pultoway*, and was forced to fly into *Turkey* for Refuge; which gave King *Augustus* an Opportunity of remounting the Throne of *Poland* again, as the Reader will find at large in the *Modern History* of those Northern Kingdoms, Vol. VI and VII. The Battle of *Pultoway*. K. *Augustus* restored.

While our Generals were employ'd in storming almost impregnable Camps and Fortresses in the *Netherlands*, and lavishing away the Nation's Blood and Treasure, the Whigs were not idle at home: They obtain'd an Act of Parliament for naturalizing Protestants of every Denomination; and, in pursuance of it, brought us over seven or eight thousand Foreign Beggars, Men that understood neither our Manufactures or Husbandry, and who must consequently have lain a dead Weight upon us, and brought an additional Charge on this Kingdom, which was already sufficiently drain'd by Taxes for the Support of the War: And this at a Time of the greatest Scarcity; for the Famine, that had long afflicted our Enemies, began this Year to affect us; which justly occasion'd loud Clamours among our own People, The *Palatines* brought to *England*.

A.D 1709 *8 Anne.* especially the poorer sort, who, being already in a starving Condition, now saw needy Foreigners brought over to intercept that Charity which should have relieved the unhappy Natives; for, under pretence that these Strangers were Protestants, driven out of their Country by the cruel *French*, on account of their Religion, Briefs were obtained, and Circular Letters sent round the Kingdom, by some of our Bishops, to stir up the People's Charity for these their suffering Brethren; whereas, in truth, they were a Mixture of Protestants and Papists, driven from the *Palatinate* and the Frontiers of *Germany* by the *French* Troops, who made no Distinction, on this Occasion, between Protestants and Papists; and, notwithstanding the hypocritical Pretences and moving Language made use of to extort Money from well-meaning People, for the Subsistence of these unhappy Men, they were really invited over hither to strengthen the Whigs, and bully the common People, who were generally in the Tory Interest: And had our Low-Church Ministry been able to have fix'd this Colony of *Palatines* in and about *London*, no doubt we should have seen Swarms of them brought over in every Fleet from the Continent; but, it happening to be a Time of Scarcity when the first Body of them came over, it alarm'd the Kingdom, and, not long after, put the Legislature upon enquiring narrowly into this treacherous Artifice of the Enemies of the Constitution: Whereupon many of these poor Wretches, who had been invited over by the Whigs, were sent back, and others of them transported to *Ireland* and the Plantations. But so exceeding cautious had the Authors of this pernicious Council been, that tho' every one knew who they

The *Palatines* sent to *Ireland* and the Plantations.

they were, yet they had taken Care that no legal Proof could be produced againſt them; and her Majeſty was a Princeſs of that Honour, that, tho' ſhe was conſcious they were none of her Friends, ſhe never would diſcover who adviſed the bringing them over, and break the Royal Promiſe ſome great Men had extorted from her to conceal them.

The Admiralty put in Commiſſion.

I have already mention'd the Earl of *Pembroke*'s being made Lord High Admiral, on the Death of the Prince of *Denmark*; but this Nobleman, finding very little Honour to be gain'd in that Poſt, while the Land Service took up the greateſt part of the National Treaſure, thought fit to reſign, and to accept a Penſion of three thouſand Pounds *per Annum*: Whereupon the Whigs offer'd that high Office to their Favourite the Earl of *Orford*; but this Nobleman alſo ſeemed to be of Opinion, that the Miniſtry had not the like Regard to the War by Sea as at Land, and that Money could not be ſpared to conduct it with Succeſs; for he alſo refuſed to take this Honour ſolely to himſelf, which would have made him liable to bear the Odium of all Miſcarriages at Sea; and therefore he contented himſelf with being the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and to aſſociate with him, in the Commiſſion, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Doddington*, Eſq; and *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; in the beginning of *November*; and, on the 12th of the ſame Month, *Matthew Ayler* was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Fleet; the Lord *Durſley* Vice-Admiral, and *Charles Wager*, Eſq; Rear-Admiral, of the *Red*; Sir *John Jennings* Admiral, and Sir *Edward Whitacre* Vice-Admiral, of the *White*; Sir *John Norris* Admiral, and *John Baker*, Eſq;

Promotions of Admiralty.

A.D. 1709 Esq; Vice-Admiral, of the *Blue*: And the next Day, being the 13th of *November*, Dr. *Thomas Manningham* was consecrated Bishop of *Chichester*.

8 *Anne.*

Proclamations for the meeting of the Parliament.

I should have taken notice before, that, in the preceding Month of *October*, three Proclamations were issued; one for proroguing the Parliament of *Great Britain* to the 15th of *November*; when it was declared, they should sit and do Business: A second for observing the 22d of *November* as a Thanksgiving for the Victory of *Blaregnies*, or *Malplaquet*, near *Mons*; and a third for prohibiting the forestalling of Corn and Grain, Wheat being at this time eight or nine Shillings a Bushel.

For a Thanksgiving.

And against forestalling of Wheat.

And now the Parliament meeting, in pursuance of the aboveſaid Proclamation, the 15th of *November*, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Speech at the opening of the Parliament in relation to the Negotiation of Peace, &c.

" It is a great Satisfaction to me, that I am " able to give you so good an Account of the " Progress of the War since the last Session " of Parliament.

" In the beginning of this Year our Ene- " mies made use of all their Artifices to amuse " us with false Appearances, and deceitful In- " sinuations of their desire of Peace, in hopes " that from thence Means might be found to " create some Divisions or Jealousies among " the Allies; but they were entirely disap- " pointed in their Expectations, and such " Measures were taken on that Occasion as " made it impossible for them long to disguise " their Insincerity: The Operations of the " War were not delay'd; and the Campaign,

" which,

" which, notwithstanding the Backwardness A.D. 1709
" of the Season, immediately follow'd, has 8 *Anne.*
" been at least as glorious for the Allies, as
" any of those which have preceded it.

" God Almighty has been pleased to bless
" us with a most remarkable Victory, and
" with such other great and important Succes-
" ses, both before and after it, that *France* is
" thereby become much more exposed and
" open to the Impression of our Arms; and
" consequently more in need of a Peace, than
" it was at the beginning of this Campaign.

" However, the War still continuing, I find
" myself obliged again to desire you, Gentle-
" men of the House of Commons, to grant
" me such Supplies as you shall judge neces-
" sary for the assisting our Allies in all Parts,
" and the vigorous Prosecution of our Advan-
" tages; that we may put the last Hand to
" this great Work, of reducing that exorbitant
" and oppressive Power which has so long
" threaten'd the Liberties of *Europe*.

" I assure you, that all you give shall be
" carefully applied to the Use of the War, if
" it continues; or to the lessening of the Debts
" it has necessarily occasion'd, in case of a
" Peace; which, tho' the many Wants and
" Distresses of our Enemies may naturally lead
" us to expect, yet our own late Experience
" may fully convince us, is not to be depend-
" ed upon any other way, than by being in a
" Condition to compel them to such Terms
" as may be safe and honourable for all the
" Allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I think it proper to take notice to you,
" that the great Dearth and Scarcity under
" which our Neighbours abroad have suffer'd

" this

A.D. 1709 — 8 *Anne.*

" this Year, begins to affect us in some mea-
" sure at home, by the Temptation of Profit,
" in carrying out too much of our Corn, while
" it bears so high a Price in Foreign Parts.

" This occasions many Complaints from the
" Poor; for whose sake I earnestly recom-
" mend to you, to take this growing Evil in-
" to your Consideration; having not neg-
" lected any thing on my part towards the
" remedying of it, that the Law would al-
" low.

" I cannot conclude, without observing to
" you, of what great Advantage it will be
" at this time to the End we all propose
" to ourselves, that the greatest Dispatch be
" given to the necessary Preparations for car-
" rying on the War.

On the 16th instant, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal presented the following Address to her Majesty:

Most Gracious Soveraign,

The Address of the Lords, applauding her Majesty's Conduct.

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
" ral in Parliament assembled, cannot conceal
" the Joy and Satisfaction which filled our
" Hearts, in seeing your Majesty's Royal Per-
" son sitting upon your Throne, after the
" great Misfortune which deprived us of your
" Presence during the last Session of Parlia-
" ment; nor can we forbear to return our
" humble and hearty Thanks for your most
" gracious Speech; whereby it appears how
" readily your Tenderness for your People in-
" clined your Majesty to hearken to Propo-
" sals of Peace; how wisely and steadily you
" proceeded in the first Steps of the Treaty;

" and

" and how justly you resented the Artifices " and Insincerity of the Enemy, by the im- " mediate and vigorous Prosecution of the " War. A.D. 1709 8 Anne.

" This soon made it appear, that Peace " was the Choice of your Moderation, and " must prove the only Refuge of your Ene- " mies.

" The last Campaign was so very glorious, " whether we consider the Strength of the " Towns which were taken, or the Difficulty " and Importance of the Victory which was " obtain'd, that we beg Leave to congratu- " late your Majesty upon the continued Suc- " cess of your Arms, and those of your Al- " lies, under your General the Duke of *Marl-* " *borough*, whose Conduct is worthy of the " chief Command in so just a War, and " whose Valour is equal to the Bravery of " your Troops. They congratulate the Success of her Arms. Admire the Duke's Conduct and Valour.

" And we beg Leave to assure your Maje- " sty, that this House will, to the utmost of " their Power, support your Majesty to carry " on the War, and improve the Advantages " you have gain'd, till *France* is compelled to " submit to the Terms of a safe and lasting " Peace for us, and all your Allies.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

" I thank you very kindly for your Ad- " dress, and am extremely sensible of the con- " stant Proofs you give me of your great Zeal " and Affection for my Service and the pub- " lick Good.

On the 18th instant, the House of Commons presented the following Address to her Majesty:

Most

*A.D.*1709 *Most gracious Soveraign,*

8 *Anne.* The Addreſs of the Commons.

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in " Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return " our moſt humble Thanks to your Majeſty, " for your moſt gracious Speech from the " Throne; and to congratulate your Majeſty " upon the continued Succeſſes of the laſt Cam- " paign; particularly the Victory obtain'd " near *Mons*, by the Troops of your Majeſty " and thoſe of your Allies, under the Com- " mand of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" A Victory ſo remarkable in all its Cir- " cumſtances, as muſt convince your Ene- " mies, that the Courage and Reſolution of " your Troops, conducted by ſo great a Ge- " neral, are ſuperior to the greateſt Difficul- " ties.

The Duke's Conduct applauded by the Commons.

" And your Majeſty may be aſſured, That " ſince the publick Credit has been ſo well " ſupported; ſince your Councils have been ſo " ſteady, and your Allies ſo firm, that no " *French* Artifices could create Jealouſies or " Diviſions amongſt them; and ſince your " Arms have been ſo powerful, that no En- " trenchments or Fortifications could with- " ſtand them; we your faithful Commons, " under ſuch Encouragements, in Duty to your " Majeſty and thoſe we repreſent, will, by " ſpeedy and effectual Supplies, enable your " Majeſty to diſpatch the neceſſary Prepara- " tions for carrying on the War in ſuch a " manner, as ſhall, by the Bleſſing of God, " oblige the common Enemy to accept a " Peace, upon ſuch Terms as ſhall be a laſting " Security to your Majeſty and your Allies.

The

The Queen's most gracious Answer.

" I return you my hearty Thanks for your " Addreſs, and the Aſſurances you give me " of providing ſpeedy and effectual Supplies " for carrying on the War; which, I perſwade " myſelf, will have a very good Effect for " the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.

The Commons alſo ſent the Duke of *Marlborough* their Thanks by a Committee, for his eminent Services the preceding Campaign; and congratulated his Safety and Return to *Great-Britain*. In the mean time, the *French* King propoſed to the States, by Monſieur *Petticum*, the renewing the Treaty of Peace this Winter, on the Foot of the Preliminaries abovementioned; only he would not be oblig'd to compel his Grandſon King *Philip* to quit the Throne of *Spain*: But the Allies ſtill inſiſted on his yielding up the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, within the ſpace of two Months. The *Dutch*, it ſeems, were now of Opinion, that all Overtures, ſhort of this, ought to be rejected; and thereupon wrote a Letter to her Majeſty, to incite her to continue the War, and augment her Forces next Campaign; promiſing to do the like on their part; and hop'd, her Majeſty would preſs the reſt of the Confederates to imitate them. They alſo deſir'd her Majeſty, to ſend over the Duke of *Marlborough* betimes, if poſſible before the End of *February*, that they might have the Benefit of the wiſe Counſel of that great General, in concerting, in due Time, the Operations of the Campaign, and reap the Advantages of his incomparable Valour in the Execution thereof.

The *French* make further Overture.

Which are rejected.

Thus did the *Dutch* compliment our Favourite Miniſter, General, and Plenipotentiary:

*A.D.*1709 And the Queen was thereupon induc'd to write a Letter to the Diet of the Empire; wherein she desires them to observe the Enemy's obstinate and irreconcilable Spirit; and that nothing was further from his Thoughts than Peace, as appeared by the Artifices with which he endeavoured to amuse the Allies: That he raised Recruits, augmented his Forces, and erected great Magazines; from whence it appear'd, that Peace was not to be obtain'd but by a Continuation of the War: That there was a Necessity therefore, that the Allies should make their utmost Efforts, and have a greater Number of Troops than they had at present: That her Majesty had not neglected, as often as the publick Welfare seem'd to require it, *to augment her Troops beyond her Quota, and to expend vast Sums of Money*; and now, when they were like to reap the Fruits of their Victories, she was still ready to encrease her Forces to the utmost of her Power, that the rest of the Allies might be incited, by the Example of *Great-Britain*, to augment their Troops beyond what had been hitherto done: Whereupon she repeated her Instances to that illustrious Council of the Empire, That they would exhort all the Electors, Princes, and States, to make great Efforts, that there might be a powerful Army on the *Upper Rhine*, not only to cover the Frontiers of the Empire, but to extend the same, that *France* might not be in a Condition to carry the whole Weight of the War into *Flanders*; adding, That if every one would furnish his Quota of Troops in time, the Confederate Forces would be so considerable and numerous, that there was no Reason to doubt, with God's Blessing, they should pull down the Spirit of that proud Enemy, and force

8 Anne.

The Q's Letter to the Diet of the Empire to induce their Principals to exert themselves.

force him at last to consent to the Peace (which he had hitherto haughtily rejected) upon such Conditions as might for ever secure the Repose and Tranquillity of *Europe*. *A.D.* 1709. 8 *Anne.*

The Commons of *England* soon set the Allies an Example, by voting an Augmentation of Troops, and granting near seven Millions for the Service of the current Year; whereof, besides the Land, Malt and other usual Taxes, new Duties were laid on Houses, or Windows, for thirty-two Years, to raise a yearly Sum of 135000 *l.* to pay the Interest of a Million and half of Money, to be rais'd by way of Lottery: But what took up the greatest part of the Session, was the Prosecution of Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, Preacher at *St. Mary Overy*'s, in *Southwark*, for two Sermons delivered by him; one at the Assizes at *Derby*, the 15th of *August* before; and the other at *St. Paul*'s, on the 5th of *November*, this Winter. These being printed, the Commons voted them, on the 13th of *December*, to be malicious, scandalous, and seditious Libels, highly reflecting on her Majesty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Protestant Succession. The Doctor being brought before them the next Day, acknowledged the Sermons to be his; and said, he was encourag'd to print the last, by Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the Lord-Mayor, before whom he had preach'd it: But the Lord-Mayor, who was a Member of the House, denying he had order'd or encourag'd the printing it, the whole Weight of their Resentment fell upon the Doctor. 'Tis said, Sir *Peter King*, then Recorder of *London*, advis'd the Lord-Mayor to deny his Order, because it might have disobliged the City, if the Commons had fallen upon him; and the Party

The Commons vote an Augmentation of Troops.

A Lottery erected.

Dr. *Sacheverel* prosecuted for his Sermons.

A.D. 1709 8 *Anne.*

did not care to incenſe the People and the Clergy at the ſame time: For the Body of the Clergy, and even the greateſt Men amongſt them, looked upon their whole Order to be ſtruck at in Dr. *Sacheverel*. When he was brought before the Houſe therefore, Dr. *Lancaſter*, Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, accompanied him thither, and he was met by above an hundred of the moſt eminent Clergymen in Town in the Court of Requeſts; among whom were ſeveral of the Queen's Chaplains: However, the Commons proceeded to take the Doctor into the Cuſtody of their Serjeant; and, on the 15th Inſtant, impeached him at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, refuſing to admit him to Bail; but their Lordſhips were ſo indulgent, as to admit him to Bail, on his being delivered over to the Black Rod by the Commons.

Dr. *Sacheverell* bail'd by the Lords.

The Articles againſt him.

The Articles of Impeachment being prepared, were carried up to the Lords the 13th of *January*; the Purport whereof was, 1*ſt*, That Dr. *Sacheverel*, in the Sermons above-mentioned, did ſuggeſt and maintain, that the neceſſary Means uſed to bring about the Revolution were odious and unjuſtifiable. 2*dly*, That the Toleration was unreaſonable, and the Allowance of it unwarrantable. 3*dly*, That the Church of *England* was in great Peril and Adverſity under her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; and 4*thly*, That her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, both in Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Affairs, tended to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution. The Doctor having denied the Charge in his Anſwer, and the Commons reply'd to it, he was brought to his Trial before the Lords in *Weſtminſter-hall* the 27th of *February*, at which her Majeſty was preſent in a private Apart-

His Trial.

ment

ment several Days, and Seats were provided for the whole House of Commons who attended the Trial. *A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.*

The Managers for the Commons were, Sir *John Holland*, Comptroller of her Majesty's Houshold; Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Smith*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; Sir *James Montague*, Attorney-General; *Robert Eyre*, Esq; Sollicitor-General; *Robert Walpole*, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy; Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Thomas Parker*, Sir *Peter King*, Recorder of the City of *London*; Sir *John Holles*, the Lord *William Powlet*, the Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Cowper*, Mr. *Thompson*, Lieutenant-General *Stanhope*, Lieutenant-General *Mordaunt*, Mr. *Compton*, Sir *David Dalrimple*. The Managers.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Counsel were, Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Mr. *Dodd*, Mr. *Phipps*, Mr. *Dee*, and Mr. *Henchman*. The Doctor's Counsel.

The Managers exerted their Talents in Defence of the Revolution and the present Administration; shewing, that the Doctor had grosly reflected on both: After they had harangu'd several Days on these Topicks, the Doctor's Council were permitted to speak in his behalf, who did not deny the Lawfulness of Resistance, when the Prince appeared determin'd to govern arbitrarily, and to destroy the Constitution in Church and State: They even applauded the Revolution brought about by King *William*; but observed, that it was by no means proper in a Sermon to point out the Cases of Resistance to the People, who were too ready of themselves to dispute the Authority of their Governors: And Dr. *Sacheverell*, in preaching up the Doctrine of Resistance generally, without supposing extraordinary The Substance of the Charge. And of his Counsel's Defence.

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.* dinary Cases, had followed the Pattern of the greatest Fathers of our Church; and thereupon produced a Multitude of Quotations of the like nature, from Bishops and other eminent Divines, from the Homilies, and even from Acts and Declarations of Parliament; wherein the Duty of Submission and Non-resistance was taught and commanded without Reserve: They insisted, that he had neither reflected on the Revolution or the Toleration granted by Law: That tho' he had asserted the Danger of the Church; this could be no Offence to the Parliament, who had voted it out of Danger four Years before; it might notwithstanding be in Danger at this time; and was evidently so from those Swarms of blasphemous Tracts publish'd of late Years, of which they produced large Bundles, levelled not only against the Church, but against all Revealed Religion; and which had been, they said, written and dispersed with Impunity. The Doctor, after his Council had done, was allowed to speak himself in his Defence, and delivered one of the finest Pieces of Oratory, and in the most moving Manner that ever Speech was delivered; insomuch, that many of his Enemies began to relent, and have favourable Thoughts of him; and some of them declared, they melted into Tears while he was speaking: But it was immediately given out, that this Speech was none of the Doctor's composing: That he was a Tool and an Incendiary, and every Artifice was used to give his Judges an ill Impression of him. The Managers having replyed to the Doctor, a Question arose among the Lords when they were retired to their House, Whether, by the Law of *England* and constant Practice in all Prosecutions, by Indictment or Information, for Crimes

The Doctor's Speech in his Defence.

A Point of Law started.

Crimes and Misdemeanors, by writing or speaking the particular Words supposed to be criminal, ought to be expressly specified in such Indictment or Information; and the Opinion of the Judges being demanded, they unanimously declared, *That the particular Words, supposed to be criminal, ought to be specified in such Indictment or Information:* However, it was carried by a small Majority in the House of Peers, *That, by the Law and Usage of Parliament in Prosecutions, by Impeachments for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, by writing or speaking the particular Words supposed to be criminal, were not necessary to be expressly specified:* Against which several Peers protested.

Resolved it was not necessary to specify the obnoxious Words in an Impeachment

The Question being afterwards put in the House of Peers, *That the Commons had made good their first Article of Impeachment, and also the second, third, and fourth successively?* it was resolved in the Affirmative on every Article: And, on *Monday* the 20th of *March*, the Lords being come down from their House to the Court erected in *Westminster-Hall*, the Question was again put to every Peer, beginning with the Lord *Pelham*, the youngest; who having deliver'd their respective Opinions, the Lord Chancellor number'd them, and declared, that there were one hundred and twenty of their Lordships present; of whom sixty-eight had found Dr. *Sacheverel* guilty of the High Crimes and Misdemeanors charged on him by the Impeachment of the House of Commons, and fifty-two had found him not guilty.

The Doctor found guilty.

Then the Doctor was brought to the Bar, and kneel'd, till the Lord Chancellor bid him rise; when he moved in Arrest of Judgment: *First*, That no entire Clause, Sentence, or Expression,

He moves in Arrest of Judgment.

*A.D.*1709 8 *Anne.* preſſion, contained in his Sermons, was particularly ſet forth in the Impeachment. *Secondly*, That the Articles were ſaid to be only by the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, leaving out Commiſſioners of Shires and Boroughs; which was neither agreeable to the Impeachment, nor to the Title of the Houſe of Commons ſince the Union.

Then the Lords adjourn'd to their Houſe; and, on the 23d of *March*, the Commons came up, with their Speaker, to the Houſe of Lords, to demand Judgment; and the Doctor, being brought to the Bar, kneel'd, till the Lord Chancellor bid him ſtand up: And, Mr. Speaker of the Commons having demanded Judgment, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Doctor, that his Exceptions in Arreſt of Judgment had been over-ruled; and then proceeded to pronounce the following Judgment, *viz. That you*, Henry Sacheverel, *Doctor in Divinity, ſhall be, and you are hereby, enjoin'd not to preach during the Term of three Years next enſuing: That your two printed Sermons, referred to by the Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons, ſhall be burnt before the* Royal Exchange *in* London, *between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock, on the 27th of this inſtant* March, *by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the Preſence of the Lord Mayor of* London, *and the Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex. And, the Doctor being withdrawn, an Order was made, directed to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, to ſee the Sentence executed. (But I refer the Reader to the State-Trials for a full Account of theſe Proceedings.)

His Exceptions over-ruled.

Judgment pronounced.

This favourable Sentence was look'd upon, by the Doctor's Friends, rather as an Acquittal than a Condemnation, and as a certain Indication

tion of the Impotence of his Enemies; and that Night several of the Streets of *London* and *Westminster* were illuminated, and Bonefires made; where every one that pass'd by was compelled to drink the Doctor's Health. *A.D.*1709 — 8 *Anne.*

The People make Bonefires for Joy he came off so well.

The Lord Mayor insisted, That, as he was a Member of the House of Commons, he was excused from attending at the burning of the Sermons, pursuant to their Lordships Sentence; and so left the Execution of the Sentence to the Sheriffs.

The Tumults during the Doctor's Trial.

During the Trial, the Doctor was daily attended from the *Temple*, where he then resided, to *Westminster-Hall*, by vast multitudes of People huzzaing, and praying for his Deliverance; and many, that were not much his Friends, were obliged to pull off their Hats, and huzza with them, as the Coach went by; among whom were several Members of Parliament: And, as the Queen was one Day going to *Westminster* in a Chair, the People gather'd about her, and cry'd out, *God bless your Majesty and the Church; we hope your Majesty is for Dr.* Sacheverel; for the People generally looked upon this Prosecution as an Attempt to overturn the Church, and establish the Dissenters: And, as at the Revolution, when they thought their Religion to be in danger from the Papists, they pulled down several Mass-houses, and others, whose Owners were mark'd as Zealots of that Persuasion; so now, when they look'd upon the Church to be in as imminent Danger from the Fanaticks, they in like manner express'd their Resentment against the Dissenters; and particularly, on the 1st of *March*, when they resorted to Mr. *Burgess*'s Meeting-house, and, having pull'd down the Pulpit, Pews, Wainscot, and all that was com-

*A.D.*1709 combuſtible, they carried them into *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, and made a Bonefire of them, crying out, *High Church and* Sacheverel: Several other Meeting-houſes alſo ſuffer'd by their Hands; and, 'tis ſaid, they began to threaten the Houſes of ſome Whig-Patriots; and particularly the Lord Chancellor's, the Earl of *Wharton*'s, the Biſhop of *Sarum*'s, Mr. *Dolben*'s, Mr. *Hoadley*'s, *&c.* But, if they had any ſuch Intentions, they were prevented, being diſpers'd by a Detachment of the Horſe-Guards; and the Guards were afterwards doubled, and the Train'd-Bands commanded to their Arms, while the Trial laſted, in order to prevent farther Miſchief. This, however, is a Specimen what fine Work a Whig Principle will make, when reduced to Practice: It was once their avow'd Opinion, that when we apprehend our Religion or Civil Rights to be in danger, we may, nay we lie under an indiſpenſable Obligation to defend them; that we may, and ought to do ourſelves Juſtice without, and even, upon our Governors, when they invade our Properties, or decline to comply with our Demands. The Whigs, indeed, were pleaſed to make great Outcries on this Occaſion, and gave theſe tumultuous Proceedings the Name of Rebellion; but they could find ſofter Names for the Riots and Tumults they incited in the Days of *Bethel* and *Corniſh*: Theſe were accounted noble Struggles for Liberty and Property; and the greateſt Rebel was then eſteem'd the beſt Patriot: With ſuch a different Face does the ſame Fact appear, when we have a different Intereſt to manage; but ſurely 'tis with an ill Grace, when a Whig complains of a Practice which is the natural Reſult of his favourite Principle: While the

8 *Anne.*

The natural Reſult of Whig Principles.

Mob

Mob was on their Side, *The Voice of the People was the Voice of God*; but when, by their ſtupid Management, they had loſt their Hearts, that which before was the Voice of Heaven degenerated into downright Rebellion; and, inſtead of Lectures againſt Tyranny, that were ſo frequent in former Reigns, we have ſince been entertain'd with Satires againſt the Rabble: And, indeed, a Whig ſhifts his Principles (if they may deſerve that Name) with more Eaſe than he does his Cloaths; he takes them up with no other deſign than to ſerve a preſent Turn; and, when they make againſt his Intereſt, he inveighs againſt them with as much Warmth as he formerly eſpouſed them. He muſt be a Perſon of very ſmall Obſervation, who does not ſee, that Intereſt is their only fix'd Principle; and that all others are but taken up *occaſionally*, to be diſmiſs'd when they have ſerved their Ends of them. *A.D.* 1709 — 8 *Anne.*

But, to return from this Digreſſion: The Houſe of Peers order'd, that the *Oxford* Decrees, lately publiſh'd in a Pamphlet, entitled, *An entire Confutation of Mr.* Hoadley's *Book of the Original Government*, ſhould be burnt at the ſame Time and Place with Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Sermons: The Commons alſo order'd the following Books and Papers to be burnt by the Hangman, *viz.* 1. *A Collection of Paſſages referred to by Dr.* Sacheverel, *in Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment.* 2. *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church aſſerted.* 3. *A Defence of the Rights of the Chriſtian Church*; and, 4. *A Treatiſe on the Word* PERSON, *by* —— Clendon, *of the* Temple, *Eſq*; And they were burnt accordingly. The *Oxford* Decrees burnt. Books order'd by the Commons to be burnt.

While Dr. *Sacheverel* was thus unhappy in having incurred the Diſpleaſure of that wiſe

A.D. 1709 Assembly, the Commons of *Great Britain*; Mr. *Hoadley*, another Clergyman, was so fortunate as to be distinguish'd and recommended by them to the Queen for Preferment, for having strenuously justified the Principles on which the Nation proceeded at the Revolution: This last Clergyman, now a Right Reverend Prelate of the Church, was so exceeding good to disabuse the People, and inform them, in a Sermon he preach'd before the Lord Mayor on these Words, in the 13th Chapter of the *Romans* (*Let every Soul be subject unto the higher Powers; for there is no Power but of God: the Powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the Power, resisteth the Ordinance of God; and they that resist, shall receive to themselves Damnation*, &c.) that these Words were only to be understood of resisting *good Governors*, but had no relation to *bad Governors*: And, had this great and good Man but indulg'd us a little farther, and inform'd us who were to be Judges of a good and bad Administration, he had certainly put an End to all Disputes upon this Subject. His Attempt to exalt us to a State of perfect Freedom, and rescue us from the Shackles of Government, was certainly great and generous; tho', 'tis true, her Majesty was not so happy as to take the Argument, and reward this inimitable Divine according to his Deserts.

8 *Anne.*

Mr. *Hoadley* recommended to the Queen for Preferment.

Sir *Thomas Parker* made Lord Chief Justice on the Death of Sir *John Holt*.

But there were some other Enemies of the Doctor's preferred by her Majesty, tho' Mr. *Hoadley* miss'd of it; particularly Sir *Thomas Parker*, who was, immediately after the Trial, made Lord Chief Justice of *England*, which he merited, no doubt, by exceeding all the other Managers in his Invectives and opprobriou

brious Language: Sir *John Holt*, his Predeceſſor, who had held that Poſt twenty Years, died the 6th of *March* 1709-10. Sir *John Holland*, another Manager alſo, was made Comptroller of her Majeſty's Houſhold the 23d of *March*; and, a little before, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; was made Treaſurer of the Navy; and *Adam Cardonel*, Eſq; Secretary of War; from which Promotions, the Whigs flattered themſelves her Majeſty was ſtill in their Intereſt. *A.D.* 1709 — 8 *Anne.* Sir *John Holland*, Comptroller.

On the 23d of *November*, this Winter, died *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, who was long happy in his Maſter's Favour, and from whoſe Bounty he acquired a Fortune equal almoſt to any Nobleman in *England*. *William Bentinck*, E. of *Portland*, dies.

It began to freeze this Winter on *Chriſtmas-day*; after which, there fell a deep Snow, that lay even with the Hedges; and froze ſo hard, that we travelled over it, as is uſual in more Northerly Climates: This Froſt laſted with ſmall Remiſſions three Months; the River *Thames* was frozen to a prodigious Thickneſs, Booths built on it, and all manner of Sports and Diverſions on the Ice. A ſevere Froſt.

Several Proclamations were iſſued during the Doctor's Trial, *viz.* 1*ſt*, For a Faſt to be obſerved in *England* the 15th of *March*, and in *Scotland* the 29th of the ſame Month. 2*dly*, A Proclamation, offering a Reward of an hundred Pounds, for apprehending any of the Rioters that demoliſh'd the Meeting-houſes, and inſulted the Members during Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial; and 3*dly*, A Proclamation for putting off the Lent-Aſſizes to a further Day, upon account of the Judges being detain'd at Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Trial. Proclamations iſſued

The

*A*1709-10
9 *Anne.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſent to renew the Negotiations of Peace.

The States-General having granted Paſſes to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, the Marſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbot of *Polignac*, to come to *Gertruydenburg* in *Holland*, in order to renew the Negotiations of Peace; the *Britiſh* Houſe of Peers addreſs'd her Majeſty, the 18th of *February*, to ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* over to *Holland* to take care of the Intereſts of *Great Britain*; and accordingly his Grace, having received her Majeſty's Commands, ſet out for *Holland* the 19th of *February*, and arrived at the *Hague* the latter End of that Month; but I ſhall defer giving an Account of the Succeſs of this Treaty, till I have concluded the Relation of our domeſtick Occurrences. The Parliament having finiſhed the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe the 5th of *April*, to give the Royal Aſſent to the Bills they had prepared, and put an End to the Seſſion; when ſhe made the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.

" It is with great Satisfaction that I come " hither at this time, to return you my hearty " Thanks for the many Marks of Duty and " Affection which you have given me through " the whole Courſe of this Seſſion.

" And I am to thank you, Gentlemen of " the Houſe of Commons, in a very particu- " lar Manner, for the great Diſpatch which " you have made in providing ſo early in the " Year ſuch great and effectual Supplies for " the Publick Service: This cannot but make " me very deſirous to repeat the Aſſurances I " gave you at the Opening of the Seſſion, that " they ſhould be very carefully applied to the " Uſes for which you have deſigned them.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen, A.D. 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

" I cannot ſufficiently expreſs to you my " great Concern, that you have had ſo neceſ- " ſary an Occaſion of taking up a great Part " of your Time towards the latter End of this " Seſſion.

" I am confident, no Prince that ever ſat " on the Throne has been more really and " ſincerely kind to the Church than myſelf; " nor ever had a more true and tender Concern " for its Welfare and Proſperity than I have, " and always ſhall continue to have.

" The ſuppreſſing Immorality, and pro- " phane and other wicked and malicious Li- " bels, is what I have always earneſtly recom- " mended; and ſhall be glad of the firſt " Opportunity, to give my Conſent to any " Laws that might effectually conduce to that " End: But this being an Evil complained of " in all Times, it is very injurious to take a " Pretence from thence, to inſinuate that the " Church is in any Danger from my Admi- " niſtration.

" I could heartily wiſh, that Men would " ſtudy to be quiet, and do their own Buſineſs, " rather than buſy themſelves in reviving " Queſtions and Diſputes of a very high Na- " ture; and which muſt be with an ill Inten- " tion, ſince they can only tend to foment, but " not to heal our Diviſions and Animoſities.

" For my own part, as it has pleaſed God " to give Succeſs to my Endeavours for the " Union of my two Kingdoms, which I muſt " ever eſteem as one of the greateſt Bleſſings " of my Reign: So I hope his Divine Good- " neſs will ſtill continue favourable, and make " me the happy Inſtrument of that yet more " deſirable Union of the Hearts of all my

" People

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.* " People in the Bonds of mutual Affection; " that ſo there may remain no other Contention among you, but who ſhall exceed the " other in contributing to advance our preſent " Happineſs, and ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

" Finding, by the Advices from abroad, " that our Army has not yet taken the Field, " and that the Plenipotentiaries of *France* are " ſtill in *Holland*, I think it proper at preſent " to make the Prorogation but for a very ſhort " Time."

Acts paſs'd The Acts of greateſt moment that paſs'd this Seſſion, excluſive of thoſe that have been recited already, are:

Corn. *An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn* for a Year, Grain being exceſſive dear.

Exciſe. *An Act for granting new Duties of Exciſe for a Fund, for raiſing* 900,000 *l. by the Sale of Annuities.*

Candles. *An Act for laying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies, to be given with Clerks and Apprentices.*

Scotland. *An Act for explaining and enlarging the Act of* 6*th* Anne, *for the Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government*; whereby Perſons, in any Office, Civil or Military in *Scotland*, were allowed to take the Oaths and Aſſurance in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

Scotland. *An Act to diſcharge the Attendance of Noblemen, Barons, and Freeholders, upon the Lords of Juſtitiary (or Judges) in their Circuits in* Scotland.

Rents and Diſtreſſes. *An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants*; whereby it is enacted, That no Goods or Chattels ſhall be taken in Execution, unleſs the Party, before

before the Removal of the Goods, pay to the Landlord of the Premiſſes one Year's Rent (where ſo much is due:) That if the Leſſee or Tenant fraudulently carry off his Goods, the Leſſor, or Landlord, or any Perſon empower'd by him, may, within the Space of five Days afterwards, take and ſeize ſuch Goods wherever found, as a Diſtreſs for the Rent in Arrear, and ſell the ſame; provided the Landlord ſhall not ſeize any Goods as a Diſtreſs, which ſhall be ſold for a valuable Conſideration before the Seizure made: And any Perſon, having Rent in Arrear on Leaſe for Life, may bring an Action of Debt for ſuch Arrears, as if the Rent had been reſerved on a Leaſe for Years: And any Perſon, having Rent in Arrear, may diſtrain for the ſame after the Leaſe or Term is expired; provided ſuch Diſtreſs be made within ſix Months after the End of the Leaſe, and during the Continuance of the Landlord's Intereſt and Title, and during the Poſſeſſion of the Tenant from whom it is due. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

An Act for regulating the Prize and Aſſize of Bread. Bread.

An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by veſting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchaſers of ſuch Copies; whereby it is enacted, That the Author of any Book already printed, who hath not transferr'd the Copy thereof, or the Bookſeller, or other Perſon, who hath purchaſed any Copy to print or reprint, ſhall have the ſole Right of printing it for Twenty-one Years: And the Author of any Book not yet printed, or of any Book hereafter to be compoſed, ſhall have the ſole Liberty of printing it for fourteen Years, to commence from the Day of publiſhing thereof; and that if any Perſon, after the 10th of Copies of Books and Authors.

*A.D.*1710 *April*, 1710, and within the ſaid Times ſhall print, reprint, or import any ſuch Book without the Conſent of the Proprietor, to be had in Writing, and ſign'd in the Preſence of two credible Witneſſes, or ſhall publiſh it without ſuch Conſent, the Offender ſhall forfeit the Books and Sheets to the Proprietor, who ſhall forthwith damaſk and make them waſte Paper; and ſhall forfeit 1 *d.* for every Sheet found in his Cuſtody, either printed or printing; one Moiety to the Crown, the other to him who will ſue in any Court in *Weſtminſter*.

9 *Anne.*

Bookſeller, Printer, or other Perſon, ſhall not be liable to theſe Forfeitures, by printing or reprinting any Book without the Conſent of the Author; unleſs the Title to the Copy of the Book hereafter to be publiſh'd, ſhall before ſuch Publication be enter'd in the Regiſter-Book of the Company of *Stationers*, at the Hall of the ſaid Company; and unleſs the Conſent of the Proprietor be enter'd, paying Six-pence for each Entry; which ſaid Regiſter-Book may at all ſeaſonable times be inſpected without Fee: And the Clerk of the Company of *Stationers*, when required, ſhall give a Certificate of ſuch Entry; for which Certificate he ſhall have Six-pence.

Proviſo, That if the Clerk ſhall refuſe, or neglect to make ſuch Entry, or to give ſuch Certificate, being requir'd by the Proprietor of the Copy, in the Preſence of two Witneſſes; then, Notice being given of ſuch Refuſal, by an Advertiſement in the *Gazette*, the Perſon ſhall have the ſame Benefit as if an Entry were actually made; and the Clerk, for refuſing, ſhall forfeit to the Proprietor 20 *l.* to be recovered in the Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

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Proviſo, That if any Bookſeller, after the 25th of *March*, 1710, ſhall ſet an unreaſonable Price on any Book, any Perſon may complain to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to the Lord-Chancellor, the Biſhop of *London*, the Chief Juſtices, or Chief Baron, the Vice-Chancellors of the Univerſities, or to the Lord-Preſident of the Seſſions in *Scotland*, the Lord Juſtice-General, the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, or the Rector of the College in *Edinburgh*, who may call the Bookſeller before them, and enquire into the Cauſe of the Dearneſs; and, upon Examination, may reform, redreſs and ſettle the Price; and, if alter'd from the Price which the Bookſeller ſet, then they may order him to pay all the Coſts and Charges of the Perſon complaining: And this muſt be done in Writing, under their reſpective Hands and Seals; and publick Notice ſhall be given to the Bookſeller, by an Advertiſement in the *Gazette*. And, if any Bookſeller ſhall, after ſuch Prize, ſet, expoſe to Sale, or ſell any Book at a higher Rate, he forfeits 5*l.* for every Book; one Moiety to the Crown, the other to him who will ſue in any Court in *Weſtminſter*. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

Proviſo, That nine Copies of each Book ſhall be printed on the beſt Paper, after the 10th of *April*, 1710, and deliver'd to the Warehouſe-keeper of the Company of *Stationers*, at their Hall, before the Book ſhall be publiſh'd, for the Uſe of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Univerſities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, the Libraries of the four Univerſities in *Scotland*, of *Sion* College in *London*, and the Library of the Advocates in *Scotland*: Which ſaid Warehouſe-keeper is to deliver the ſaid Books within ten Days after Demand; which if he refuſe, he ſhall forfeit the Value

*A.D.*1710 of the Books, and 5 *l.* for every Copy not deliver'd; the same to be recovered by the
9 *Anne.* Crown, by the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the Universities, and by the President and Fellows of *Sion* College, *&c.*

Proviso, That Penalties in *Scotland* shall be recoverable by an Action before the Court of Sessions there.

Proviso, That the Importation of *Greek* or *Latin* Books, or in any other foreign Language, printed beyond Sea, shall not be hinder'd.

If any Action is brought for any thing done in pursuance of the Act, the Defendant may plead the general Issue, and shall recover full Cost.

Proviso, That the Right of the Universities, or of any other Person, to the printing or reprinting any Book already printed, shall not be prejudic'd.

Proviso, That all Actions for any Offence against this Act, shall be brought within three Months after the Offence done.

That after the End of fourteen Years, the sole Right of printing or disposing Copies, shall return to the Authors for another fourteen Years.

The Negotiations at *Gertruydenburgh.*

I have already mention'd the coming of the Marshal *d'Uxelles* and the Abbot *Polignac*, Plenipotentiaries of *France*, to *Gertruydenburgh* in *Holland*, to revive the Negotiations of Peace. They were met there by Messieurs *Buys* and *Vanderdussen*, the Plenipotentiaries of the States, the Beginning of *March*, who, having heard what the *French* had to offer, return'd to the *Hague*, and made their Report to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Count *Zinzendorf* the Emperor's Minister, and the rest of the Ministers

niſters of the Allies reſiding there. They ſaid, that the *French* Miniſters had endeavoured to perſwade them, That it was the Intereſt of the Allies, to make Peace with *France*, excluſive of *Spain*; and that the *French* King was willing to enter into the moſt ſolemn Engagements (*and give Cautionary Towns for the Performance*) that he would not give any Aſſiſtance to his Grandſon *Philip*. *A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

The *Dutch* Miniſters had ſeveral Conferences afterwards with the *French*, who propos'd a Partition of the *Spaniſh* Territories; but came at length ſo low in their Demands, that they offered to accept of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*: And tho' their King could not in Honour and Conſcience make War upon his Grandſon, and drive him from the Throne on which he had plac'd him; yet they ſaid, his Majeſty would perſwade his Grandſon to accept of that Partition; which if he refus'd to conſent to, he would furniſh a Sum of Money towards the Charges of the War, to be continued till the Surrender of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But the *Dutch*, ſtill inſiſting that *Spain* and the *Indies*, with all the Territories belonging to them, ſhould be deliver'd up *within the ſpace of two Months*, according to the Preliminaries, the Conferences were broken off. *Sicily* and *Sardinia* only demanded for King *Philip*. The Conferences broken off.

It is obſervable, that this Treaty was manag'd only by the *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters, the reſt of the Allies contenting themſelves with the *Report* the *Dutch* were pleaſed to make of theſe Conferences. As for the Duke of *Marlborough*, he had left his Reſolutions with the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters at the *Hague*, and was gone into the Field. He had now ſuch an Aſcendant over the *Dutch*, that he Some Remarks on them.

*A.D.*1710 he had no need to doubt their Fidelity to him; but, 'tis ſaid, both the Emperor's and the King of *Pruſſia*'s Miniſters were for accepting the Terms offered by the *French*, if thoſe of *Great-Britain* and the States would have been prevail'd on to acquieſce in them: But however that was, Marſhal *d'Uxelles* and the Abbot *de Polignac* made heavy Complaints in a Letter to the Penſionary *Henſius*, that the *Dutch* Deputies had miſrepreſented theſe Conferences: To which the *Dutch* ſent an Anſwer; but from the Relations of both Sides it appears, That the *French* King had agreed to acknowledge King *Charles*; and that he would not only not aſſiſt his Grandſon, but he would contribute a Sum of Money towards compelling him to quit the *Spaniſh* Throne, if he refus'd to do it at his Inſtance; and that he would deliver four ſtrong Towns in the *Netherlands* to the Allies, as a Security for what he ſtipulated: And as to all the other preliminary Articles, ſuch as acknowledging the Queen; the Barrier demanded for the Empire, *Holland*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. theſe he made no Scruple of granting. And, after this, will it not be difficult to aſſign a ſubſtantial Reaſon for continuing this bloody War?

9 *Anne.*

How long would *Spain* have been able to have reſiſted the United Arms of the Allies, without the Aſſiſtance of *France*, if it could be ſuppoſed that King *Philip* would have refus'd to comply with what his Grandfather had ſtipulated for him, and thereby hazarded loſing even *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, as well as his other Dominions. The Towns that were agreed to be deliver'd up to the Emperor and the *Dutch*, would have required ſome Years to conquer: And had the *French* been never ſo

insincere, as was pretended, the Allies would have gained such an Addition of Strength by them, as would have render'd *France* much less formidable than it was then. Let it be consider'd farther; had it been our own Case, and the Fortune of the War had reduced us to the Necessity of abandoning King *Charles*, and the *French* King had insisted, that the Allies should not only not assist him, but turn their Arms against the Prince they had set up; would it not have been thought a most extravagant Demand? And if it would, was it not much more unreasonable to desire the *French* King to enter into a War with King *Philip*, to whom he was so nearly allied by the Ties of Blood, as well as other Engagements?

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We had, indeed, so long talk'd of the boundless Ambition and exorbitant Power of *France*, that we affected to have a Dread of it, even after that Kingdom was reduced so low, that our Generals gave out, they could not make Head against us another Year.

Every Proposal, that was said to come from *France*, was still condemn'd as unreasonable, before it was examined; and, if the Reasonableness of it was so conspicuous, that it could not be denied, then were we taught to exclaim against their Insincerity.

In short, some of the Powers, engaged in the Grand Alliance, were such Gainers by the War, the whole Charge whereof was borne by their Neighbours, whose Ministers were in their Interest, that any Peace whatever must have been to their Disadvantage; and therefore it is not to be thought strange, if they talk'd loudly of the Enemies Insincerity, and rejected all their Proposals: The daily Acquisition of new Dominions, at the Expence

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*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

pence of others, possibly, put such a Byas on their Judgments, that they might, in some measure, believe what they affirm'd. We have seen whole Nations submit their Understandings, and even resign their paternal Estates, to grasp a Shadow: The very Appearance of Gain has distracted the wisest; and 'tis no wonder, if real Acquisitions have had the same Effect on others.

Remarks on *Burnet*'s History of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

I come, in the next place, to take a View of Bishop *Burnet*'s History of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

This Prelate is pleased to affirm, p. 527, That the Parliament (of *England*) had always declared the Ground of the War to be *the restoring the whole* Spanish *Monarchy to the House of* Austria; *which, indeed, the States had never done, but that the Duke of* Marlborough *prevailed on them to insist likewise on the Demand of all the Dominions of* Spain *in the Year* 1709.

But the Bishop appears to have been under a very gross Mistake, when he affirm'd, *our Parliament always insisted on the whole* Spanish *Monarchy*; for this was not so much as mention'd in any Speech or Address of either House for some Years after the War begun: And the Articles of the Grand Alliance expressly mention a *Partition* of that Monarchy, proposing no more than the gaining the *Italian* Dominions, and the Islands thereunto belonging, for the Emperor; and a Barrier in the *Netherlands* for the *Dutch*. But this tatling Prelate has betray'd a Secret we only guess'd at before; namely, *That it was the Duke of* Marlborough *that first perswaded the* Dutch, *in the Year* 1709, *to insist on the Restoration of the whole* Spanish *Monarchy to the House of* Austria;

Auſtria: And we are not ignorant, who it was that influenced the *Britiſh* Miniſtry to make the like Demand. The War had ſoon been at an End, if we had contented ourſelves with the Acquiſitions propoſed by the Confederates at the entring on this War. A.D.1710 9 *Anne.*

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

The Biſhop obſerves, p. 528, That *the Duke of* Marlborough, *reckoning the Management of this Treaty to be too great a Load to bear wholly himſelf, carried over the Lord* Townſhend *to be Joint-Plenipotentiary with him*: And in this, as has been obſerved already, his Grace diſcover'd his uſual Prudence; for a Treaty of that Conſequence was not only too great a Load to be laid upon any one Man, but his Grace's Enemies would naturally have ſuggeſted, that it was a very odd piece of Policy to make the General the ſole Plenipotentiary to treat of Peace, who got perhaps 200,000 *l. per Annum* by the War, and had the Honour to command the Armies of moſt of the Powers in *Europe*. It was certainly a very great Compliment to the Duke, in theſe Circumſtances, to make him the ſole Arbiter of Peace and War; and even to ſuppoſe he had that infinitely more difficult Command of his own Paſſions, that he could contentedly relinquiſh ſo vaſt a Revenue, and return to the Condition of a private Nobleman, where the Good of his Country came in Competition with his private Views: And, it ſeems, he had ſo wiſe a Diſtruſt of himſelf, that he took over the young Lord *Townſhend*, of whom the Biſhop gives ſo fine a Character, to be a Check to his natural Propenſions, no doubt, as well as to skreen him from vulgar Cenſure.

In ſpeaking of the Battle of *Malplaquet*, or *Blaregnies*, near *Mons*, p. 533, the Biſhop makes

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Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

the Number of the Slain on each Side twelve thouſand Men, which is double the Number that either the *French* or the Confederates computed them: The Confederates ſay, they had about ſix thouſand Men killed, and twelve thouſand wounded, reckoning, as uſual, two Men wounded for one that was killed: But, if the Biſhop's Account has any Truth in it, and there were twelve thouſand killed on one Side, the killed and wounded muſt have amounted to thirty-ſix thouſand on the Part of the Allies; and, as he ſuppoſes the Enemy loſt as many, there muſt have been at leaſt ſeventy-two thouſand Men kill'd and wounded on that fatal Day. But, tho' this is acknowledg'd the bloodieſt Battle that was fought during the War, it is manifeſt, this accurate Writer, who has given us his Hiſtory upon Oath, has killed and wounded double the Number of Men we meet with in any other Writer of Credit; tho' it muſt be admitted, that nothing could juſtify the throwing away ſo many Men, as were *really* killed and wounded in this Battle: *Mons*, and half the Towns in the *Netherlands*, would have been but a poor Purchaſe for the eighteen thouſand Men that were loſt in this Engagement, and ſix thouſand more in the Siege of the Place. But this long War ſeems to have harden'd this polite Part of the World, and render'd us perfectly ſavage again; the mangled Carcaſſes of our dead and dying Friends, broken Bones, and ghaſtly Wounds, were then beheld without Emotion, and even with Pleaſure by ſome, who delighted in the bloody Trade: We talk'd of ten thouſand Men with as much Indifference, as if they had been Muſhrooms; and were taught to rejoice over a Field cover'd with the Blood of our Fellow-Chriſtians: And this not

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in a defensive War, for the Preservation of our Country, but to make Conquests for ungrateful Allies, who themselves would scarce bear the Burthen of it with one of their Fingers; while this Nation, which had the least Concern in the Acquisitions, was fleeced, and even beggar'd to that degree, that it may be difficult to invent Taxes sufficient for our Defence in any future War, every thing almost being already charged with a Duty, to pay the Interest of the vast Debt then incurred. I shall only observe farther, that the Fathers and Divines of our Church, most eminent for *Moderation*, and our meek Sectaries, were observed to be the most zealous for the Continuance of this Trade of Blood and Devastation.

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9 Anne.
Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

The Bishop, treating of Dr. *Sacheverel*, p. 537 and 538, says, *That he was a bold insolent Man, with a very small Measure of Religion, Virtue, Learning, or good Sense: That his Sermons contained the most petulant Railings at Dissenters and Low-Church-Men, and were wrote without either Chastness of Style, or Liveliness of Expression: That all was one unpractised Strain of indecent scurrilous Language: That he made great Reflections on the Ministry; representing, that the Church was in danger, being neglected by those who govern'd, while they favour'd her most inveterate Enemies: That in his Sermon, at* St. Paul's *in* London, *the 5th of* November, *he gave full Vent to his Fury, in the most virulent Declamation he could contrive upon these Words of St.* Paul's, PERILS FROM FALSE BRETHREN; *in which he let himself loose into such Indecencies, that both the Man and the Sermon were universally condemn'd: He pour'd out much Scorn and Scurrility on the Dissenters; and said, the Church was violently attack'd by*

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her Enemies, and loosely defended by her pretended Friends: That he animated the People to stand up for the Defence of the Church; said, he sounded the Trumpet, and desired them to put on the whole Armour of God: That the Party that opposed the Ministry did so magnify the Sermon preach'd at St. Paul's, *that forty thousand of them were printed and dispersed over the Nation: That the Queen seem'd highly offended at it; and the Ministry look'd on it as an Attack made on them, that was not to be despised: The Lord Treasurer was so described* (*under the Name of* Volpone) *that it was next to the naming of him; so a Parliamentary Impeachment was resolved on; tho'* Eyre, *the Solicitor-General, and others, thought the short Way of burning the Sermon, and keeping him in Prison during the Session, was a better Method; but the more solemn Way was unhappily chosen.*

Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

I do not pretend to any great Intimacy with Dr. *Sacheverel*; but being employ'd in compiling the first four Volumes of State-Trials, and receiving an Intimation that there were some Omissions and Alterations in that of the Doctor's publish'd by Authority, particularly as to the Republican Principles, and scurrilous Language of some of the Managers; I went to his House in *Holborn*, and enquired if he could furnish me with any Materials that would set his Case in a truer Light: He answer'd, that the printed Trial was no more his Trial, than it was my Trial; intimating, that the whole must be alter'd to do him Justice; and that the real Trial was preparing to be printed in *Holland*: But, whether a Turn of the Times prevented his going on with that Design, or whatever was his Reason for suppressing it, we have

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have not met with any other Trial than that publiſh'd by Authority from that Day to this.

All that I can ſay of the Doctor, of my own Knowledge, is, that he was a tall perſonable Man, and ſpoke gracefully: That no Man read Divine Service better than he did; and that he choſe to do this frequently at the Pariſh of *St. Andrew's Holborn*, of which he was Rector, to create in the People a juſt Veneration for the Service of the Church; and, laſtly, that I have heard ſeveral excellent Diſcourſes from him in the Pulpit (at leaſt as far as I am capable of judging of a Diſcourſe) and that his Voice and Action were exceeding juſt and ſuitable to the Place, as well as to the Audience to whom he preach'd.

The Doctor had a good Reputation at *Oxford*, as to his Parts, Learning and Morals; and had ſome Perſons of Diſtinction under his Tuition at *Magdalen-College*, of which he was a Fellow: And 'tis obſervable, there was nothing immoral proved againſt him at his Trial, after the ſtricteſt Examination had been made into his Life and Converſation. As to the Scurrility the Biſhop mentions in the two Sermons for which he was impeach'd, the World muſt judge for themſelves: But thus much I may venture to obſerve, That theſe Sermons are far from being as ſcurrilous as the Biſhop's Hiſtory, where all Mankind, Friends and Foes, are moſt egregiouſly ſlander'd and calumniated. And, as to the Doctor's Opinion of the danger of the Church at that time, if he did err, it was with nine parts in ten of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of *England*, who really apprehended the Conſtitution to be in danger from ſome of the Miniſtry; and we ſee thoſe great Divines, Dr. *Smalridge*, Dr.

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Atterbury, Dr. *Stanhope*, and Dr. *Moss*, tho' Chaplains to the Queen, ſtood by him at his Trial; and, with the reſt of their Brethren (except ſome few Low-Churchmen) look'd upon Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Cauſe to be the Cauſe of the Church: From whence, and from what has already been ſaid of this Trial, I leave the Reader to make his Inferences.

The Biſhop, ſpeaking of the Doctor's own Defence at the Trial, p. 542, ſays, *It poſſeſs'd thoſe with Horror, who knew the Man and his ordinary Diſcourſe, when they heard him affirm ſo many Falſhoods with ſuch ſolemn Appeals to God:* But all the World muſt allow, that theſe Words are much more applicable to our Author Dr. *Burnet*, who has made ſuch ſolemn Appeals to God for the Truth of a Hiſtory repleniſh'd with notorious Falſhoods and Contradictions, than to Dr. *Sacheverel*.

In this very Relation of the Proceedings againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, he ſays, *That both the Man and his Sermon were univerſally condemn'd*; and yet, within a very few Lines, he affirms, *That the Party who oppoſed the Miniſtry did ſo magnify this ſame Sermon, that forty thouſand of them were printed and diſperſed over the Nation:* A very notable Proof that the Sermon was UNIVERSALLY CONDEMN'D.

This Son of Truth adds, p. 542, That when the Mob were animated with ſuch a Pitch of Fury, as to pull down Meeting-Houſes, Money was thrown amongſt them, and they were incited to do it by Men of better Faſhion, who follow'd the Mob in Hackney-Coaches, and were ſeen ſending Meſſages to them; and that, before his (the Biſhop's) own Door, a Man's Skull was ſplit with a Spade, becauſe he would not ſhout for the Church and *Sacheverel*.

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That there was a Mob that pull'd down the Pulpit, Pews and Galleries in *Burgeſs*'s Meeting-Houſe (and perhaps in ſome few others) and burn them, I ſhall not diſpute; but our Author's Credit, I muſt confeſs, is ſo very low with me at preſent, that, for ſome Reaſons already mention'd, I cannot believe the reſt of the Story upon his Word, or his Oath: Nor does he ſay who thoſe Men of Quality were that follow'd the Mob in Hackney-Coaches, and threw Money amongſt them; whoſe Names might have been as eaſily known as their Quality, and which he had no Reaſon to conceal, if there were any ſuch: And, laſtly, I could never meet with any Man, beſides the Biſhop, that has related theſe Circumſtances, eſpecially the ſplitting the Man's Skull before his own Door; a Fact, that we ſhould not have fail'd to have heard of long before the Biſhop's Hiſtory came out, if there had been any Truth in it: This therefore, I am apt to ſuſpect, was purely a Whiggiſh Improvement, calculated to give a terrible Idea of that High-Church Mob. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1709, and part of 1710.

The Biſhop proceeds to tell us, p. 543, *That many of the Queen's Chaplains ſtood about Dr.* Sacheverel *at his Trial, encouraging and magnifying him; and it was given out, that the Queen herſelf favour'd him:* But what the Biſhop means by the Queen's Chaplains *magnifying* the Doctor, is not eaſy to conceive; ſince none of them, that ever I heard of, offer'd to ſpeak in his Behalf at the Trial.

In p. 544, the Biſhop informs us, That *Hooper*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and ſome other Biſhops, ſpoke in Behalf of Dr. *Sacheverel*; but that *Talbot* Biſhop of *Oxford*, *Wake* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Trimnel* Biſhop of *Norwich*, and

*A.D.*1710 and our Author Biſhop *Burnet*, ſpoke on the other Side, and ſhew'd the Falſhood of that Opinion, *That the Church of* England *had always condemn'd Reſiſtance.*

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It has been the Opinion of many, That one great Reaſon of maintaining the Doctrine of Reſiſtance ſo ſtrenuouſly at this time, was to let the Queen know, that if ſhe would not ſubmit to the Dictates of the Whigs, ſhe would run the Hazard of being dethroned. It ſeems to have been a Maxim among ſome People, that whenever the Queen refuſed to be adviſed by her Subjects (by whom they meant the Whigs) they were impower'd, by the Original Contract and the Laws of the Land, to depoſe her: And, indeed, if we may credit this Hiſtory of Biſhop *Burnet*'s, he told her ſo not long after; which was, no doubt, a ſufficient Reaſon for the Queen's changing Hands. What Prince would not have done it on ſuch an Intimation? She could not, after this, avoid ſuſpecting, that this Doctrine was eſpouſed, not with an Intention to juſtify the former Revolution, but to make way for another.

The Campaign of 1710.

The State of the War in the Campaign of 1710 comes next to be conſider'd; and it appears, that, while the *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters were treating of Terms of Peace at *Gertruydenburgh*, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* took the Field, having agreed to unite their Forces, and act in Concert this Campaign in *Flanders*, as they did the laſt: The firſt Enterprize they engaged in was the forcing the *French* Lines, which they effected on the 21ſt of *April*, N. S. at *Pont a Verdun*, meeting with very little Oppoſition from the Enemy; and, two Days after, the Confederate Army inveſted *Douay*, in which the *French*

In *Flanders.*

Douay beſieged.

had

had a Garriſon of ſixteen Battalions, beſides ſeveral Squadrons of Dragoons, and other independent Companies; and in Fort *Scarpe*, which ſtands on the oppoſite Side of the River *Scarpe*, was a Garriſon of three Battalions more, the whole commanded by General *Albergotti*, a brave experienc'd Officer. The Night, between the 4th and 5th of *May*, the Trenches were opened, at two Attacks on the North-ſide of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Eſquerchion*, the reſt of the Town being covered by Inundations. *A.D.1710* 9 *Anne.*

In this Siege, the Town made ſeveral briſk Sallies, and killed the Allies abundance of Men; and, on the 29th of *May*, the Marſhal *Villars* paſſed the *Scarpe*, and advanced towards the Allies, with a Reſolution to fight them, as he gave out: Whereupon twenty Battalions from the Siege, and eleven more from the Intrenchments between *Dechey* and *Fierin*, joined the Grand Army; and all other neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to receive them: But Marſhal *Villars*, having continued for ſome time within Muſket-ſhot of the Confederate Army, thought fit to retire; and the Troops returned to the Siege. The Town held out till the 25th of *June*, N. S. and then the Garriſon beat a Parley, and agreed to ſurrender the Place, together with Fort *Scarpe*, upon honourable Terms, having held out a Siege of near two Months againſt an Army of 100,000 Men; and the Allies, according to their own Account, had above 8000 Men killed and wounded in the Siege, beſides what they loſt by Sickneſs and other Accidents. *Douay* ſurrenders.

On the 25th of *July*, N. S. the Allies inveſted *Bethune*; and, on the 23d, the Trenches were opened at two Attacks: Marſhal *Villars* *Bethune* beſieged.

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was so far from attempting the Relief of this Place, that he intrench'd himself in a very strong Camp, from whence he frequently sent out Parties to disturb the Convoys that were coming to the Confederate Army, and sometimes fell upon their Foragers. In one of these Rencounters, on the 24th of *August*, a great many Men were killed; and, as both Armies sent fresh Reinforcements to support their Friends, they were very near coming to a general Engagement; but at length the *French* drew off their Men, and retired to their Camp.

Surrenders

Bethune, having no Hopes of Relief, on the 28th of *August* beat a Parley, and surrender'd the next Day upon honourable Terms; and the Garrison, consisting of about 2000 Men, were conducted to *St. Omers*.

Aire and *St. Venant* besieged.

On the 6th of *September*, the Towns of *Aire* and *St. Venant* were invested by the Allies: The *French* surprized a great Convoy of Ammunition that was coming up the *Lys* from *Ghent* on the 19th, killed 200 of the Guard, and made 600 Prisoners; which Loss very much retarded those two Sieges: However,

They surrender.

St. Venant surrender'd on the 30th of *September*, N. S. upon honourable Terms, and the Garrison was conducted to *Arras*. *Aire* made a brave Defence; it was the 8th of *November* before they beat a Parley, when they obtained honourable Terms, and the Garrison was conducted to *St. Omers*. During these Sieges, the *French* formed a Design of surprizing the Confederate Generals in their Quarters, and a thousand Horse were detach'd for that purpose; but the Guard received them so warmly, that they gave an Opportunity to the Piquet of the Army to come to their Assistance, and the Enemy were beaten off with very great Loss;

450 of them being killed upon the Spot, and 220 mounted Troopers made Priſoners. There was in *Aire*, at the beginning of the Siege, fifteen Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of Dragoons; which, when they marched out, were reduced to 3628 effective Men, beſides 1500 wounded that were left in the Town: Nor was the Loſs of the Confederates in this Siege leſs than in that of *Douay*. As ſoon as the *French* had evacuated the Place, the *Dutch* appointed Count *Naſſau Wondenburg* to be Governor, who took Poſſeſſion of it with eight Battalions, the *Engliſh* contented themſelves with the Conqueſt. The Fruit of all their Toil and Hardſhips was always reſerved for their good Friends the *Dutch*: No *Engliſh* Officer was ſo unreaſonable to hope to be rewarded with a Government, *England* had ſo inconſiderable a Share in the War, and their Troops were of ſo little Importance, that they could not, with any Aſſurance, demand the Government of one Town in the *Netherlands*; when the *Dutch*, with their uſual Modeſty, ingroſs'd all that the United Forces had acquired. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

This Campaign, tho' not ſo bloody as ſome others, did not coſt the Allies leſs than 25000 Men, upon a modeſt Computation; and, if I ſhould ſay, it coſt them ten Millions of Money, I might ſpeak within Compaſs. At this Expence we added to the Dominions of the *Dutch* and the Imperialiſts, the Towns of *Douay* and *Aire*, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*; the two firſt are of ſome Note, the other two not ſo conſiderable: But the principal Deſign of the Allies againſt *Arras* miſcarried, that Town being ſo covered by the *French* Army, that they had no Opportunity of inveſting it.

*A.D.*1710 — 9 *Anne.* The Armies on the *Rhine*, being weakened by Detachments sent to *Flanders*, contented themselves with covering their respective Frontiers; and the Elector of *Hanover*, who commanded the Imperialists, weary of a Post in which he found there was no Honour to be gained, resign'd his Commission, and was succeeded by Count *Gronsfelt*.

The Campaign on the *Rhine*.

In *Spain*. King *Charles* unwillingly remained on the Defensive in *Spain*, till some Reinforcements arrived from *Italy*: But these were no sooner landed, than he advanced to give his Rival Battle. He came up with the Enemy on the 27th of *July* in the Evening near *Almanara*, where General *Stanhope*, with the Confederate Cavalry, briskly charged King *Philip*'s Horse, and defeated them; but, it growing dark, the Enemy's Infantry retired by the Favour of the Night: In this Action Count *Frauns* of *Nassau Auverquerque*, one of the Generals of the Allies, was killed by a Shot from their own Cannon; and the Earl of *Rochford*, another of the Confederate Generals, received a mortal Wound by a Sword. Upon this Defeat, King *Philip* retired with his Foot, under the Cannon of *Lerida*; but, not being able to find Subsistance for his Forces there, he continued his March to *Saragossa*, near which City he was again overtaken by the Confederate Army, and forced to fight a second Time; of which Engagement Colonel *Harrison*, Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*, brought the following Account:

The Action of *Almanara*.

The Battle of *Saragossa*. On the 19th of *August*, N. S. at Six o'Clock in the Evening, his Catholick Majesty drew up his Army, in Order of Battle, within Cannon-shot of the Enemy; Marshal *Staremberg*, accompanied by the rest of the Generals, went

to

to obſerve their Diſpoſition, and found them poſted with the *Ebro* on their Left, the Town of *Saragoſſa* in their Rear, and their Right Wing of Horſe drawn up upon the Brow of a ſteep Hill, with a Battery of Eight Pieces of Cannon in their Front: The Day being far ſpent, and a great Part of our Foot not come up, it was thought fit to defer the Attack till next Day. On the 20th, at Break of Day, both Armies play'd their Cannon, and General *Stanhope*, who commanded our Left Wing, diſcovered that the Enemy had marched moſt of their Horſe from the Left Wing to their Right; upon which, he obtained of Marſhal *Staremberg* four Battalions of Foot, which he placed at the Left of our Horſe, and ſix Squadrons of *Portugueſe* Horſe, which were brought from our Right; he drew up beyond the four Battalions, in order to ſtretch our Left Wing as far as poſſible towards the Extent of their Right: It is to be obſerved, that the Enemy lay in an oblique Line from the *Ebro* up the Hill; ſo that their Troops on the Hill lay much nearer to us, than thoſe on the Deſcent from it, and on the Plain. At Twelve of the Clock at Noon, our Signal of Battle was made; and our whole Army, being drawn up in two Lines, marched at once to attack the Enemy in full Front; except the four Battalions, which General *Stanhope* had interlin'd with the Horſe, whom he ordered to advance, and take Poſt on the Brow of the Hill, by which means he gained Time for his Wing of Horſe to form after they were got up. Our Left Wing, from their Situation, coming firſt to the Enemy, began the Battle, which encreaſed towards the Center, and ſo continued to the Right till the whole were engaged: But, notwithſtanding a Diſpo-

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Diſpoſition ſo properly made, and the Goodneſs of our Troops, the Enemies, with their ſuperior Numbers and Advantage of Ground, ſeemed at firſt to have the better of the Day; which probably they would have maintain'd, if our Generals, commanding on the Left, had not ſeaſonably led on freſh Troops, to ſupport and rally ſuch as they ſaw puſh'd or diſorder'd, by which the Advantage ſoon began to incline to the Arms of his Catholick Majeſty. While the Affair was obſtinately diſputed on the Left, our Foot, being deeply engaged, made a great Slaughter of the Enemy; and, at the ſame time, their Left Wing of Horſe, making little Reſiſtance, within the Space of two Hours we gained a compleat and glorious Victory: We have taken all their Cannon, and moſt of their Colours; ſo that out of forty Battalions, not above four thouſand eſcaped; and of ſixty Squadrons about the like Number, all the reſt being killed or taken Priſoners. The King, during the whole Action, gave the neceſſary Orders; and, with his Royal Preſence, continued to encourage the Troops: His Majeſty entered the Town of *Saragoſſa* the ſame Night, where he was received with the Acclamations of the People, and all imaginable Expreſſions of Joy. The ſame Night, the Citadel of *Saragoſſa* capitulated, and the Garriſon ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners of War.

K. *Charles* takes Poſſeſſion of *Saragoſſa*.

This Victory coſt the Allies two thouſand Men, and the Enemy at leaſt three thouſand, as was given out; beſides five or ſix thouſand that were made Priſoners. The Allies alſo took ſeventy-two Colours and Standards, two and twenty Pieces of Cannon, and part of the Enemy's Baggage. King *Philip* made all the haſte he could to *Madrid*, where he arrived the

the 24th of *Auguſt*; and, notwithſtanding this Misfortune, the *Caſtilians* gave him ſtill freſh Proofs of their Loyalty and Affection: But, apprehending the Allies would bend their March that Way, he thought fit to ſend the Queen, and the Prince of the *Aſturia*'s, to *Valadolid*, whither all the Grandees and Officers of State attended them, tho' he offered to diſpenſe with their Attendance. Such were the Affections of the *Caſtilians* towards that Prince at this time; to which nothing had more contributed, than the Confederates abandoning them to the Mercy of their Enemies, when they had made their Submiſſion, and declared for King *Charles* on his firſt taking Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*. *A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

King *Charles*, having ſtaid ſome time at *Saragoſſa* to refreſh his Troops, ſet out for *Madrid*; and, on the 20th of *September*, arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Alcala de la Henares*; and, the next Day, General *Stanhope*, with a Detachment of the Army, took Poſſeſſion of *Madrid*. On the 28th, King *Charles* made his Triumphant Entry into that City; and, having perform'd his Devotions at the Church of *Nueſtra Signora d'Attochia*, his Majeſty took up his Quarters at a Country Seat belonging to the *Conde d'Aquilar*, the City of *Madrid* having agreed to furniſh his Majeſty with a Subſidy of forty thouſand Crowns a Month for the Subſiſtance of his Army. A Detachment was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Toledo*; which, lying upon the *Tagus*, was looked upon as an advantagious Poſt, for facilitating the intended Conjunction with the *Portugueſe*: But that People, having had ſuch ill Succeſs in their former March to *Madrid*, could never be brought to march that Way again.

K. *Charles* enters *Madrid* a ſecond Time.

The *Portugueſe* refuſe to join him.

Where-

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Whereupon King *Charles*, after he had continued near *Madrid* till the beginning of *December*, receiving Advice that the *French* were in Motion on the Side of *Rouſſillon*, in order to invade *Catalonia*, thought fit to return into that Province, taking with him only a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Foot. His Majeſty arrived at *Barcelona* the 16th Inſtant; which did not however prevent the Duke of *Noailles* penetrating into *Catalonia*, and laying Siege to *Gironne* ſome few Days after: And what was ſtill more unfortunate, was the Enemy's ſurprizing the *Engliſh* Forces, under the Command of General *Stanhope*, in their Retreat towards *Arragon*, and making them Priſoners of War; for which however the Victory, obtained the Day following at *Villa Vicioſa* by General *Staremberg*, made ſome Amends: Of both theſe Actions, that General gave the following Relation, in a Letter to King *Charles*, dated the 12th of *December*.

K. *Charles* retires from thence again.

SIR,

" Your Majeſty will have been inform'd, " by the Captain of the *Catalonia* Guard, of " what paſs'd in the Army ſince your Ma- " jeſty left it; and that the Want of Provi- " ſions hath obliged us to come near to the " Magazines we have in *Arragon*: Where- " upon we thought fit to retire between the " *Tagus* and the *Tajuna*, which was perform'd " with Succeſs, till we came near to *Cifuentes*, " altho' the Enemy had endeavour'd ſeveral " times to attack our Rear; and the Country " People in *Caſtille* had taken Arms to fall " upon our Troops, and plunder our Baggage; " which we prevented on all Sides with the " greateſt Care imaginable.

" The

" The late Seaſon of the Year, and the " Neceſſity of getting Proviſions and Forage " for the Troops, obliged us to march in Co- " lumns, and by different Ways; the *Eng-* " *liſh* Troops, believing they might find ſome " Proviſions in *Brihuega*, and ſubſiſt better " there, took that Road, and halted there the " 8th. The ſame Day, the Enemy came up " with their whole Army; and, having ſur- " rounded them, began to batter the Walls. " Before I was inform'd of this Accident, I " had given Order to all the ſeparate Bodies " of Troops to come and join me, as think- " ing that it was very hazardous to let them " march in Columns. As ſoon as I had No- " tice of the Danger which the *Engliſh* were " in, I made the Army march the whole " Night of the 8th, and all the Day follow- " ing, to endeavour to relieve them. We ar- " rived the 10th, as Night was coming on, " within a League of the Town; and I im- " mediately order'd ſome Cannon to be fired, " to give Notice to the Beſieged that we were " coming to their Relief. We found the Ene- " my drawn up in Order of Battle: Our " Troops, which were ſhut up in *Brihuega*, " conſiſted of eight Battalions. I thought I " ought not to abandon ſo conſiderable a Body " of Men, which was the Reaſon that obliged " me to hazard a Battle, altho' the Enemy's " Army was much ſuperior to mine, eſpecially " in Horſe; beſides that, the Ground was " leſs advantagious for us than for the Enemy, " we being in a Plain, and under great Diffi- " culty to form ourſelves in a Place which " was open on all Sides; but it was not a " Time now to think of retiring. I poſted " the Left Wing in a Ground which was dif-

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A Body of *Engliſh*, under General *Stanhope*, made Priſoners at *Brihuega*.

The Battle of *Villa Vicioſa*.

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" ficult of Acceſs, and I covered the Right " on the Side of the Plain with ſome Batta- " lions. I placed the Horſe behind the firſt " and ſecond Line, and ſo made four Lines. " In this Poſture I ſtood expecting the Enemy, " who came on, and ſcarce gave me Time " enough to finiſh my Diſpoſition. In the " mean while the Artillery play'd continually, " and did conſiderable Damage on both Sides. " The Enemy began their Attack in good " Order, and with great Vigour, having " flanked our Right Wing in ſome Places, " which however recover'd that Diſorder im- " mediately; but, our Left being entirely " routed, the Enemy attack'd us in the Rear: " Whereupon Major-General *Contrecour*, with " three Squadrons of the *Portugueſe* Horſe, " having with him three Battalions of the ſe- " cond Line, one of the *Griſons*, one of *Baby- " lon*, and one of *Report*, advanced ſo ſeaſon- " ably, and in ſo good Order, that he repul- " ſed the Enemy. During that time, our " Left Wing rallied again, and the Enemy " was routed both on their Right and their " Left. We puſh'd them above half a League, " purſuing and defeating them entirely. We " made ourſelves Maſters of all their Train " of Artillery, and of a good Number of " Colours and Standards; the Slaughter was " very great, and above ſix thouſand of the " Enemy lay dead on the Field of Battle.

" Our Troops did not trouble themſelves " to make Priſoners, but killed all they could " meet with; there were none ſpared, but the " Marquis of *Thouy*, ſome Brigadiers and in- " ferior Officers, and a very ſmall Number " of Soldiers. The Enemy's Army conſiſted " of thirty-two Battalions, and eighty Squa- " drons;

" drons; that is to say, twenty Battalions A.D. 1710
" which were form'd out of the Remains of
" forty-four, which they had at the Battle of 9 Anne.
" *Saragoſſa*; and twelve more, which they had
" drawn from *Eſtremadura*; and forty-four
" Squadrons, which had been form'd in like
" manner out of the Remains of ſeventy, which
" they had at the ſame Battle; and thirty-ſix
" others, which they had alſo drawn out of
" *Eſtremadura*.

" Our Army was compoſed of twenty-nine
" Squadrons, and twenty-ſeven Battalions;
" that is to ſay, four Imperial Squadrons,
" two *Spaniſh*, one *Engliſh*, ten *Portugueſe*,
" ſix *Dutch*, and ſix *Palatines*. The Infan-
" try conſiſted of fourteen Battalions of Im-
" perialiſts, five *Spaniſh*, two *Portugueſe*, two
" *Engliſh*, two *Dutch*, and two *Palatines*.
" The moſt part of theſe Corps were much
" weaken'd; which could not be otherwiſe, af-
" ter ſo hard a Campaign, and in the Month of
" *December*. The Horſe of the left Wing Part of the Horſe run away at the Battle of *Villa Viciosa*.
" went off quite at the firſt Shock of the Ene-
" my, together with ſeven Battalions; ſo that
" I found myſelf reduc'd to fight with twenty
" Battalions, and ſixteen Squadrons; which
" was one to three.

" But God gave ſo much Courage and
" good Conduct to the Officers and Soldiers,
" that, without being aſtoniſh'd at the great
" Superiority of the Enemy, they repuls'd
" them, and did ſuch Actions as may almoſt
" paſs for ſupernatural. All of them diſtin-
" guiſh'd themſelves; but more partciularly
" the Lieutenant-Generals Baron *de Wetzel*,
" Count *d'Atalaya*, and Don *Antonio de Vil-*
" *laruel*; the Major-Generals Count *Eck* and
" *Hamilton*, and Don *Pedro d'Almaida*. Theſe

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" Gentlemen gave ſignal Proofs of their Bra-
" very, Prudence and good Conduct: Theſe
" were the only Perſons that were able to act
" during the whole Engagement; we having
" loſt in the firſt Attack the Generals *Belca-*
" *ſtel*, *Frankenberg*, *Copi*, and *St. Amand.*
" The Combat was ſo bloody, that ſeveral
" times the Battalions and Squadrons charg'd
" by themſelves; their Commanders being
" oblig'd to do the Duty of Generals, in repul-
" ſing the Enemy on all Sides, as they at-
" tack'd us.

6000 of the Enemy killed in this Battle.

" I believe I do not exaggerate the Matter,
" in ſaying that there were above ſix thouſand
" killed on the Enemy's ſide; who, after an
" Engagement which laſted from three o'Clock
" in the Afternoon till pretty late at Night,
" were entirely put to Flight. Having taken
" their Cannons, we turn'd them againſt the
" Enemy, and ſtay'd the next Day in the
" Place to which we had purſued them. Ha-
" ving afterwards heard from Priſoners and
" Deſerters, that the *Engliſh* in *Brihuega* were
" made Priſoners of War, and had march'd
" out in the Morning an Hour before our Ar-
" rival, and part of the left Wing being gone
" ſo far that I have not yet heard any certain
" Account of it, only that, without ſtopping,
" they made their Way towards *Arragon*; and
" the Troops being alſo without Bread, and in
" Want of all ſorts of Proviſions, in ſo rigo-

Count *Staremberg* retires to *Arragon.*

" rous a Seaſon, I found myſelf neceſſitated to
" retire that Day, being the 11th, and to
" draw nearer to the Magazines in *Arragon.*
" Part of our Baggage, on which ſome Squa-
" drons of the Enemy fell, at the Time when
" our left Wing was in Diſorder, was pillag'd
" by them and the Country People. Beſides
" theſe

" theſe Circumſtances which happen'd on this *A.D.* 1710
" Occaſion, there was likewiſe another, which 9 *Anne.*
" was, That all the People belonging to the
" Artillery had run away with the Horſes of
" the Train: And, as it was impoſſible to
" carry off either the Enemy's Cannon, or
" our own, I was oblig'd to burn the Car-
" riages and Wheels. This, Sir, is as true
" and exact an Account as the Shortneſs of
" the Time will allow me to make to your
" Majeſty.

The Enemy's Account of this Battle.

The Count *de Salvaterra*, in a Letter to Don *Jacinto de Pozo Bueno*, which happen'd to be intercepted by the Allies, in deſcribing this Battle, ſays; General *Staremberg* gain'd a great deal of Honour, which ought not to be deny'd him, tho' an Enemy; eſpecially his Foot, which, I don't believe, ſays he, the World can match: Whether we conſider their Bravery in fighting, or that gallant Air with which they made their Retreat, the like perhaps never was ſeen before, as all that ſaw them muſt own. As for us, tho' we all endeavoured to do our Duty, yet the chief Part of our Succeſs muſt be attributed to God and the Juſtice of the King's Cauſe; and, under Heaven, to General *Stanhope*'s ill Conduct: For, if we had not taken that Body under his Command, God only knows what would have become of us.

General *Stanhope* ſaid to be the Occaſion of the Allies Miſfortune.

General *Staremberg* continued his March after the Battle, and arriv'd at *Barcelona* the Beginning of *February*, with about eleven thouſand effective Men; and ſoon after they received the News there, that *Girone* ſurrender'd to the Duke of *Noailles*, the 31ſt of *January*, N. S. having held out a Siege of above ſix Weeks:

Gironne ſurrender'd to the *French*.

*A.D.*1710 Weeks: And on the 23d of *February*, the Marquis *de Valdecenas* the *Spaniſh* General, advancing to *Balaguer*, the Garriſon Count *Staremberg* left there, conſiſting of two Battalions and a hundred Horſe, abandon'd that Place, and retir'd towards *Barcelona*; ſo that King *Charles*, who a little before look'd upon himſelf as Maſter of all *Spain*, had not now in his Poſſeſſion the entire Province of *Catalonia*.

9 *Anne.*

Balaguer ſurrender'd.

The Retreat of King *Charles* a ſecond time from *Madrid*, and the Loſs of almoſt all *Spain* that followed it, is generally aſcribed to the Obſtinacy of the *Portugueſe*, in refuſing to join the Confederate Army: But their Generals publiſh'd a Defence of their Conduct; in which they endeavoured to ſhew, That the Thing was impracticable, as well on account of the Badneſs of the Weather and the Roads, as the *Spaniards* advancing to the Frontiers of *Portugal*, and poſting themſelves between the Army of King *Charles* and that of the *Portugueſe*. Certain it is, King *Charles*, and the *Engliſh* Miniſter then at *Lisbon*, preſs'd the *Portugueſe* to advance towards *Caſtile*, and General *Stanhope* march'd as far as *Almaraz*, with four thouſand Horſe, to favour that Conjunction; but underſtanding that the *Portugueſe* ſtill employ'd themſelves in ſome trifling Sieges on their Frontiers, and would not ſuffer even the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Auxiliaries in *Portugal* to join him, he return'd to the grand Army in *Caſtile*, from whence King *Charles* found it neceſſary to retire towards *Arragon*; which occaſioned the Actions of *Brihuega* and *Villa Vicioſa*, already related.

The *Portugueſe* affirm'd, it was not poſſible to join King *Charles* at *Madrid*.

The Duke of *Savoy* remains unactive.

On the Side of *Dauphiny*, little or nothing was done this Year. The Duke of *Savoy* had recovered all his Territories, and made himſel

ſelf Maſter of the Fortreſſes that defended his Frontiers; after which he did very little to deſerve thoſe Supplies of Troops and Subſidies, which the Allies, and particularly the Queen furniſh'd him with: And ſurely ſuch Allies, as the *Germans*, *Portugueſe* and *Italians*, never any Powers were bleſſed with: They expected we ſhould bear the whole Charges of the War, and yet would never enter upon Action, but when they had a View to their particular Intereſts. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

The Confederate Fleet in the *Mediterranean* was commanded this Year by the Admirals *Norris* and *Somerſdyke*, who were very active in the Service of the Allies. They convoy'd a Reinforcement of Troops from *Italy* to *Catalonia*; and receiving Advice that the *Spaniſh* Admiral the Duke of *Turſis* had made a Deſcent on the Iſland of *Sardinia*, they ſail'd with ſome Land Forces for that Iſland, and came ſo unexpectedly upon the *Spaniards*, that they made moſt of them Priſoners of War, and encouraged the Natives to remain faithful to King *Charles*. From thence the Admirals ſail'd to execute a Project that had been form'd for the Relief of the *Cevennois*: For Monſ. *Seiſſan*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, having been taken Priſoner at *Tournay* the preceding Campaign, was ſo diſguſted at the Neglect of that Court to exchange him, that he offer'd to aſſiſt the Allies in making a Deſcent in *Languedoc*, and joining the Proteſtants in that Province. Monſ. *de Seiſſan* was himſelf of that Country, and the Eſtate of his Family lay near *Port Ceſte*: Whereupon that Place was pitch'd upon for the Deſcent; and, according to that Reſolution, Land Forces were embark'd on Board the Fleet, and ſeven hundred

The ſeveral Enterprizes of the Confederate Fleet.

An Attempt to relieve the *Cevennois*.

*A.D.*1710 dred of them landed at *Port Ceſte*, without Oppoſition, on the 24th of *July*. From thence they march'd to *Agde*, which they alſo made themſelves Maſters of: But the Duke *de Roquelau* aſſembling four hundred Dragoons, and ten thouſand of the *French* Militia on one Side, while the Duke of *Noailles* advanced by ſwift Marches from *Rouſſillon* on the other; and none of the *Cevennois* appearing to join the Troops of the Allies, the Forces were embark'd again, with the Loſs only of fifty Men, who were made Priſoners in a little Fort they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of. Theſe being the moſt conſiderable Actions we were concern'd in abroad, I return now to *England*, in order to relate ſuch domeſtick Occurrences as happen'd while the Armies were in the Field.

9 *Anne.*

I have already obſerv'd, that the Whigs remained to have ſuch an Influence at Court, even after the Trial of Dr. *Sacheverel*, that they advanced Sir *Thomas Parker*, the moſt virulent Speaker among all the Managers, to be Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; whereby they might hope to ſerve themſelves againſt any legal Proſecution, if ever they ſhould reduce their Republican Principles to Practice: But notwithſtanding this Promotion, the People were ſtill of Opinion, That her Majeſty was not averſe to a Change either in the Miniſtry or Parliament; and Addreſſes came up from moſt of the Counties and great Towns in *England*, declaring their ſteady Adherence to this Monarchical Government, as well as to the eſtabliſh'd Church; and aſſuring her Majeſty, that if ſhe was pleaſed to call a new Parliament, they would ſend up ſuch Repreſentatives as were true Friends to both, as well as to the Proteſtant Succeſſion.

High-Church Addreſſes.

In

In the Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of *London*, preſented the 13th of *April*, they ſay, That the daring and inſolent Attacks that had been publickly made on our happy Conſtitution (of which her Majeſty's Royal Prerogative was an eſſential Part) by infuſing Republican Notions into the Minds of her Subjects, had juſtly awaken'd them to a ſerious Conſideration of the fatal Conſequences of ſuch Doctrines to her Majeſty's moſt ſacred Perſon, and to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, *being deſtructive of Monarchy itſelf.* *A.D.* 1710. 9 *Anne.* From *London.*

The Univerſity of *Oxford*, in their Addreſs, deliver'd the 28th of *April*, aſſured her Majeſty, That as their Duty would never ſuffer them to call in queſtion any Title by which her Majeſty held her Crown, particularly that which was hereditary; ſo it would never ſuffer them to give any Countenance to that Popiſh Republican Doctrine of *Reſiſtance of Powers*; the very Mention of which, under the beſt of Queens, ought to be deteſted and abhorred; concluding, that they would take the utmoſt Care always to be repreſented in Parliament by ſuch Members as would inviolably maintain her Majeſty's juſt Prerogative, the Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, the Rights of the Church, and the Liberties of the Subject. Addreſs of the Univerſity of *Oxford.*

The County of *Oxford*, in their Addreſs, obſerv'd, That the moſt open Patrons of Reſiſtance were equally Encouragers of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs; and that the poiſon'd Arrows that had been ſhot as well againſt God as his Vice-gerent, had come out of the ſame Quiver; concluding with the former, That Of the County of *Oxford.*

*A.D.*1710 when to the extreme Joy of her loyal Subjects, her Majesty should judge it proper to call another Parliament, they should chuse such as truly represent their County, eminent for its Loyalty, by doing all that was in their Power, to support the just Prerogative of her Crown, the Church of *England* as by Law establish'd, the Welfare of the People, and the Protestant Succession, as settled in the illustrious House of *Hanover*.

9 *Anne.*

From *Wotton-Basset.*

In the Address from *Wotton-Basset*, presented by Mr. *St. John*, that Corporation say, They should think themselves unworthy of the *English* Name, if they should continue silent at that Time, amidst the Crouds of her Majesty's faithful Subjects, who daily express'd their Indignation against such Doctrines as openly deny'd her Majesty's *Hereditary Title*, insolently invaded her just Prerogative, and hardly *tolerated the Establish'd Church*. They begg'd leave to assure her Majesty, *That they had Hearts and Hands ready to assist her in opposing all her Enemies, both foreign and domestick; and in reducing all exorbitant Power, either at home or abroad:* And that they would chuse such Representatives as preferr'd, the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a Conventicle, and our antient happy Constitution to any new Model which the Wickedness of some Men, and the Weakness of others, might conspire to advance.

The Address of the Bishop and Clergy of *London.*

The Bishop of *London*, with the Clergy of *London* and *Westminster*, also attended her Majesty with an Address, on the 23d of *August*; which, seeming fully to express the Sense of a great Majority of the Nation, I shall give it the Reader *verbatim*.

May

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" Our Hearts have all along accompanied " our Fellow-ſubjects, the genuine Sons of " the Church of *England*, in their dutiful Ap- " plications to your Majeſty, from all Parts " of the Kingdom. We have with great Sa- " tisfaction obſerv'd the Zeal which they have " expreſs'd in Behalf of your Royal Title and " Prerogative ; and the Indignation which " they have ſhewn, at the unprecedented At- " tempts lately made, to undermine not only " our excellent Conſtitution in Church and " State, but all Religion and Government.

" We were the leſs eager to lay hold on this " Occaſion of approaching your Throne, be- " cauſe we had often and freely declared our- " ſelves on theſe Heads from the Pulpit, un- " der the Eye of your Majeſty, and in the Face " of the whole World.

" But the Time is now come, when we " can be no longer innocently ſilent, ſince the " Acknowledgment of your Majeſty's *Heredi- " tary Title and irreſiſtible Authority* is open- " ly and boldly repreſented as a plain Decla- " ration in favour of the Pretender.

" We look upon the Clergy deeply in- " volved in this malicious Calumny ; and " therefore think ourſelves oblig'd to expreſs " our utmoſt Abhorrence of any ſuch diſguis'd " and traiterous Intention, which our Hearts " (entirely devoted to your Majeſty) are not " capable of harbouring ; and which we be- " lieve none but the avow'd or ſecret Friends " of the Pretender would, in order to facili- " tate their wicked and dark Deſigns, have " endeavour'd to faſten upon us.

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" We havs ſworn, and are ſtedfaſtly pur" pos'd to pay all Duty and Allegiance to " your Majeſty, as to our rightful and lawful " Soveraign, whoſe Title to the Crown, by " Deſcent, has been affirm'd and recogniz'd " by all your Liege People in full Parlia" ment.

" We know of no other Perſon who has " any Claim to our Obedience; nor will we " ever do any thing, either in, or after your " Majeſty's Reign (ſhould we be ſo unfortu" nate as to ſurvive it) which may ſeem in " the leaſt to favour ſuch Claims and Preten" ſions.

" On your Majeſty alone our Eyes are now " fix'd: All our Wiſhes and Vows are em" ploy'd for the Length, Peace, and Proſpe" rity of your Reign; and, whenever it ſhall " pleaſe God, for our Sins, to withdraw ſo " invaluable a Bleſſing, without any Alleviа" tion of the Loſs by Iſſue from your Maje" ſty, we acknowledge the moſt illuſtrious " Houſe of *Hanover*, as the next Heirs in the " Proteſtant Line, to have the only Right of " aſcending the Throne, and indiſputable " Title to our Allegiance.

" We thank God, from the bottom of our " Hearts, for the legal Proviſions in this re" gard made, to ſecure us from Popery and " arbitrary Power; which we once, thro' the " Divine Aſſiſtance, vigorouſly and ſucceſsful" ly withſtood, when they were breaking in " upon our Conſtitution: Nor ſhall we fail " to manifeſt an equal Zeal againſt them, " whenever, and by what means ſoever, they " ſhall meditate a Return.

" This,

"This, we are firmly perſuaded, is the unanimous Senſe and Reſolution of the Clergy, not only in theſe Cities, but of the whole Kingdom; as, we doubt not, will appear to your Majeſty, whenever they have an Opportunity of expreſſing it in Convocation.

"In the mean time, we ſhall not ceaſe to bow our Knees to God, and moſt ardently to pray, that he would multiply and increaſe the Succeſſes with which your wiſe and juſt Deſigns have been hitherto attended; and continue to bleſs your Arms and Counſels, till they have effectually ſubdued the reſtleſs Enemies of our Peace, both at home and abroad; defeated the Menaces of the Pretender, and the Devices of the Crafty; and *ſcatter'd all the People that delight in War.*

The Subſtance of the Whig Addreſſes.

There were indeed ſome Addreſſes of another Strain from the Lieutenancy of *London*, and other Towns and Counties, as well as from the Juſtices of Peace at their Quarter-Seſſions; who were yet moſt of them the Creatures of the Miniſtry.

In theſe the Conduct of the Miniſtry and the Parliament were highly applauded, and the General egregiouſly flatter'd.

The Lieutenancy of *London*.

The Lieutenancy of *London* tell her Majeſty, That the late Tumults were raiſed and fomented by Papiſts, Nonjurors, and other diſaffected Perſons, who aim'd at the entire Subverſion of the preſent Eſtabliſhment; aſſuring her Majeſty, they would, upon all Occaſions, defend her Perſon and Government, and lawful Title, againſt all that ſhould go about to prejudice the late happy Revolution, her Majeſty's

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

jesty's present Administration in Church and State, the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Church of *England* as establish'd by Law, or the Toleration allow'd to Protestant Dissenters; and pray'd God to preserve her Majesty's sacred Person, and to strengthen her Government in the Hands of her *wise and faithful Ministry*, for the Happiness of the present and succeeding Generations.

In another Address the Whigs tell her Majesty, That 'twas with Indignation they heard the Church cry'd out to be in Danger under her Majesty's Reign, the Glory, Ornament, and Security both of Church and State: 'Twas true, at last there appear'd Danger; but it was from that Quarter that preach'd up *Perils*, seconded by Tumults and Rebellion: And they humbly hoped, from the Interposition of her Majesty's Royal Wisdom and Power, they might every-where hear the Sound of the Gospel unmix'd with the Noise of Politicks.

In another they pray'd, That her Majesty might be always served with such a *wise and just Ministry, such a faithful and courageous General, such a dutiful and affectionate Parliament*, as now under her Majesty's Reign; the Glory of the *British* Monarchy, the Envy of her Neighbours, and the Terror of her Enemies.

An Address from *Cheshire.*

Some of the Gentlemen of *Cheshire* also presented an Address; wherein they say, they esteemed it their highest Felicity, that her Majesty reign'd over them, and that a Protestant Succession was secured to them by Law: That they joyfully acknowledg'd the Queen's undoubted Title, without presuming to distinguish betwixt her Parliamentary and Hereditary Right,

Right, much leſs to prefer that which her glorious Predeceſſor King *William* had not, the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* moſt probably would not have, and to which, in her Majeſty's own Time, there was a Popiſh Pretender. From this Taſte of the Addreſſes preſented by both Parties, we ſee with what Zeal the People engaged in behalf of their reſpective Patrons; the Whigs to maintain their Friends in the Saddle, and the Tories to bring theirs into play: The Whigs, after their laudable Cuſtom, branding their Enemies with the Names of Papiſts, Jacobites, and Nonjurors; and the Tories returning their kind Language, and calling them Republicans, Schiſmaticks, Deiſts, Atheiſts, *&c.* The giving hard Names has been found a very expeditious Way of influencing the Mob: It was the Whigs Maſterpiece, and the Method by which they generally prevailed; and did not the Tories retaliate ſometimes in their own Defence, there would be no ſtanding before them: Tho' a wiſe Man will hardly ever conclude, from ſuch Arguments as theſe, that the Jacobites make a Majority among the Tories, and the Republicans a Majority among the Whigs. If any thing is to be gather'd from the Addreſſes, he muſt believe the direct contrary; for there both Sides ſeem to agree in eſpouſing the *Hanover* Succeſſion, the Monarchy, and the eſtabliſh'd Church.

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9 *Anne.*

Remarks on theſe Addreſſes.

Indeed, one Party cries up the Queen's Hereditary Right; by which they would inſinuate, that the Pretender is ſpurious: The other Side allow only her Parliamentary Title, and diſclaim Hereditary Right; by which they ſuggeſt, the Pretender is legitimate: Not that either

*A.D.*1710 ther Party has always maintain'd the Notions they did then; but each of them thought it
9 *Anne.* for their reſpective Intereſts to propagate them at that time: We have ſeen each of them exchange their Opinions in this Matter more than once, and argue as ſtrenuouſly on the contrary Side: From whence I ſhall only infer, that Intereſt goes a great way towards Conviction.

Dr. *Sacheverel*'s triumphant Progreſs.

In the mean time, Dr. *Sacheverel* enter'd upon a kind of triumphant Progreſs, almoſt from one End of the Kingdom to the other: He had been preſented to a Living in *North-Wales*, it ſeems, by an honeſt Tory Friend; and, about the middle of *May*, ſet out from *London*, in order to take Poſſeſſion of it: He was huzza'd, and in a manner ador'd, by the common People wherever he came; and, arriving at *Oxford*, was met and magnificently entertain'd by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of that Univerſity; as well as by moſt Perſons of Diſtinction in the Neighbourhood of that City: When he approach'd *Shrewsbury*, he was met by near five thouſand Horſe, and ſaluted with the moſt joyful Acclamations; the People being perſuaded, that the Proſecution of the Doctor was rather intended to condemn the avow'd Doctrines of the Church of *England*, which he maintain'd, than to correct his private Miſtakes.

The Duke of *Shrewſbury* made Lord-Chamberlain.

The Queen, notwithſtanding the Threats of the Faction, had ventured to conſtitute the Duke of *Shrewsbury* Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, on the 19th of *April*, in the room of the Marquis of *Kent*, whom ſhe made a Duke; which gave the Whigs a terrible Alarm: But ſhe did not proceed to any farther

conſi-

considerable Alterations, till she saw how the Nation stood affected by their Addresses, and the Reception of Dr. *Sacheverel*. There was indeed the following Promotion of General Officers the beginning of *May*; but in this, perhaps, Party was not much regarded: However, it is observable, the Queen made these Promotions in the Absence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which she was not used to do. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne*. A Promotion of General Officers.

The Lord *Shannon*, the Marquis of *Montandre*, the Lord *Montjoy*, *Richard Gorges*, *Nicholas Sankey*, Earl of *Crawford*, *Henry Holt*, Duke of *Northumberland*, *George Carpenter*, —— *Mackartney*, Sir *Richard Temple*, Lord *North and Grey*, and Earl of *Stairs*, were made Lieutenant-Generals. Lieutenant-Generals.

Thomas Handasyde, *John Bayne*, *Barth. Ogilby*, *Sher. Davenport*, *Hayman Rook*, *Thomas Whetham*, *John Livesay*, *Edward Braddock*, *Gilbert Primrose*, *William Tatton*, *Joseph Sabine*, *Edward Pearce*, *Roger Elliot*, *Thomas Pearce*, *William Evans*, *Joseph Wightman*, *John Newton*, *Thomas Crowther*, *Charles Sibourg*, *Richard Holmes*, *George Kellum*, and *John Pepper*, Major-Generals. Major-Generals.

John Stewart, Lord *Ikerrin*, *William Patkins*, Earl *de Lorrain*, Lord *Paston*, *William Breton*, *Richard Sutton*, *Henry Durel*, *Richard Russel*, *Henry Morrison*, *Samuel Masham*, *Jacob Borr*, Earl of *Rochfort*, *Hans Hamilton*, Lord *William Hay*, Lord *John Carr*, *Francis Godfrey*, *John Hobart*, *Lewis Mordaunt*, *Thomas Ferrer*, *Nicholas Lepel*, *Thomas Stanwix*, Sir *Charles Hotham*, and *James Nicholson*, Brigadiers. Brigadier-Generals.

Her Majesty proceeded, on the 14th of *June*, to displace the Earl of *Sunderland*, and A Change of the Ministry.

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.* conſtitute the Lord *Dartmouth* Secretary of State in his ſtead: At which the Faction were confounded; and, to deter her Majeſty from making any further Removes, they ſpirited up the Bank to interpoſe, and endeavour to prevent a total Change of the Miniſtry if poſſible: And accordingly Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor of the Bank; *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor; *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, being introduc'd to her Majeſty by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal, repreſented, that the Publick Credit could not be ſupported, but by the whole Miniſtry: And this Stratagem proving effectual, they prevailed on the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters to make another Attack on their Soveraign; who, in purſuance of their Inſtructions, laid before her Majeſty the diſmal Conſequences a Change of her Miniſters would have on her Affairs abroad. Which Affront the Queen highly reſented; and told Mr. *Vryberg*, Envoy of the States, that ſhe was ſurprized his Maſters ſhould take upon them to direct her what Servants ſhe ſhould employ: This was the greateſt Inſult that ever was offered to the Crown of *England* by a foreign Power; and tho' this ſhould not make an abſolute Breach between her and her Allies, they muſt not expect ſhe ſhould alter her Reſolution in her own Affairs. The latter End of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Portmore* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Portugal*; and, on the 21ſt of *July*, the Earl of *Portland* was made Captain of her Majeſty's firſt Troop of Guards in the room of the Earl of *Albemarle*. About the ſame time, Sir *William Douglaſs* was preferr'd

The Bank addreſs againſt the Alteration of the Miniſtry.

The Imperialiſts and the *Dutch* preſent Memorials on the ſame Subject.

E. of *Portmore* made General in *Portugal*.

E. of *Portland* Captain of the firſt Troop of Guards.

to

to the Poſt of Lieutenant-General, and Brigadier *Pultney* to that of Major-General. *John* Earl of *Angleſey*, was made Vice-Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter of her Majeſty's Forces in *Ireland*, in the room of the Lord *Coningsby*; and *Matthew Prior*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations. *A.D.* 1710. 9 *Anne*. Other Promotions.

Some Scholars of *Dublin-College* having defaced King *William*'s Statue in that City, on the 25th of *June* this Year, a Proclamation was iſſued, offering a Reward of an hundred Pounds, for the Diſcovery and apprehending them: Whereupon two of the Students were taken and try'd for the Miſdemeanor, and ſentenc'd each of them to pay a Fine of one hundred Pounds, and to be impriſon'd for ſix Months; and were afterwards expell'd the College. Two Students of *Dublin-College* puniſh'd for defacing K. *William*'s Statue.

Still the Queen went on in diſmiſſing her old Miniſters, and introducing others on whoſe Duty and Affection ſhe could rely: The Earl of *Godolphin* was required to reſign his Treaſurer's Staff, and the Treaſury put in Commiſſion: *John* Earl of *Powlet*, *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Bart. and *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; were conſtituted Lords-Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. Mr. *Harley* alſo was made Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, in the room of *John Smith*, Eſq; who had the gainful Office of one of the Tellers conferr'd upon him. The Earl of *Rivers* was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*; and the Lord *Cowper*, being required to reſign the Great Seal, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, *Robert Tracey*, Eſq; and —— *Scroop*, Eſq; one of the Barons of the *Exche-* Lord *Godolphin* turn'd out, and the Treaſury put in Commiſſion. Lord-Chancellor *Cowper* turn'd out.

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quer in *Scotland*, were made Commiſſioners of the Great Seal on the 14th of *September*; and, on the 21ſt of the ſame Month, a Proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the Parliament.

The Parliament diſſolv'd.

The Earl of *Rocheſter*, about the ſame time, was made Preſident of the Council, in the room of the Lord *Somers*; the Duke of *Bucks*, Lord-Steward of the Houſhold, in the room of the Duke of *Devon*; *Henry St. John*, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. *Boyle*; the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, was made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; and *John Manley*, Eſq; Surveyor-General: The Earl of *Orford* alſo was left out of the Commiſſion of the Admiralty; and Sir *John Leake*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Doddington*, Eſq; *Paul Methuen*, Eſq; Sir *William Drake*, Bart. and *John Aiſlabie*, Eſq; were conſtituted Lords-Commiſſioners of the Admiralty: And, to put a final Period to the Reign of the Whigs, a Proclamation was publiſh'd the 26th of *September*, ſummoning a new Parliament to aſſemble the 25th of *November*; and another for electing the ſixteen Peers of *Scotland* to ſit in the Houſe of Lords. The next Day, Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Attorney-General, in the room of Sir *James Montague*; and, on the 19th of *October*, Sir *Simon* was conſtituted Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; Sir *Edward Northey*, was made Attorney-General; *Robert Raymond*, Eſq; Sollicitor-General, and knighted at the ſame time; Lieutenant-General *Webb*, was made Governor, and Captain-General of the *Iſle of Wight*; and the Lord *Windſor*, was made Lieutenant-General; *George Granville*, Eſq; was made Secretary of War, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq; and

E. of *Rocheſter* made Preſident of the Council.

Duke of *Bucks* Lord-Steward.

E. of *Orford* turn'd out.

A new Parliament call'd.

Sir *Simon Harcourt* made Lord-Keeper.

Sir *Edward Northey* Attorney-General.

Mr. *Granville* made Secretary of War in the room of Mr. *Walpole*.

and *Henry* Lord *Hyde*, Son of the Earl of *Rochester*, had jointly the Place of Vice-Treasurer and Pay-Master of her Majesty's Forces in *Ireland* conferr'd upon them, on the Death of the Earl of *Anglesey*: *George de la Val*, Esq; was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*; the Duke of *Ormond* was declared Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Lord *Wharton*; Dr. *Robinson* was nominated Bishop of *Bristol*, and Dr. *Bisse*, Bishop of *St. David*'s; which Alterations and Promotions were very acceptable both to the Clergy and Laity, as appeared from their repeated Addresses on this Occasion. They express'd, says a certain Writer, the utmost Resentment, when they saw the *Dutch* interpose and assume an Authority to direct the Queen in the Distribution of her Favours, and the Choice of her Servants; which, 'twas observed, they never had the Assurance to do, even in King *William*'s Reign: This was looked upon as the Effect of the crafty Insinuations of the Friends and Emissaries of a great Man; who, having set all Engines at Work at home to keep him in his Place and Power, and found them ineffectual, now endeavour'd to persuade the Allies, that the publick Credit depended solely on his maintaining his Post: The People also observed, that some great Families engross'd the most profitable Places, and accumulated vast Riches (while the generality of the Nation groaned under heavy Taxes:) That they disposed of all Civil and Military Employments, with a visible Partiality, to their Dependants, and the Enemies of the Constitution.

A.D. 1710. 9 *Anne.*

Other Promotions.

D. of *Ormond* Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

These Alterations generally applauded.

They

*A.D.*1710 — 9 *Anne.*

They saw the Whigs, at the late Trial, advancing such Doctrines as were destructive of Monarchy, and render'd her Majesty's Government extremely precarious: They saw one, who had long possess'd the Queen's Favour, treating her Majesty with Ingratitude and Disdain; insomuch, that when the Queen would have bestowed a Regiment on Colonel *Hill*, Brother of Mrs. *Masham*, who was at this time happy in the Queen's Favour, she was, in a manner, compell'd by the Junto to confer it on another Officer of their recommending.

They saw the Emissaries of the Faction every-where endeavouring to destroy the publick Credit, and giving out, that her Majesty and the new Ministry intended to bring in the Pretender; insinuating thereby, that it was necessary to put a Restraint upon the Queen, and establish the Government in the Hands of a Whig Ministry. Thus they grasped at Soveraign Power, proposing to leave the Queen little more than her Royal Titles, and a mere Shadow of Dominion.

The Junto, says another Writer, attempted to take those Privileges from her Majesty, which the meanest of her Subjects enjoyed, and Slavery pursued her even to her Bed-chamber. The meanest Submission was paid to her Ministers, while common Decency hardly was used towards the Throne: Those, who pretended themselves Friends to the Government, by avowing Principles inconsistent with any, presumed daily to try the Title of the Queen, and to limit the Allegiance of the Subject: By long insipid Harangues, and fulsome Panegyricks, the Merits of the Ministers were exalted: The whole Success of the Administration

tion at home and abroad was attributed *ſolely to them*; and, leſt the Queen ſhould declare them *dangerous*, ſhe was, by the Poſitions they laid down, declared to be *uſeleſs*: Theſe Attempts alarm'd the Nation. The Body of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty, declared themſelves loudly in the Cauſe of their Prince; and thoſe Diſorders, which the Faction raiſed to ſecure their Empire, occaſioned their own Confuſion. *A.D.* 1710. 9 *Anne.*

The Affairs of *Ireland.*

It is time now to take a ſhort View of the State of *Ireland*, which Kingdom, about this time, expreſs'd a great Inclination to be united with *England*, as *Scotland* had been; and particularly in an Addreſs that Parliament preſented to the Earl of *Wharton* their Lord-Lieutenant: But his Excellency, by his Anſwer, gave them no Hopes of arriving at that Honour: They were not an independent Kingdom as *Scotland* was, and could hope for no ſuch Indulgence in this Parliament, the Lords having adjourn'd themſelves to an Holiday. The Biſhop of *Raphoe* entered a Proteſt againſt it, as being contrary to the Laws of the Church, and a late Act of Parliament, to ſit on a Holiday; and the Biſhop, refuſing to withdraw his Proteſt, was committed to the Cuſtody of the Black Rod: The Convocation of *Ireland* appears to have been ſummon'd at the ſame time the Parliament ſat; but was prorogu'd, and not ſuffered to do Buſineſs any more than the *Engliſh* Convocation, under the pious Adminiſtration of the Whigs. This Year it appears, that the Parliament of *Ireland* were required to grant twenty-four thouſand Pounds for the Subſiſtance of the *Palatines* that had been ſent thither; from whence it is highly probable,

They addreſs to be united with *Great Britain.*

The *Iriſh* Convocation not ſuffered to do Buſineſs any more than that of *England.*

The *Iriſh* Parliament obliged to raiſe a Sum for the *Palatines.*

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

probable, that *England* was obliged to contribute a much greater Sum, tho' in a more private Manner, to maintain thoſe Wretches, who were certainly the moſt lazy uſeleſs People that ever were introduced among us: Another part of the *Iriſh* Supplies were better applied; namely, in building an Arſenal near *Dublin*, and furniſhing it with Arms and Ammunition; and the ſame Year, her Majeſty was pleaſed to grant the College of *Dublin* the Sum of five thouſand Pounds out of her Privy-Purſe, for the Improvement of that Academy. But to return to *England*: The Elections of Members of Parliament run pretty ſtrongly on the Tory Side; the new Parliament met, according to their Summons, on the 25th of *November*; and, her Majeſty having order'd the Commons to chuſe a Speaker, the Choice fell upon *William Bromley*, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Univerſity of *Oxford*; who being preſented to the Queen, and approved by her the 27th Inſtant, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes:

An Arſenal built at *Dublin*.

The Queen gives the College of *Dublin* 5000 *l.*

The new Parliament of *England* meet.

William Bromley, Eſq; Speaker.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Speech at the Opening of the Parliament.

" I have, by calling this Parliament, made " appear the Confidence I place in the Duty " and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet " you here, with the greateſt Satisfaction, ha- " ving no Reaſon to doubt but that I ſhall " find ſuch Returns as will add new Life to " our Friends, and entirely diſappoint the " Hopes of our Enemies: To this end, I " ſhall recommend to you what is abſolutely " neceſſary for our common Safety.

" The carrying on the War in all its Parts, " particularly in *Spain*, with the utmoſt Vi-

" gour,

" gour, as the likelieſt Means, with God's A.D. 1710
" Bleſſing, to procure a ſafe and honourable
" Peace for us and all our Allies, whoſe Sup- 9 Anne.
" port and Intereſt I have truly at Heart:
" For this purpoſe, I muſt ask of you, Gen-
" tlemen of the Houſe of Commons, the ne-
" ceſſary Supplies for the next Year's Service;
" and let me put you in mind, that nothing
" will add ſo much to their Efficacy as Una-
" nimity and Diſpatch.

" I cannot, without great Concern, men-
" tion to you, that the Navy and other Offi-
" ces are burthen'd with heavy Debts; which
" ſo far affect the publick Service, that I moſt
" earneſtly deſire you to find ſome way to an-
" ſwer thoſe Demands, and to prevent the
" like for the time to come: The Juſtice of
" Parliament, in ſatisfying former Engage-
" ments, being the certain way for preſerving
" and eſtabliſhing National Credit. I am ſen-
" ſibly touch'd with what my People ſuffer by
" this long and expenſive War; to which,
" when it ſhall pleaſe God to put an End,
" the flouriſhing Condition of my Subjects
" ſhall be as much my Care, as their Safety is
" at preſent.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Eyes of both Friends and Enemies
" are upon you: The way to give Spirit to
" the one, and to defeat the reſtleſs Malice of
" the other, is to proceed in ſuch a manner
" as becomes a *Britiſh* Parliament.

" I ſhall, in the plaineſt Words, tell you
" my Intentions; and I do this with the
" greateſt Satisfaction, becauſe I depend upon
" their being agreeable to you.

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

The Q's Resolution to support the Church, and maintain the Toleration, and the Protestant Succession.

" I am resolved to support and encourage " the Church of *England*, as by Law esta- " blish'd; to preserve the *British* Constitution " according to the Union; and to maintain " the Indulgence by Law allow'd to scrupu- " lous Consciences.

" And, that all these may be transmitted to " Posterity, I shall employ none but such as " are heartily for the Protestant Succession in " the House of *Hanover*; the Interest of which " Family no Person can be more truly con- " cern'd for than myself.

" These are my Resolutions; and your " Concurrence with me, in a steady Pursuit of " them, will best manifest your Zeal for our " Religion, for the Interest of our Country, " for your own Safety, and for my Honour.

The Commons vote near seven Millions.

The Commons, soon after, falling upon Ways and Means, voted six Millions six hundred thousand Pounds, and upwards, for the Service of the ensuing Year; whereof one Million and half was for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*; and one hundred and three thousand more for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Nevis*, which the *French* had almost destroy'd the preceding Year: The rest of the Money was for the like Services, as had been provided for in former Years. And the Ways and Means for raising this vast Sum was by a Land-Tax of four Shillings in the Pound; by the Malt-Tax of four Shillings a Quarter; by a Fund given for raising of 135,000 *l. per Ann.* for thirty-two Years, to answer the Prizes of a Lottery erected for raising a Million and half of Money; another Lottery for two Millions, divided

The Ways of raising it.

vided into Classes; for which another Fund was provided of 186,670 *l. per Ann.* for thirty-two Years, *&c.* *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

In the mean time, the old Ministry had work'd up their Creatures to such a Pitch of infernal Rage, that nothing was more common among them than drinking DAMNATION to the new Ministers. Her Majesty received certain Advice, that Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood*, on the 10th of *December*, while they eat her Bread, and were honour'd with some of the best Commissions in the Army, drank *Damnation and Confusion to the present Ministry, and to all who had any Hand in turning out the old:* Whereupon Mr. *Granville*, Secretary of War, was directed to signify to them, that the Queen had no farther Occasion for their Service. However, so exceeding mild was her Majesty, in punishing her Enemies, that, notwithstanding their insolent Behaviour, she suffer'd them to sell their respective Regiments. The Whigs drink DAMNATION to the new Ministry.

On the 12th of the same Month, Sir *James Wisheart* and *George Clarke*, Esq; were made Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. *Methuen* and Mr. *Dodington*; *Charles Whitworth*, Esq; was appointed Ambassador to the Court of *Muscovy*; the Earl of *Abingdon* was appointed Lord Chief Justice, and Justice in *Eyre* of all her Majesty's Forests, South of *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*; and, on the 22d instant, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, with the Dukes of *Devon* and *Argyll*, were installed Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter: On the 26th, *Constantine Phipps*, Esq; who had been Some Alteration in the Commissioners of the Admiralty. The Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, *&c.* installed Knights of the Garter.

A.D. 1710 Counsel to Dr. *Sacheverel* at his late Trial, was knighted, and made Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and the Earl of *Peterborough* was appointed to go to *Vienna*, and endeavour to adjust the Differences between his Imperial Majesty and the Duke of *Savoy*, which had occasion'd so many unactive Campaigns on the Side of *Dauphiny*.

9 *Anne.*

Con. Phipps Lord-Chancellor of *Ireland.*

The Duchess of *Marlborough* resigns her Places.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, returning to *England* in the Holidays, was visited by the new Ministers, and did not think fit to quit his Post as yet, as his Friends gave out he would; tho' he made a Resignation of his Dutchess's Places (except the Rangership) finding she had render'd herself very unacceptable to her Majesty: On the other Side, the Queen renew'd his Commission, and let him have the Nomination of the Generals who were to serve under him.

The Queen acquaints the Parliament with the ill Success in *Spain.*

The Queen, having received Advice of the ill Success of King *Charles*'s Affairs in *Spain*, sent Messages to both Houses of Parliament to acquaint them with it; and that she had given Directions for sending and procuring Troops, to repair his Losses: Whereupon they address'd her Majesty; assuring her, that they would effectually support her Majesty in the Prosecution of such Measures as she should think proper for retrieving the Loss in *Spain.*

The Lords enquire into the Conduct of the War in *Spain.* Ld *Peterborough* receives the Thanks of the House.

This put the Lords upon enquiring into the Management of the War in that Kingdom, which ended in an Approbation of the Earl of *Peterborough*'s good Conduct; for which he received the Thanks of the House; but the Earl of *Galway*, the Generals *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*, as well as the late Ministry, were pretty severely censured, as to their Management

ment of that War; as appears by the follow- *A.D.1710*
Repreſentation, *viz.*

9 Anne.

A Repreſentation of the Lords of the ill Management of the War in *Spain.*

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

" We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo- " ral in Parliament aſſembled, do, with all " Humility and Thankfulneſs, acknowledge " your great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in " ordering to be laid before us *many Letters* " *and Papers relating to the War in* Spain; " *by which, and by the Examination of divers* " *Perſons, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Earl of* " Peterborough, who, by your Majeſty's Per- " miſſion, inform'd us, with great Exactneſs, " of many Particulars, and gave us a very " faithful, juſt and honourable Account of the " Councils of War held in *Valencia*; we have " been enabled to diſcover ſome of thoſe *many* " *Miſcarriages* which have diſappointed the " Hopes your Majeſty and all *Europe* juſtly " conceived from the Reſolutions of your Par- " liaments; and, had they been purſued with " as much Care by thoſe whom your Majeſty " intruſted, as they were taken with Zeal and " Affection, the Succeſs, by the Bleſſing of " God, might have anſwer'd thoſe Expecta- " tions.

" When we conſider, how generouſly your " Majeſty engaged in this War, for aſſerting " the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Rights of " the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Mo- " narchy, which had been wreſted from them " by the Artifices and Uſurpations of the " *French* King; when a Prince of that illu- " ſtrious Family came to your Majeſty for Re- " fuge againſt Oppreſſion; and that your " Majeſty had received him into your Pro-

" tection,

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

" tection, moved thereunto not only by your " own innate Goodneſs, but by the Voice of " your People too, who were ready to ſacri- " fice their Lives and Treaſure for the Sup- " port of your Majeſty in the Defence of ſo " righteous a Cauſe; and when we farther " conſider, what would have been the happy " Fruits of a ſucceſsful War in *Spain*, the " the Honour of your Majeſty, the Safety, " Wealth and Proſperity of your own Domi- " ons, and the laſting Peace of *Europe*; we " are aſtoniſh'd to find, that any employ'd " by your Majeſty ſhould contribute to the " Diſappointment of ſo glorious a Deſign, or " ſo much as neglect to promote it.

The great Deficiency of Troops at *Almanza.*

" We were extremely ſurpriz'd to find, by " all the Accounts now before us, that of the " 29395 Men, given by Parliament for the " Service of the War in *Spain*, there ſhould " be preſent in *Spain*, at the Time of the " Battle of *Almanza*, only 13759.

" However the Earl of *Galway*, who " commanded your Majeſty's Troops at that " time in *Spain*, may have deſerved to be " cenſur'd in other Reſpects, we cannot charge " him with the Deficiency of 1710 Men, " twice reckon'd in the Regiments of *Hotham* " and *Hill*:

" Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barrimore*'s " Regiment, reduced by the Earl of *Peter-* " *borough*, and was then raiſing in *England*:

" Nor of 1833 Men, allowed for Servants " of the Officers belonging to the Regiments " actually in *Spain*, and not reduced at the " time of the Battle:

" Nor of 151 of the Widow's Men, for " all the Regiments in *Spain* at that time:

" Nor

" Nor of 3741 Men of the Regiments of *Farrington*, *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenel*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfield*, that were reduced some time before the Battle: *A*1709-10 9 *Anne.*

" Nor of the 622 Non-commiſſion'd Officers and private Men of *Bloſſet*'s Regiment, that were reduced by the Earl *Rivers*, and incorporated into *Sybourg*'s.

" For, whatever Defects there have been, theſe are moſt of them juſtly to be imputed to thoſe who had the Management of your Majeſty's Affairs here, whoſe Duty it was to give the neceſſary Orders, and to require the due Execution of them, for a Service which the Nation had ſo much at Heart, as the recovering *Spain* out of the Hands of the *French*. Aſcribed to the late Miniſtry.

" And therefore whatever the Reaſons may have been for reckoning the Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill* twice in the Eſtimate, preſented to the Houſe of Commons; yet, ſince the Number of Men, demanded for that Year's Service, was readily agreed to by them, we could not but be of Opinion, That the two Regiments, upon the *Spaniſh* Eſtabliſhment, twice demanded and provided for by the Parliament, were not ſupplied as they ought to have been.

" And, upon Conſideration of the other Deficiencies, we have found Reaſon to reſolve, *That, by not ſupplying the Deficiencies of the Men, given by Parliament for the War in* Spain, *the Miniſters have greatly neglected that Service, which was of the greateſt Importance.*

" And yet Negligence, and *the Profuſion of vaſt Sums of Money* given by Parliament,

" are

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

" are not the only Faults we have to lay before your Majesty: We beg Leave to add, " that unaccountable Advice given at *Valencia* " for an offensive War at that Time in *Spain*, " and approv'd of here, *notwithstanding it was* " *well known how few Troops we had in* Spain, " *even with the Addition of those sent with the* " *Earl* Rivers, and the fatal Battle of *Al-* " *manza*, which ensued; the Steps that led " to it, and the sad Consequences that attended it, under which we still labour.

As also the acting offensively, when K. *Philip*'s Forces were superior to the Allies.

" The Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, " and General *Stanhope*, insisting, in a Conference held at *Valencia* some time in *Janu-* " *ary* 1706-7, in the Presence of the King of " *Spain*, and your Majesty's Name being used " in Maintenance of their Opinion, for an offensive War, *contrary to the King of* Spain's " *Opinion, and that of all the General Officers* " *and Publick Ministers there* (except the Marquis *das Minas*;) and that Opinion of the " Earl *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General " *Stanhope*, being pursued in the Operations " of the following Campaign, *was the un-* " *happy Occasion of the Battle of* Almanza, " *and one great Cause of the Misfortunes in* " Spain, *and of the Disappointment of the Duke* " *of* Savoy's *Expedition before* Thoulon, *con-* " *certed with your Majesty: And it appears,* " *by the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letters, that the* " *carrying on the War offensively in* Spain *was* " *approved and directed by the Ministers, not-* " *withstanding the Design of attempting* Thoulon, *which the Ministers at that Time knew* " *was concerted with the Duke of* Savoy; *and* " *therefore are justly to be blamed for contri-* " *buting to all our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and*

Galway, *Tyrawley*, and *Stanhope* censured.

" *to*

" *to the Disappointment of the Expedition* A.D. 1710
" *against* Thoulon.

" Before we conclude this humble Address 9 *Anne.*
" to your Majesty, we think ourselves obliged
" to acquaint your Majesty, That as the Earl
" of *Galway* has, in yielding the Post of your
" Majesty's Troops to the *Portuguese* in *Spain*,
" acted contrary to the Honour of the Impe-
" rial Crown of *Great Britain*; so we find The Earl
" the Earl of *Peterborough*, during the Time of *Peter-*
" he had the Honour of commanding the *borough's*
" Army in *Spain*, did perform many great Advice
" and eminent Services; and, if the Opinion approved.
" he gave in the Council of War at *Valencia*
" had been follow'd, it might very probably
" have prevented the Misfortunes that have
" since happen'd in *Spain*.

" Having laid before your Majesty this
" faithful Representation of the Managements
" of those Persons intrusted with your Maje-
" sty's most important Affairs, and to whose
" Councils and Conduct the fatal Miscarriages
" of the War in *Spain* are, in a great measure,
" to be imputed; we have an entire Confi-
" fidence, that your Majesty will give such
" Orders, and take such Methods, with re-
" gard to our present Circumstances, as may
" retrieve the bad Effects of that unhappy
" Management, to the Advantage of the com-
" mon Cause, and to the obtaining a safe and
" honourable Peace.

A Petition being preferred by the Inhabi- A Petition
tants of *St. Olave*, *Southwark*, and other ad- for remo-
jacent Parishes, about this time, complaining ving the
of the great Number of *Palatines* crowded to- *Palatines*.
gether there; insomuch, that they fear'd it

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.* might occaſion ſome contagious Diſtemper, and that not having where-withal to ſubſiſt themſelves, they were likely to become chargeable to their Pariſhes: A Committee was appointed to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over, and what Monies were expended in bringing them into *Britain*, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid: And they addreſs'd her Majeſty alſo, for an Account of what Money had been paid the *Palatines*, and by whoſe Advice they were brought over; but her Majeſty, having given her Word not to diſcover them, conceal'd their Names: And now the Commons, having finiſhed all their Enquiries, as to the Miſmanagement of the War, the Frauds, and Miſapplications of the publick Money, and bringing over the *Palatines*, *&c.* they drew up the following Repreſentation to her Majeſty:

The Commons addreſs to know by whoſe Advice they were brought over.

Moſt Gracious Soveraign,

A Repreſentation of the Commons to the Queen.

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and " loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Bri-* " *tain* in Parliament aſſembled, have, with " the utmoſt Zeal and Unanimity, applied " ourſelves to the Diſpatch of thoſe great and " important Affairs, which your Majeſty has " been pleaſed to recommend to us from the " Throne; and we humbly hope, that we " have in every reſpect anſwered your " Majeſty's Expectations in calling this Par- " liament.

They complain of the Anticipation of the publick Revenues.

" In making ſuitable Proviſion for the pub- " lick Service, we have met with great Diffi- " culties from the Anticipation of Funds, and " the large Sums with which the publick Re-

" venues

" venues ſtand charg'd, for long Terms of A D. 1710
" Years to come. However, we have not 9 Anne.
" been diſcouraged; but have with greater
" Diligence carried on our Endeavours to raiſe
" ſuch Supplies, as we truſt will be effectual,
" not only for the Service of the preſent Year,
" but alſo for the Diſcharge of the heavy
" Debts ſo long and ſo juſtly complained of:
" And as the abſolute Neceſſity of carrying
" on the War, and our Reſolutions to ſupport
" the publick Credit, and maintain the Ho-
" nour and Juſtice of Parliament, have ob-
" liged us to increaſe the Burthen of Taxes
" upon our Fellow-Subjects; ſo we are per-
" ſuaded, that the ſame Reaſons will induce
" them to pay thoſe Taxes with Chearfulneſs
" and Satisfaction.

" At the ſame time, we have thought it
" another Part of our Duty to enquire into
" the Cauſes of the heavy Debts we labour
" under, and to trace the Source of that great
" Evil, as what we thought would in ſome
" degree ſatisfy the Minds of your People,
" and prevent the like Miſchief for the fu-
" ture.

" This was a Promiſe and an Aſſurance, The Oc-
" which we preſumed to give your Majeſty caſion of the
" at the Beginning of this Seſſion; and now, great Na-
" at the Concluſion of it, we beg Leave to tional
" lay before your Majeſty the Reſult of our Debt.
" Enquiries; which, we hope, your Majeſty
" will not not judge to be unworthy of your
" Royal Conſideration.

" In examining into the State of the War,
" and looking back from the Beginning of it,
" we find, that in ſeveral Years the Service
" has been enlarged, and the Charges of it

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

The enlarging the Charges of the War beyond the Supplies given by Parliament

" increaſed beyond the Bounds preſcribed, " and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament: To this new and illegal Practice, we " muſt, in great meaſure, aſcribe the Riſe and " Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon " the Nation; nor does the Conſequence of it " end there; for we muſt alſo repreſent it to " your Majeſty, as a dangerous Invaſion of " the Rights of Parliament.

" The Commons muſt ever aſſert it, as " their ſole and undoubted Privilege, to grant " Money, and to adjuſt and limit the Pro- " portions of it; and when your Majeſty " has recommended to them to conſider of " Supplies, and they have deliberated upon " the ſeveral Eſtimates for the annual Ser- " vices, and conſidered and determined what " the Nation is able to bear; their Proceed- " ings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, " after the reſpective Sums are ſtated and " granted, thoſe, through whoſe Hands the " Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allowed in a- " ny Meaſures to alter and enlarge them. This " is an Attempt, which very little differs " from levying Money without Conſent " of Parliament, as will appear to your " Majeſty from this one Conſideration, That " a Charge of that Kind, once incurred and " laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any o- " ther publick Office, is ſo far binding upon " Parliament, that how little ſoever they " approve of the Means, by which it was " contracted, yet the publick Credit being " pawn'd, the Commons cannot, without the " Ruin of that, refuſe to provide for it.

" This alſo has been an Occaſion, why " great Sums of unappropriated Money, ari- " ſing

A.D. 1710
9 Anne.

" ſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſſages " of ſome of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied as they ought " to have been, in Aid of the Deficiencies " of other Funds. Had this juſt Care been " obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could " not have increaſed to ſo exorbitant an " Height; but other Uſes were found out, " ſuch as were neither voted nor addreſſed " for by Parliament, which therefore we ad- " judge to have been a Miſapplication of " publick Money.

The miſ-applying the Surplus of the Funds.

" With Regard to the Debts of the Navy, " we find, that one great Diſcouragement " and Burthen, which that part of the Ser- " vice has lain under, has been from a Li- " berty, that has been uſed of diverting ſeve- " ral Sums iſſued to that Service, and tranſ- " ferring them to other Purpoſes, for which " they were not intended; particularly, that " the Sum of ſix hundred and ſix thouſand " eight hundred and ſix Pounds, ſeven Shil- " lings and Seven-pence, belonging to the " Navy, has been paid for Proviſions ſup- " ply'd to Land-Forces ſent to *Spain* and " *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gi-* " *braltar*; for which no Deductions have " been made from the Pay of thoſe Forces, " nor any Part of that Sum re-aſſigned to the " Victualling, notwithſtanding the ſeveral " Acts of Parliament provided, and the ma- " ny Letters writ, and Repreſentations made " to the Treaſury in that Behalf. This un- " juſtifiable Proceeding has been a Diſcou- " ragement to the Seamen; occaſioned the " paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts,

The diverting the Sums given for the Navy to other Uſes.

" and

A.D. 1710 9 *Anne.*

" and has very much contributed to sink the " Credit of the Navy.

Frauds of the Brewers in delivering Beer to the Navy.

" To this we must add, the many notorious Embezzlements and scandalous Abuses, " which appears to have been practis'd, as " well in the Management of your Majesty's " Brew-house, as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer. We have already " presumed to address your Majesty, that several Persons, whom we discovered to have " been guilty of those Frauds, should be " prosecuted at Law for their Offences; and " we entirely rely upon your Majesty's most " gracious Assurance, that those Prosecutions " shall be effectually carry'd on; but we " must also, upon this Occasion, beg Leave " farther to represent to your Majesty, that

Neglects of the Commissioners for victualing the Navy

" the Commissioners appointed to take Care " of the Victualling your Majesty's Navy, " have been guilty of great Negligence and " Remisness in their Duty; for the Instructions, which go along with that Commission, " are so well adapted to the preventing those " very Abuses, which have been committed, " that nothing but a notorious Mismanagement in that Office, and an inexcusable " Neglect in pursuing those Instructions, " could have given way to the great Loss " the Publick has sustained in that Part of " the Service.

" The evil Effects of this Mismanagement " in publick Offices and Misapplication of " parliamentary Supplies, have been encreased by the very Methods of bringing in the " publick Money; for it has appear'd to us, " that the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of " the other Revenues, have not been call'd

" upon

" upon to pay in the Money they had receiv'd
" in due Time as the Law requires: Such has
" been the extreme Remiſneſs and unaccount-
" able Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was
" to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and
" punctual Payments. That, on the 8th Day
" of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of
" the ſeveral Land-Taxes for five Years, end-
" ing the 24th of *March* 1709, amounting
" to the Sum of two hundred ſeventy-two
" thouſand five hundred ninety ſix Pounds
" eight Shillings and eight Pence; ſome Part
" of which was paid into the *Exchequer*, af-
" ter the Commons had order'd an Enquiry
" into the Matter: Yet the Sum ſtanding out
" at the beginning of *April*, was one hund-
" red eighty thouſand four hundred thirty-
" nine Pounds ſeven Shillings and ſix Pence
" half-penny. For theſe Omiſſions the Pub-
" lick remains long under the Load of Inte-
" reſt for want of that Money which lies in
" the Hands of Receivers: So that the Sup-
" plies granted to your Majeſty, however
" large or well proportion'd to the Occaſions
" of the War, could never prove effectual
" to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts,
" whilſt they were neither collected nor diſ-
" burs'd faithfully, according to the Ends and
" Methods deſign'd by Parliament. Thus
" far have we proceeded in diſcovering ſome
" of thoſe Cauſes, which have brought ſo
" great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation,
" and we might have made a much greater
" Progreſs in our Enquiries, if the Accounts
" of the publick Money had been regularly
" paſs'd; but to our great Surprize and Con-
" cern we find, that they who of late Years

" have

A.D. 1710
9 *Anne.*

Long Arrears of Taxes ſuffer'd to lie in the Receivers Hands.

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" have had the Management of your Majesty's Treasury, and ought to have compell'd the several Accomptants duly to pass their respective Accompts, have been guilty " of so notorious a Breach of Trust, and of so " high an Injustice to the Nation, that of the " Monies granted by Parliament, and issu'd " for the publick Service, to *Christmas* 1710, " there remains unaccounted for the Sum of " thirty-five millions three hundred and two " thousand one hundred and seven Pounds; " for a great Part of which, no Accompts " have so much as been laid before the Auditors: And for the rest, tho' some Accompts " have been brought in, yet they have not " been prosecuted by the Accomptants and " finish'd. This has made it impracticable " for us to arrive at so exact a Knowledge of " the State of the Nation, with regard to the " publick Money, as we wish'd, and might " have expected; and your Majesty will " please to consider, in such an immense Sum " unaccounted for, how many Embezzlements " may be conceal'd, and how justly it is to " be suspected, that so scandalous a Remissness " has been allowed with no other Design. We " humbly beseech your Majesty, that you " will give immediate and effectual Directions, for the compelling the several impress " Accomptants speedily to pass their Accompts, and in the mean Time, we humbly " hope, your Majesty will approve the Resolutions of your Commons, that such of " the Accomptants, who have neglected their " Duty in prosecuting their Accompts, ought " no longer to be entrusted with receiving " the publick Money.

Thirty-five Millions unaccounted for.

" We

A.D. 1710

9 Anne.

"We cannot omit taking Notice to your "Majesty, of another extraordinary Instance, "in which the publick Money has been "misapply'd, by bringing over the poor *Palatines* to inhabit and settle themselves in "this Kingdom. This was not only an extravagant and unreasonable Expence in it "self; but many other ways uneasy and "grievous to your People: For as it was "visible, that such Numbers of necessitous "and useless Foreigners, must unavoidably "tend to the Encrease and Oppression of the "Poor of this Kingdom; so, being a Mixture of People *of all Religions*, it was evident how dangerous they might prove to "the Quiet of our Government, and the "Constitution of our establish'd Church; "Upon what Encouragement and Invitation "they came over, we have not been able to "discover; but we look upon it as certain, "That, *the calling over so many Families "from a Country so remote, could not be "brought about without Industry and Contrivance; and those, who were concern'd in it, "seem'd to have been conscious of the Evil of "their own Designs, by the Secrecy with which "they pursu'd them.* Your Majesty, in your "great Wisdom, will best recollect from "whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded; and we humbly represent it as our Opinion, that the *Authors of it were Enemies "to your Majesty and your Kingdom.*

The bringing over the *Palatines*, a great Expence.

"We beg leave to offer to your Majesty's "Consideration but one Thing more, which "has alarm'd your People with just Fears: "The arbitrary Attempt of new-modelling "Corporations, by imposing a Charter upon "the

A *Quo Warranto* brought against a Corporation by the late Ministry.

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

" the Borough of *Bewdley*; a Charter void " and illegal, not being accepted by the Cor- " poration then in being; deſtructive of the " Conſtitution of Parliaments, in transferring " the Rights of Electors to others; and in- " jurious to your Majeſty's Subjects, in di- " veſting them of their Franchiſes and Free- " holds, even after they had been affirm'd by " Judgments upon the rigorous Proſecutions " of *Quo Warranto's*. We return your Ma- " jeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for putting " a Stop to ſo pernicious a Precedent, by or- " dering the proper Methods to be taken, " for repealing the ſaid Charter, and quieting " the Borough in the Poſſeſſion of their an- " cient Privileges. We are truly ſenſible of " your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Rights " of all your People; and we cannot without " Indignation reflect upon the oppreſſive De- " ſigns of thoſe evil Counſellors, who en- " deavour'd to have brought a Blemiſh of this " kind, upon your Majeſty's moſt juſt and " gentle Reign.

The late Miniſtry cenſur'd.

" *From all theſe evil Practices, and worſe* " *Deſigns of ſome Perſons, who had, by falſe* " *Profeſſions of Love to their Country, inſinu-* " *ated themſelves into your Royal Favour, ir-* " *reparable Miſchief had accru'd to the Pub-* " *lick, had not your Majeſty, in your great* " *Wiſdom, ſeaſonably diſcover'd the fatal Ten-* " *dency of ſuch Meaſures; and, out of your* " *ſingular Goodneſs to your People, removed,* " *from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, thoſe* " *who had ſo ill anſwer'd the favourable Opi-* " *nion your Majeſty had conceiv'd of them,* " *and in ſo many Inſtances groſly abus'd the* " *great Truſt repos'd in them: Your People*

" *could*

" *could with greater Patience, have ſuffered* A.D.1710
" *the manifold Injuries done to themſelves, by* 9 *Anne.*
" *the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch evil*
" *Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded*
" *to treat your ſacred Perſon with Undutiful-*
" *neſs and Diſregard: But, as the Intereſts of*
" *your Majeſty and your People are inſepara-*
" *ble, and are by your Majeſty, and your good*
" *Subjects, inſeparably purſu'd; the Wrong*
" *which theſe Men had done to the Publick*
" *drew upon them your Royal Diſpleaſure; and*
" *their Irreverence towards your Majeſty juſtly*
" *expos'd them to the Indignation of your Peo-*
" *ple.*

" Your Majeſty had, from the Beginning of
" your auſpicious Reign, expreſs'd a truly
" Chriſtian Moderation, by Promiſes of Le-
" nity and Protection to all your peaceable
" Subjects; and of Countenance and Favour
" to thoſe who ſhould moſt recommend them-
" ſelves by their Zeal, for the eſtabliſh'd Go-
" vernment in Church and State: But *theſe*
" *Miniſters fram'd to themſelves wild and un-*
" *warrantable Schemes of ballancing Parties;*
" *and, under a falſe Pretence of Temper and*
" *Moderation, did really encourage Faction, by*
" *diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zea-*
" *louſly affected to your Majeſty and to the*
" *Church, and by extending their Favour and*
" *Patronage to Men of licentious and impious*
" *Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Founda-*
" *tion of all Government and all Religion.*

" Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Ma-
" jeſty's Honour and Service, and our faith-
" ful Affection to the publick Good, we can-
" not forbear, with all Humility and Ear-
" neſtneſs to, beſeech your Majeſty, That you

*A.D.*1710 9 *Anne.*

" would avoid, as the greateſt Enemies to " your Royal Dignity and to your People's " Safety, all Perſons who ſhall endeavour to " engage you in ſuch pernicious Meaſures; " and that you would employ, in Places of " Authority and Truſt, ſuch only, as have " given good Teſtimonies of their Duty to " your Majeſty, and of their Affection to the " true Intereſt of your Kingdom.

" Theſe are the humble Deſires of your " faithful Commons, and theſe we know to " be your Majeſty's gracious Intentions, from " your tender Concern for this Church and " Nation; and from what you lately have " done, and are going on to do, for the Hap- " pineſs and Satisfaction of your People, we " promiſe ourſelves a favourable Acceptance " of this our Application; and from our Duty " to your Majeſty, and our Fidelity to our " Truſt, your Majeſty may confide in us, " that we will, upon all Occaſions, defend " and ſupport your Majeſty and our happy " Conſtitution, againſt all Enemies and Op- " poſers whatſoever."

Reſolutions of the Commons as to the Brewers that defrauded the Navy.

The Perſons mention'd in this Repreſentation, to be proſecuted for defrauding the Publick, were, *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; Member for *Portſmouth*; concerning whom the Houſe Reſolv'd, 1. That he was guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, by having contracted to furniſh five thouſand five hundred and thirteen Tuns of Beer upon his own Account, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and four Tuns of Beer in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Dixon*, and having received Bills for the Whole, altho' he deliver'd but three thouſand two hundred and thirteen Tuns

Tuns on the firſt, and but one thouſand two hundred ſixty-nine upon the latter Contract: Whereupon it was reſolv'd by the Commons, That the ſaid *Thomas Ridge*, Eſq; be, for the ſaid Frauds and Abuſes, expelled the Houſe; and, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to give Direction to the Attorney-General to proſecute the ſaid Mr. *Ridge* for his ſaid Frauds and Abuſes. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.* *Ridge.*

The other Perſons order'd to be proſecuted, were Mr. *Dixon*, for having, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *Ridge*, deliver'd but 1269 Tuns, inſtead of 2704. *Dixon.*

Mr. *Player*, another Brewer at *Portſmouth*, who had deliver'd but 4164 Tuns, inſtead of 7724 Tuns he had received Bills for. *Player.*

Mr. *Rolfe*, who for 2782 Tuns had deliver'd but 1102. *Rolfe.*

Mr. *Beſt*, who for 455 Tuns had deliver'd but 331. *Beſt.*

Mr. *Tyhurſt*, who for 883 Tuns had deliver'd but 126. *Tyhurſt.*

Mr. *Kelly*, who for 1424 Tuns had deliver'd but 202. *Kelly.*

Captain *Whitehall* and Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent-Victuallers; the firſt for diſpenſing with Mr. *Kelly*'s ſwearing the Affidavits on the Delivery of the Beer, and being privy to the Frauds and Abuſes committed by the ſaid *Kelly*; the other, for certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer than were deliver'd. *Whitehall.* *Wilkins.*

Stephen Moxley, for being privy to the embezling great Quantities of Beer and Caſks. *Moxley.*

Mr. *Horſington*, for giving a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tuns of Beer. *Horſington.*

It

*A.D.*1710 It ſeems the Beer that was not deliver'd, was indeed never brew'd; but the Captains and Purſers agreed to take ſo much ſhort of what the Government allow'd the ſeveral Ships-Companies; in conſideration whereof, the Brewer allow'd the Captain and Purſer a Sum of Money, and the reſt he put in his Pocket, and the Purſer gave him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer. And this Practice had been wink'd at by all the Whig Miniſtry. Now, either theſe Quantities of Beer were neceſſary for the Seamen, or they were unneceſſary. If they were neceſſary, they certainly underwent great Hardſhips for want of Beer: If they were unneceſſary, the Government threw away ſo much Money, which, one would have thought, was not conſiſtent with that frugal Management of the publick Treaſure ſo much boaſted of.

9 *Anne.* Receipts given for the full Quantity of Beer, when only Part was deliver'd.

Promotions at Court, *&c.* Earl of *Orrery.* Duke of *Argyll*, General in *Spain.* Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* Groom of the Stole. Mrs. *Maſham* Privy-purſe. Sr. *John Leake* Admiral. Sir *Thomas Hardy* Rear-Admiral.

On the 11th of *January*, *Charles* Earl of *Orrery* was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the States-General, and to the Council of State in the *Netherlands*: And his Grace the Duke of *Argyll* was appointed Ambaſſador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in chief of her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*: The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet* was made Groom of the Stole, and firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber to her Majeſty; and Mrs. *Maſham* made Privy-Purſe, in the room of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*: Sir *John Leake* alſo was conſtituted Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of Admiral *Aylmer*; and Sir *Thomas Hardy* at the ſame time made Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*.

The Convocation meet and addreſs the Queen.

The Convocation met this Year about the ſame time the Parliament aſſembled, but were adjourn'd

adjourned to the 17th of *January*, and afterwards to the 24th; when the Queen's Licence, impowering them to enter upon Buſineſs, was read; after which they agreed upon an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they return their moſt humble Acknowledgments for her gracious Licence, and for the pious Zeal and Care her Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs thereby, for the Honour of Religion in general, and particularly for the Doctrine, Diſcipline and Worſhip of the Church of *England*; aſſuring her, they would apply themſelves ſeriouſly, to deliberate upon whatſoever ſhould appear for the Honour anp Service of God, and the Good of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and with all Reſpect and Duty receive and conſider whatſoever ſhould be ſent to them from her Majeſty. *A.D.* 1710 — 9 *Anne.*

The Convocation aſſembling again the laſt of *January*, her Majeſty's Letter to his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Preſident, was read to them; whereby ſhe tranſmitted to them ſuch Matters as ſhe thought proper for their Conſideration; *viz.* Articles ſent to the Convocation by the Queen, for them to treat off.

The drawing up a Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion, with regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs.

The regulating the Proceedings in Excommunications, and reforming the Abuſes of Commutation Money.

The preparing Forms for the Viſitation of Priſoners, and particularly condemn'd Perſons: For admitting Converts from the Church of *Rome*, and ſuch as ſhall renounce other Errors; and for reſtoring thoſe who have relapſed.

She

*A.D.*1710 — 9 *Anne.*

She propoſed alſo the reſtoring Rural Deans, and ren dring them more uſeful.

The making Proviſion for preſerving and tranſmitting more exact Terriers and Accounts of Glebes, Tithes, and other Poſſeſſions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

For regulating Licences for Marriage, according to the Cannon, in order to prevent clandeſtine Marriages.

Which Points they were directed to conſider and agree upon.

Then the Convocation drew up an Addreſs of Thanks, and appointed a Committee to conſider of the Points.

The Miniſter and Churchwardens of *Greenwich*, having preferr'd a Petition to the Houſe of Commons this Seſſion, to enable them to rebuild their Church; the Houſe thereupon appointed a Committee, to conſider of the great Want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

The Commons conſider the great Want of Churches

This Order was ſo agreeable to the Lower Houſe of Convocation, that they ſent Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*; Dr. *Stanley*, Archdeacon of *London*; Dr. *Smalridge*, Proctor of the Chapter of *Litchfield*; and Dr. *Delaune*, Proctor of the Dioceſe of *Oxford*, to attend the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons with the following Meſſage, *viz.*

A Meſſage ſent them by the Lower Houſe of Convocation thereupon.

That the Lower Houſe of Convocation had, with great Satisfaction, taken Notice of an Inſtruction given by the honourable Houſe of Commons (to the Committee appointed to conſider of rebuilding of *Greenwich* Church) to conſider what Churches were wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and Suburbs thereof.

That

That it was in their Thoughts to have done what in them lay towards ſetting forwards ſo pious a Deſign; but were glad to find themſelves happily prevented by the Zeal of that honourable Houſe: And they did, in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return their unanimous Thanks to the honourable Houſe of Commons, for this Inſtance of the affectionate Regard they had ſhewn to the Welfare of the eſtabliſh'd Church, and the common Intereſt of Religion. *A* 1710 11 9 *Anne.* To return them their Thanks.

They alſo ſignified the Readineſs of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to promote this good Work, by imparting ſuch Lights as they were able to afford, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches in and about theſe populous Cities.

In Anſwer to this Meſſage, the Commons reſolved, That they would receive all ſuch Informations as ſhould be offered to them by the Lower Houſe of Convocation, with relation to the Want of Churches in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof. 2. That they would, in all Matters immediately relating to Religion and the Welfare of the eſtabliſh'd Church, have a particular Regard to ſuch Applications, as ſhould, at any time, be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation aſſembled, according to the ancient Uſage, together with the Parliament. The Commons reſolve to have a Regard to the Repreſentations of the Convocation in Matters of Religion.

On the 10th of *March* following, Mr. Speaker acquainted the Commons, that the Evening before Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation (Dr. *Atterbury*) came to him; and, by their Order, deliver'd him a Scheme of the Number of Churches, Chappels, and Meeting-houſes, within twenty-ſeven The Lower Houſe of Convocation preſent the Commons with an Account of the Number of Churches wanting.

*A.D.*1711 Pariſhes in and near the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof; where
10 *Anne.* Additional Churches were judged to be moſt wanting; together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within thoſe ſeveral Pariſhes: And the ſaid Scheme was referr'd to the Conſideration of the Committee already appointed to conſider of that Buſineſs.

Mr. Secretary *St. John*, on the 29th Inſtant, communicated the following written Meſſage from her Majeſty to the Commons on the ſame Subject.

Anne R.

The Queen recommends the building of Churches to the Commons.

" Her Majeſty, having received an Addreſs " from the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy " of the Province of *Canterbury* in Convocation " aſſembled, to recommend to the Parliament the great and neceſſary Work of " building more Churches within the Bills of " Mortality, is graciouſly pleaſed to approve " ſo good and pious a Deſign: And does accordingly very heartily recommend the carrying on the ſame to this Houſe, particularly in and about the Cities of *London* and " *Weſtminſter*; and does not doubt, but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which " may be ſo much to the Advantage of the " Proteſtant Religion, and the firmer Eſtabliſhment of the Church of *England*.

The Commons reſolve that 50 new Churches were wanting in *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

And the Commons came to a Reſolution the 6th of *April*, That, in the ſeveral Pariſhes in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, fifty new Churches were neceſſary for the Reception of all ſuch as were of the Communion

nion of the Church of *England*, computing four thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty Souls to one Church: And, on the 9th of the ſame Month, the Commons in a Body attended her Majeſty at *St. James*'s with an Addreſs; wherein they expreſs the utmoſt Satisfaction in her Majeſty's Meſſage, recommending to them the great and neceſſary Work of building new Churches in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*: They were ſenſible, they ſaid, how much the Want of them had contributed to the Increaſe of Schiſm and Irreligion; and ſhould not fail therefore to do their Parts towards the ſupplying that Defect, being entirely diſpoſed to promote every thing that was for the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and the Honour of her Majeſty's Reign. *A.D.* 1711. 10 *Anne.* They addreſs the Queen on this Occaſion.

Neither the long expenſive War in which they were engaged, they ſaid, nor the Preſſure of heavy Debts, ſhould hinder their granting to her Majeſty whatever was neceſſary to accompliſh ſo excellent a Deſign, which they hoped might be a means of drawing down Bleſſings from Heaven on all her Majeſty's other Undertakings, as it added to the Number of thoſe Places, where the Prayers of her devout and faithful Subjects would be daily offered up to God, for the Proſperity of her Majeſty's Government at home, and the Succeſs of her Arms abroad: And, on the 7th of *May*, the Commons voted a Supply of three hundred and fifty thouſand Pounds for building the ſaid Churches. A Supply given for building fifty Churches.

Her Majeſty, having directed the Convocation, in the Letter already mention'd, to lay before her an Account of the late exceſſive

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

Growth of Infidelity and Hereſy in this Nation, each Houſe enter'd upon the Conſideration of this Matter, and drew up their reſpective Repreſentations of the preſent State of Religion, and the Reaſons of the Increaſe of Infidelity: But the Lower Houſe aſcribing the Growth of Irreligion chiefly to the Encouragement given to Men of Latitudinarian Principles in the former Reign; and the Upper Houſe looking upon this as a Reflection on ſome of their old Friends, they could come to no Agreement on this Article; and thereupon the Matter was dropped: Neither would the Upper Houſe paſs any Cenſure on whimſical *Whiſton* for his Hereſies, under pretence that they had no Power to meddle with ſuch Matters, tho' the Judges delivered it as their Opinion, that the Convocation had Authority to condemn and cenſure the Authors of heretical Opinions. The greateſt Service done to Religion, and the Church, during this Seſſion, was from the Lower Houſe of Convocation, who were very diligent in calculating what Churches were wanting in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in forwarding the Bill for the building the fifty new Churches; in which the Upper Houſe did not expreſs an equal Zeal. But to return to ſecular Affairs.

The Two Houſes of Convocation cannot agree on the Reaſons of the Growth of Infidelity.

The Upper Houſe refuſe to cenſure *Whiſton*'s Hereſies. Pretend they had no Power to cenſure him.

The Lower Houſe promote the building the new Churches.

As the Whigs had given out, that all publick Credit would be loſt, if they were diſcarded; we find, they did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy it as ſoon as they were out; but had the Mortification to ſee, that the Miniſtry, which ſucceeded, had as good Credit at leaſt as the former; for the Books were no ſooner opened for ſubſcribing to the Lottery

Publick Credit as high as ever after the Whigs were turn'd out.

of

of a Million and a half that was erected this Session, but they were immediately filled, and a great many thousand Pounds sent away again; so little Effect had the impotent Malice of the Whigs towards destroying the publick Credit: And the World was now sufficiently convinc'd, that the Government could subsist, tho' the Whigs had lost their Places. The Queen therefore proceeded to make further Alterations in the Ministry; and, among others, the Lord *Raby* was appointed her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General, in the room of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who was recalled.

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10 *Anne.*

Lord *Raby* made Plenipotentiary in *Holland.*

This Winter an Ambassador came from the King of *Fez* and *Morocco* to her Majesty, who, at his first Audience, made a notable Harangue; wherein he inform'd her, that his Master, *Muly Hamet Ismael*, who had Kings for his Slaves, and Soveraign Princes his Tributaries, had sent him to cultivate a Friendship with her Majesty, and to congratulate her upon the many important Victories and Conquests, that her Majesty's Arms had gained over the two great Followers of the Christian Messias, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*.

The Speech of the Ambassador of *Morocco* at his Audience.

That it was with Pleasure he heard of the Fame of her wonderful Atchievements; and he had made Choice of him, who sat on the third Step of his Footstool, to concert such Measures with her Majesty as might promote the farther Progress of her Arms on the Coasts of *Spain* and *Barbary*.

That it was for this End his Master, who was Lord over infinite Countries, and whose Power had no Limits, offer'd her Majesty his Assistance; only requesting, on his part, that her

*A.D.*1711 her Majesty would enable him, by her invin-
10 *Anne.* cible Shipping, to reduce the Fortress of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in *Barbary*, to his Obedience.

In Consideration whereof, his Master's Goodness prevailed on him to release such of her Majesty's Subjects, as were in his Possession, without Ransom; and was willing, that such as were in his Subjects Hands should be set at Liberty, on such Terms as should be concerted between him and her Ministry.

That he was ready to enter into such a Treaty as might increase the Grandeur of both Empires; not without Hopes, that his Person and Message would be acceptable to a Court that shin'd with the brightest Refulgencies of all Glories, that could enlighten any Kingdom or Country that was not under the immediate Influence of their Great Prophet.

The Queen refuses to enter into an Alliance with *Morocco* against *Spain.*

This Ambassador was treated with all imaginable Civility and Respect; but did not succeed in his chief Project, namely, the forming an offensive Alliance between the Queen of *Great Britain* and his Master against *Spain:* No Motives (even the Release of the *British* Captives) could prevail on her Majesty to join her Forces with an Infidel against a Christian Prince, tho' her declared Enemy.

The Queen does not appear in Publick on her Accession.

On the 8th of *March*, the Day of the Queen's Accession, which it was expected would have been solemniz'd with the usual Expressions of Joy, an Accident happen'd, which was supposed to have prevented her Majesty's appearing in Publick.

A *French* Refugee, usually styled Marquis of *Guiscard*, who had fled from *France* to avoid being prosecuted for some notorious Crimes,

Crimes, had so insinuated himself into the Confidence of the Duke of *Savoy*, under pretence of being able to raise an Insurrection in the South of *France*, and join the Malecontents of the *Cevennois*, that his Royal Highness had recommended him to the *British* Court, as one who was able to do great Service to the common Cause; and *Guiscard* was thereupon allow'd a Pension from this Crown for some Years. But, whether his Pension was less than he expected, or he had acted a treacherous Part from the Beginning; certain it is, a Letter was intercepted, the 8th of *March*, going from *Guiscard* to the Court of *France*, with some criminal Intelligence; and a Messenger was thereupon immediately order'd to apprehend him, and bring him before a Committee of the Council, which was then sitting: Accordingly the Messenger took *Guiscard*, and confined him in a Room near the Council, till he was called for; and here, it seems, the Villain furnish'd himself with a Penknife that was left upon one of the Clerk's Desks, which he concealed till he was brought to his Examination.

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10 *Anne.*

Supposed to be on account of that desperate Assassin *Guiscard*, who stabbed Mr. *Harley* in Council.

The Privy-Counsellors, that met upon this Occasion, were, the Lord Keeper *Harcourt*; the Earl of *Rochester*, Lord President; the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord Steward of the Household; the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord *Paulet*, Mr. *Harley*, and the three Secretaries of State, namely, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

The Privy-Counsellors that met to examine *Guiscard*.

Guiscard, being brought before them, while he was under Examination, desired to speak with Mr. *St. John* in private; and being told that

*A.D.*1711 that could not be permitted; but, if he had any thing to say, he must speak in publick; the Villain advanced towards the Table, as if he design'd to say something, and stabbed Mr. *Harley* in the Breast with the Penknife he had concealed; but the Penknife striking against a Bone, broke about half an Inch from the Handle; which *Guiscard* not observing, repeated his Thrust, and struck Mr. *Harley* again upon the Breast: Whereupon Mr. *St. John* cry'd, *The Villain has murder'd Mr.* Harley; and the Company, drawing their Swords, wounded *Guiscard* in several Places; but, Mr. *Harley* getting upon his Feet, the Lord *Paulet* desired they would not kill the Assassin, but see what Discoveries he could make first; and the Messengers and Door-keepers coming in at the same time, secured *Guiscard*; who begged, however, of the Duke of *Ormond* to dispatch him: But his Grace answer'd, *Ce n'est pas l'Affaire des honnêtes Gens; c'est l'Affaire d'un autre: 'Tis not the Work of Gentlemen; it is another's Business.*

10 *Anne.*

Mr *Harley* wounded.

Mr. *Harley*'s Wound was look'd on at first to be desperate; but he recover'd within five or six Weeks. In the mean time, *Guiscard* was committed to *Newgate*, and examined several times by a Committee of Council; but would make no Confession: Some thought he design'd to attempt the Queen's Life the same Morning he was taken, having endeavoured to get Admission to her Presence; and her Majesty's not appearing in Publick that Day, gave some Colour to the Suggestion: But however that was, the Assassin died in a few Days of the Wounds and Bruises he received; and, indeed, from the first he appeared sullen, and would

Guiscard sent to *Newgate.*

Where he died of his Wounds.

would not permit the Surgeons to dreſs his Wounds; and, tho' he was perſuaded afterwards to let them ſee ſome of them, it ſeems he conceal'd one in his Back, which gangreen'd and kill'd him. A.D. 1711. 10 Anne.

This bold Attempt having incited the Curioſity of Multitudes to go and ſee *Guiſcard* in *Newgate*, the Turnkey kept his Corpſe in Pickle after he was dead, and ſhew'd him for Money ſeveral Days; which coming to the Queen's Ear, ſhe order'd the Body to be buried: And a Law was made this Seſſion, which made it Felony to aſſault a Privy-Counſellor in the Execution of his Office.

Both Houſes of Parliament, on this Accident, preſented her Majeſty with an Addreſs, the 13th of *March*; wherein they declared their Abhorrence of the villanous Attempt made upon the Perſon of Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, by the Marquis of *Guiſcard*; obſerving, that the Aſſaſſin was a *French* Papiſt: And ſaid, they believed that Mr. *Harley*'s Fidelity and Zeal for her Majeſty's Service had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction; and that they would defend her Majeſty, and thoſe employ'd by her, againſt all open and ſecret Attempts of her Enemies; deſiring ſhe would cauſe all Papiſts to be removed from the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; and a Proclamation of that Tenor was accordingly iſſued the 15th inſtant. The Addreſs of both Houſes on this Accident.

This Spring, *viz.* the 20th of *March*, died *Globery Bromley*, Eſq; Son of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and a Member of that Houſe: Whereupon the Commons, in Compaſſion to the Father, were pleaſed to defer The Commons adjourn on the Death of their Speaker's Son.

*A.D.*1711 fer all Buſineſs, and adjourn to the 26th inſtant.

10 *Anne.*

The Beginning of the Year 1711 was fatal alſo to ſome greater Men. *Lewis*, the Dauphine of *France*, died on the 14th of *April* of the Small-Pox, in the fiftieth Year of his Age: Whereupon the Title of Dauphine devolved on his eldeſt Son, the Duke of *Burgundy*.

The Dauphine of *France* dies.

Joſeph Emperor of *Germany* died alſo on the 17th of the ſame Month, and of the ſame Diſtemper: Whereupon the Court of *England* went into Mourning; and, on the 20th of *April*, the Queen acquainted both Houſes with the Emperor's Death. Her Majeſty inform'd them alſo, That ſhe had agreed with the States-General, to uſe all their Intereſt to advance King *Charles* III. to the Imperial Dignity: Whereupon both Houſes attended her Majeſty with an Addreſs of Thanks, for endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain*; and it happen'd, at the very Time of the Emperor's Death, that a Treaty of Pacification was concluded between the Imperial Miniſters and the *Hungarian* Malevolents, which was afterwards ratified by *Charles* the ſucceeding Emperor.

The Emperor *Joſeph* dies; both of the Small-Pox.

The Queen promotes the Election of K. *Charles* to the Imperial Dignity.

Another great Man died ſuddenly in *England*, the 2d of *May*, namely, *Lawrence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council; a Nobleman that will ever be remember'd with Gratitude and Honour, by all true Sons of the Church of *England*, for his ſteady Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, in the moſt trying and dangerous Times. He laid down the Poſt of Lord Treaſurer, in the Reign of King *James* II, when he could no longer keep it with a good Conſcience, and retir'd from

The Earl of *Rocheſter* dies.

from Court in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, rather than countenance the vile Measures of crafty Statesmen, who were setting up for themselves; but liv'd, however, to contribute to the Restoration of the Friends of the Constitution, and to preside in the Councils of that glorious Queen (to whom he was nearly allied) after she was deliver'd from Whiggish Tyranny. *A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

The same Month died the Duke of *Bedford*, and Earl of *Bath*, both of the Small-Pox; the same Distemper that carried off the Emperor *Joseph* and the Dauphine of *France*, the preceding Month. Duke of *Bedford* and Earl of *Bath* also die of the Small-Pox.

And now I am relating the Deaths of great Men, give me leave to mention that of Sir *Chomley Deering*, Member of Parliament for the County of *Kent*, who was killed by his intimate Friend Mr. *Thornhill*, in a Duel, the ninth of *May*. These Gentlemen, having sat too long over a Glass of Wine, it seems, began to make personal Reflections on each other, which produc'd a Challenge; and, I am credibly inform'd, both of them were grieved they had quarrel'd, some time before they fought: But, deluded by a false Notion of Honour, believing their Courage would be call'd in question if they did not fight, they arm'd themselves with Swords and Pistols, and went, without any Malice, in the same Coach, to the Place where the Matter was to be decided; and, on the first Discharge of the Pistols, Sir *Chomley* was mortally wounded, and died a few Days after; lamenting the unhappy Occasion, and that none of their Friends would be so good as to endeavour to make up the Matter, before they fought: For, it seems, there Sir *Chomley Deering* kill'd in a Duel.

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.* were ſome Days between the Challenge and the Engagement; nor was Mr. *Thornhill* leſs afflicted than his dying Friend for the unfortunate Murder which that falſe Notion of Honour had incited him to commit on a Gentleman, in whoſe Defence he would readily have ventur'd his own Life at another time. I have related this the more largely, that Gentlemen, reflecting on this unhappy Adventure, may, when paſſionate Words are let fall, deliberate a little, before they run headlong on their own Deſtruction. It has been obſerv'd, that the *Romans*, the braveſt Men that ever rul'd the World, gave no Encouragement to this Practice of Duelling. They thought there was more Honour in paſſing by an Affront, than reſenting it, eſpecially in ſo outragious a manner. The higheſt Point of Honour among them was the ſaving the Life of a Fellow-Citizen; and amongſt us, no Man is thought brave, till he has murder'd a Friend. And ſhall Chriſtians, whoſe very Characteriſtick is a forgiving, benevolent Temper, become more ſavage than Heathens, encouraging theſe barbarous Encounters? The Parliament, 'tis true, was ſo ſenſible of the Inhumanity of the Practice, that a Bill was brought in this Seſſion, to prevent that infamous Practice of Duelling; but it was unaccountably dropp'd; and we have yet no Law that ſufficiently reſtrains *Gentlemen* from cutting the Throats of their Friends and Relations; but that abſurd Notion ſtill prevails, *That he is a Scoundrel that refuſes to be a Murderer.*

A Bill brought in againſt Duelling; but dropped.

But to return from this Digreſſion, Mr. *Harley* being recover'd of the Wound he received from *Guiſcard*, and coming to the Houſe the

26th

26th of *April*, the Speaker, in the Name of the Commons, congratulated him on his Recovery, and told him, That when that barbarous and villanous Attempt of *Guiſcard*'s was communicated to the Houſe, they immediately declared, That they were moſt deeply affected to find ſuch an Inſtance of inveterate Malice againſt him: And, obſerving how he had been treated by *ſome Perſons*, they concluded, they had Reaſon to believe, That his Fidelity to her Majeſty, and Zeal for her Service, had drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of *Popery and Faction*; and in this Opinion they were abundantly confirm'd, ſince the Queen and the Peers had concurred with them.

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10 *Anne.*

The Speaker's Speech to Mr. *Harley*, after he was recovered of his Wound

And, on the 24th of *May*, her Majeſty was pleaſed to create Mr. *Harley* a Peer, by the Stile and Title of Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*: And the 29th of the ſame Month, he was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*; into which Office his Lordſhip was ſworn in the Court of *Chancery*, the 12th of *June*; when the Lord Keeper *Harcourt* made the following Speech on the Occaſion, *viz.*

Mr. *Harley* made Earl of *Oxford* and Lord Treaſurer.

My Lord Oxford,

The Lord-Keeper *Harcourt*'s Speech to him upon his being ſworn Lord Treaſurer.

" The Queen, who does every thing with ' the greateſt Wiſdom, has given a Proof of ' it in the Honour ſhe has lately conferr'd on ' you, which is exactly ſuited to your De- ' ſerts and Qualifications.——My Lord—— ' The Title which you now bear, could not ' have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any other of ' her Majeſty's Subjects. Some of that an-

" cient

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" cient Blood, which fills your Veins, is de-
" rived from the *Veres*; and you have shewn
" yourself as ready to sacrifice it for the Safe-
" ty of your Prince, and the Good of your
" Country, and as fearless of Danger, on the
" most trying Occasions, as ever any of that
" brave and loyal House were: Nor is that
" Title less suited to you, as it carries in it a
" Relation to one of the chief Seats of Lear-
" ning: For, even your Enemies, My Lord,
" if any such there still are, must own, That
" the Love of Letters, and the Encourage-
" ment of those who excell in them, is one
" distinguishing Part of your Character.

" My Lord——The high Station of Lord
" Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, to which her
" Majesty has call'd you, is the just Reward
" of your eminent Services: *You have been*
" *the great Instrument of restoring publick Cre-*
" *dit, and relieving this Nation from the heavy*
" *Pressure and Ignominy of an immense Debt*
" (the Debt of the Navy, *&c.*) under which
" it languish'd; and you are now entrusted
" with the Power of securing us from a Re-
" lapse into the same ill State out of which
" you have rescued us. [*He erected the South-*
" *Sea Company; whereby the Creditors of the*
" *Government had an Interest of* 6 per Cent.
" *settled on them, for their respective Debts,*
" *as will be seen in the Acts hereafter recited.*]
" This great Office, My Lord, is every way
" worthy of you, particularly on account of
" those many Difficulties with which the faith-
" ful Discharge of it must be unavoidably at-
" tended, and which require a Genius like
" yours, to master them. The only Difficul-
" ty, which even you, My Lord, may find

" almost

" almoſt inſuperable, is, how to deſerve bet- A.D.1711
" ter of the Crown and Kingdom after this 10 *Anne.*
" Advancement, than you did before it.

The Parliament having now diſpatch'd the Buſineſs before them, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords the 12th of *June*, and put an End to the Seſſion; when ſhe made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Speech at the riſing of the Parliament.

" It is with great Pleaſure I tell you at the " End of this Seſſion, that you have fully " made good all the Aſſurances you gave me " at the Beginning of it. This I look upon " as a farther Pledge of my Subjects Duty " and Affection, which is the firmeſt Support " of my Throne.——I thank you, Gentlemen " of the Houſe of Commons, in a particular " manner, for what you have done: You have " comply'd with my Deſire, in granting a " Supply for building many new Churches; " and you have not only enabled me to carry " on the War, but have made effectual Pro- " viſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts which " were almoſt grown an inſupportable Bur- " den to the Publick: And this at a Time " when our Enemies every where pleas'd them- " ſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for " the Service of the current Year could not " have been found. You have diſappointed " them in all reſpects, and by the great Sums " you have rais'd, *the greateſt ever granted to* " *any Prince in one Seſſion, you have reſtor'd* " *the publick Credit*; which I will take care " to preſerve by a frugal Management. The " World muſt now be ſatisfied, that nothing

The Whigs had given out, all publick Credit would be loſt, if they loſt their Places.

" can

A.D. 1711 " can be too difficult for a Parliament fill'd
" with ſo much Zeal, for the true Intereſt of
10 *Anne.* " the Nation, in Church and State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The Satisfaction I take in the Power with
" which God has entruſted me, is to employ
" it for the Protection and Good of all my
" People; whoſe Proſperity I have as much
" at heart as ever any of my Predeceſſors had.
" You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Con-
" fidence between me and my Subjects: I
" ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it,
" as a Step towards diſſolving my Govern-
" ment. The Temper you have ſhewn will,
" I hope, convince thoſe who have the Miſ-
" fortune to differ from our Church, that their
" Liberty is not in Danger. It is needleſs for
" me to repeat the Aſſurances of my earneſt
" Concern for the Succeſſion in the Houſe of
" *Hanover*, and of my fix'd Reſolution to
" ſupport and encourage the Church of *Eng-*
" *land*, as by Law eſtabliſh'd. You are now
" returning to your ſeveral Countries, and I
" expect from you, that you will farther re-
" commend yourſelves to me, by ſtudying to
" promote the publick Peace and Quiet.

Acts paſs'd this Seſſion

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 10th of *July*. The moſt material Acts that paſſed this Seſſion, were,

Land-Tax.

An Act for granting an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound, on Lands.

Quarentine.

An Act to oblige Ships to perform Quarentine; *the Plague raging in* Poland *and ſome other Northern Countries, bordering on the* Baltick.

An

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. for the Year 1711. *All* Scotiſh *Malt brought into* England, *was hereby oblig'd to pay the Duty of* 6 d. *a Buſhel. A Clauſe of Loan for* 650,000 l. *A.D.* 1711. 10 *Anne.* Malt-Act.

An Act for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by farther qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons. This Act requires, that every Knight of a Shire have an Eſtate of 600 *l. per Annum* clear of Incumbrances; and that every Citizen and Burgeſs have 300 *l. per Annum:* PROVIDED, That the eldeſt Son of a Peer, or of any Perſon qualified to ſerve as Knight of a Shire, ſhall not be incapable of being elected, tho' he have not ſuch an Eſtate; PROVIDED, That the Univerſities may return Members as formerly: The Candidates to ſwear they are qualified according to this Act, if required ſo to do at the Election. The Qualification to ſit in Parliament 600 *l. per Annum*, and 300 *l. per Annum*. Exceptions.

An Act for reviving and continuing certain Duties upon ſeveral Commodities exported, and Duties upon Coals; and for granting further Duties upon Candles for thirty-two Years, to raiſe 1,500,000 *l.* by way of Lottery for the Year 1711; and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries and Inſurance-Offices: The former Duty on Candles was a half-penny a Pound, and this is a half-penny more. Duties on Candles granted to be a Fund for a Lottery of 1500000*l.* Private Letters ſuppreſs'd.

An Act to enable the Bank of *England* to exchange all *Exchequer* Bills for ready Money; and to diſable any Perſon to be both a Director of the Bank and *Eaſt-India* Company. Bank enabled to circulate *Exchequer* Bills.

An Act to repeal the Act 3 and 4 of the Queen, ſo far as it relates to prohibiting the Importation of *French* Wine. Liberty given to import *French* Wine.

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An Act for eſtabliſhing a General Poſt-Office for all her Majeſty's Dominions, and ſettling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof for the Service of the War, *&c.*——By this Act the Charge of Letters, from *London* to any Place diſtant fourſcore Miles from that City, were raiſed from Two-pence to Three-pence; and ſo in proportion for any greater Diſtance: And every Poſt-Maſter is authoriz'd to receive for furniſhing a Poſt-Horſe Three-pence a Mile, and Four-pence for the Guide; but is not to charge any thing for carrying a Bundle not exceeding Eight Pounds; PROVIDED, That the two Univerſities may enjoy ſuch Privileges as formerly, in ſending Letters and Parcels to and from thence by their own Poſts: Out of this Revenue, 700 *l.* a Week is appropriated for thirty-two Years, as a Fund for raiſing Money for the current Year.

A General Poſt-Office eſtabliſh'd.

Letters raiſed from 2 *d.* to 3 *d.*

The Expence of riding Poſt ſettled.

Privileges of the Univerſities excepted.

700 *l.* a Week appropriated to the Service of the War.

An Act for laying Duties upon tanned Leather, and upon Vellum and Parchment for thirty-two Years, for the Service of the preſent Year.

Duties on Leather and Parchment.

An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops, *viz.* Three-pence a Pound for all foreign Hops imported, and a Penny a Pound for all Hops of *Britiſh* Growth, for the Service of the War.

A Duty on Hops.

An Act for ſtating and examining the publick Accounts. The Commiſſioners appointed by this Act were, *Henry Bertie*, *George Lockhart*, *Salwey Winnington*, *Francis Anneſley*, *Thomas Liſter*, *William Shippen*, and *Henry Campion*, Eſqrs; who were to examine into all Briberies and Corruptions of any Perſons concerned in the Management of the publick Treaſure, and were to have no Place of Profit during the Continuance of their Authority.

An Act for ſtating the publick Accounts.

The Commiſſioners.

An

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10 *Anne.*

An Act to suppress Gaming.

Securities for Money won at Play void.

An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming. By this Act, all Securities for Money, or other valuable Thing won at Play, or by betting; or for repaying any Money knowingly lent for such gaming or betting; or lent at the Time and Place of gaming and betting, shall be void: And where such Mortgages and Securities shall be made of Lands or Tenements, they shall enure to the Benefit of the Person who would have been entitled to the same, in case the Mortgagor were actually dead: And all Grants and Conveyances made for the preventing such Persons enjoying the same, shall be deemed fraudulent and void:——And if any Person shall lose at one Time the Value of 10 *l.* and shall pay it to the Winner; in such case the Loser may, within three Months after, sue the Winner for the same, and recover the Money again with Costs: And in case the Loser shall not bring his Action within three Months, any other Person may sue for the same, and shall recover it with treble the Value with Costs of Suit against the Winner; one Moiety to himself, and the other to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed: And the Winner shall be obliged to answer upon Oath, any Bill preferr'd against him for the Discovery of Money, or other Thing won at Play: Whoever, by Fraud or ill Practice at Play, shall win any Sum of Money, or other Thing; or win at one Time above 10 *l.* and be convicted thereof, on an Indictment or Information, shall forfeit five times the Value, to be recover'd by any one who will sue for the same; and shall suffer such *corporal* Punishment, as is inflicted in Cases of Perjury:——Two Jus-

The Loser may recover his Money of the Winner where the Sum is 10 *l.*

Or any other Person where the Loser does not sue for it with treble Damages and Costs.

The Winner oblig'd to answer a Bill in Equity for Discovery.

A Person winning above 10 *l.* to be punish'd as one Convict of Perjury.

*A.D.*1711 tices of Peace may cauſe any Perſon, ſuſpected by them to have no viſible Eſtate, Profeſſion, or Calling to ſupport himſelf, to be brought before them; and, if ſuch Perſon ſhall not make it appear, that the principal Part of his Maintenance is not got by gaming, then they may bind him to his good Behaviour, with Sureties for a Year: And, if he cannot find Sureties, they may commit him till he does: —And, if any Perſon ſhall aſſault or challenge another to fight for Money won at Play, and be convicted thereof, on an Indictment or Information, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods and perſonal Eſtate to the Crown, and be committed to the common Jail without Bail for two Years; PROVIDED, That any Perſon may game in *Whitehall* and *St. James*'s Palaces for ready Money.

10 *Anne.*

Gameſters to give Security for their good Behaviour, or be committed to Priſon.

One challenging another for Money won at Play, forfeits all his Goods, and is to lie in Jail 2 Years.

Play at Court excepted.

An Act, making it Felony to aſſault a Privy-Counſellor.

An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counſellor in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony without Benefit of Clergy. This Act recites, that *Anthony Guiſcard*, on the 8th of *March* 1710, being under Examination, before a Committee of the Privy-Council, for High-Treaſon, had, with a Penknife, ſtabbed *Robert Harley*, Eſq; then Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and a Privy-Counſellor; and there being at this time no ſufficient Puniſhment provided by Law, for the aſſaulting or wounding a Privy-Counſellor, it was hereby enacted, That if any Perſon ſhould attempt to kill, and unlawfully aſſault, ſtrike, or wound a Privy-Counſellor in the Execution of his Office, ſuch Offender ſhould be adjudg'd guilty of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

An

An Act for the Preservation of Timber for Masts, *&c.* in the *British* Plantations in *America*. *A.D.* 1711

10 *Anne.*

An Act to oblige Waggoners to draw only with six Horses.

An Act for rendring Proceedings on Writs of *Mandamus*, and Informations in the Nature of *Quo Warranto*, more speedy and effectual; and for the more easy trying the Rights of Offices and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.

An Act for making good Deficiences, and satisfying the publick Debts; and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas*; and for the Encouragement of the Fishery, *&c.*——This Act recites, that the Debt, due to the Navy, the Army, the Office of Ordinance, for Transport-Service, Deficiences, *&c.* amounted to near nine Millions; in order to make Provision for which, and for raising the farther Sum of 500,000 *l.* which made the total Sum to be provided for by this Act 9,471,321 *l.* The Duties in the Act were given for paying an Interest or Annuity after the rate of 6 *l. per Cent.* until the Principal should be paid; which Interest amounted to the annual Sum of 568,279 *l.* 10 *s.* And, as a Fund for Payment of that Interest, all the Impositions and Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, *East-India* Goods, wrought Silks, Whale-Finns, *&c.* granted by the 8th *Anne* to the 1st of *August* 1720, were granted and continued to the Crown for ever. The Duties on Salt, on Candles, and on Money given with Apprentices, and some others also are appropriated to the Uses of this Act, and continued for ever;——PROVIDED, That upon

An Act for the Preservation of Ship-Timber in *America*. Carriages. Mandamus. Corporations.

An Act for erecting the *South-Sea* Company, and thereby satisfying a great national Debt.

By paying an Interest or Annuity of 6 *per Cent* to the Creditors.

The Principal 9471321 *l.*

The Interest 568279 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Duties assign'd for this Fund.

one

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

one Year's Notice, and upon Re-payment by Parliament of the Capital Stock to the reſpective Proprietors, or to ſuch as ſhall be entitled to the ſaid Intereſt or Annuities, then the ſame ſhall ceaſe: And the Queen was impower'd to incorporate, and form into a Company the ſaid Proprietors of the ſaid national Debt, by her Letters-Patent: The Stock or Share in the ſaid Corporation or Company to be deem'd perſonal Eſtate, and exempted from Taxes. The ſaid Company or Corporation were empower'd to trade to all the Eaſtern Coaſts of *America*, which lye beyond the Mouth of the River *Paria* or *Oronoko*, down to the Streights of *Magellan* (except the Coaſt of *Brazil*) and through thoſe Streights, or round *Terra del Fuogo* into the *South-Sea*, and on all the Weſt Coaſt of *America*, from the Streights of *Magellan*, as far Northward as *Callifornia*; all others being prohibited to ſail on thoſe Seas, on Pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods; PROVIDED, That the ſaid *South-Sea* Company's Ships ſhall return from the *South-Seas* the ſame Way they go thither, and ſhall not ſail to the *Eaſt-Indies*, or above three hundred Leagues to the Weſtward of the Coaſts of *America*: —— The Crown alſo was empower'd, by Letters-Patent, to direct a Stock, conſiſting of twenty Shillings on every hundred Pounds of the Capital Stock of the Company, to be raiſed and employed in the improving, enlarging, and carrying on the Fiſhery of this Kingdom, for the Uſe of the Members of the ſaid Company.

Redeemable upon a Year's Notice.

The Crown impower'd to incorporate the Proprietors.

The Stock to be exempted from Taxes.

The Company authoriz'd to trade to *South-America*, and into the *South-Sea*.

Part of the Stock to be employed in the Fiſheries.

An Act for granting ſeveral Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Suburbs thereof. By this Act

A Duty on Coals for building the new Churches.

Act the Queen was impower'd, by Letters-Patents to nominate Commiſſioners, to lay out the reſpective new Pariſhes, and inform themſelves of the Value of ſuch Lands and Houſes as were neceſſary to be purchaſed for Church-yards and Miniſters Houſes, and to certify the ſame to her Majeſty, that the ſame might be laid before the Parliament.

Duties on Hackney-Coaches, on ſtamp'd Paper, Cards, Dice and Salt, to be a Fund for the Claſs Lottery.

An Act for licenſing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs, and laying further Duties on ſtamp'd Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, on Cards and Dice, and on Rock Salt; which, with ſeveral other Duties, were to conſtitute a yearly Fund of 186,670 *l.* for thirty-two Years, to be applied to pay the Adventurers in the Claſs Lottery of two Millions that was erected this Year.——Any Perſon might contribute 100 *l.* towards the advancing the ſaid Sum of two Millions; for which he was to have a Ticket, that would entitle him to 110 *l.* in the firſt Claſs; 115 *l.* in the ſecond Claſs; 120 *l.* in the third Claſs; 125 *l.* in the fourth, and 130 *l.* in the fifth Claſs, and Intereſt at the Rate of 6 *per Cent* for the principal Sums of each reſpective Claſs, from the 29th of *September*, 1711, until the principal Sums were paid; beſides a Chance for larger Premiums.

An unqualified Perſon having Game in his keeping, forfeits 5 *l.*

An Act for making more effectual an Act of 5 *Anne*, for the Preſervation of the Game; whereby every Perſon that is not qualified to kill the Game, is made liable to the Forfeiture of 5 *l.* for having Game in his Cuſtody, unleſs given him by a qualified Man.

Extortions of Coal-Merchants prevented.

An Act to prevent the Combination of Coal-Owners and others, to advance the Price of Coals;

A.D. 1711 Coals; and for the better Encouragement of the Coal Trade.

10 *Anne.*

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Lottery of two Millions, erected this Seſſion, was filled in an inſtant; and a Commiſſion being granted, to take in Subſcriptions on the South-Sea Act, four Millions more were ſubſcrib'd in a few Days: So high was the National Credit, notwithſtanding the late Change of the Miniſtry.

Vaſt Sums ſubſcrib'd to the Lotteries and *South-Sea* Company.

Promotions in the Army &c.

During this Seſſion, and near the Cloſe of it, were ſome Promotions that have not yet been mentioned. The Earls of *Orkney* and *Portmore*, and *Thomas Erle*, Eſq; on the 24th of *May*, were conſtituted Generals of Foot: Sir *Thomas Franklin* and —— *Evelyn*, Eſqs were made Poſtmaſters: General *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; was made Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*: Earl *Powlet* was made Lord Steward of the Houſehold: The Duke of *Bucks*, Preſident of the Council; and *Henry Paget*, Eſq; was made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards, in the room of the Lord *Townſhend*: And ſoon after the riſing of the Parliament, the Lord *Clermont* and his Brother Captain *Middleton*, Sons of the Earl of *Middleton*, who had been taken on Board the *Salisbury*, in the Chevalier's Expedition againſt *Scotland*, *Anno* 1707, were admitted to Bail.

Lord *Middleton*'s Sons bail'd

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

I come now to take a View of Biſhop *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and the Beginning of 1711. He ſays, p. 547. *During this Winter I was encourag'd by the Queen, to ſpeak more freely to her of her Affairs than I had ever ventur'd to do formerly: I told her what Reports were ſecretly ſpread of her thro' the Nation; as if ſhe favour'd the Deſign of bringing*

bringing the Pretender to succeed to the Crown, upon a Bargain that she should hold it during her Life: I was sure those Reports were spread about, by Persons who were in the Confidence of those that were believed to know her Mind. I was well assured, that the Jacobites *of* Scotland *had, upon her coming to the Throne, sent up one* Ogilby *of* Boyne, *who was in great Esteem among them, to propose the Bargain to her. He, when he went back, gave the Party full Assurances,* THAT SHE ACCEPTED IT. *This I had from some of the Lords in* Scotland, *who were then in the Secret with the profess'd* Jacobites. *The Earl of* Cromarti *made a Speech in Parliament, contradicting this; and, alluding to the Distinction the* Calvinists *made between the secret and revealed Will of God, assur'd them, the Queen had no secret Will, contrary to that which she declared: Yet at the same time his Brother gave the Party Assurances to the contrary. I told the Queen all this, and said, if she was capable of making such a Bargain for herself, by which her People were to be deliver'd up and sacrific'd after her Death; as it would darken all the Glory of her Reign, so it must set all her People to consider of the most proper ways of securing themselves, by bringing over the Protestant Successors; in which, I told her plainly, I would concur, if she did not take effectual Means to extinguish those Jealousies. I told her, her Ministers had serv'd her with such Fidelity and Success, that her making a Change among them would amaze all the World.* And in the next Page he adds, *This, with a great deal more to the same Purpose, I laid before the Queen: She heard me patiently: She was for the most part silent;*

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silent; yet by what she said she seem'd desirous to make me think she agreed to what I laid before her: But I found afterwards it had no Effect upon her; yet I had great Quiet in my own Mind, since I had with an honest Freedom made the best Use I could of the Access I had to her.

Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

Is it possible for any Man of common Sense to give Credit to the Narrative of this leasing Prophet, if he had no other Evidence of the Falshood of the malicious Tale than what may be discover'd from the bare Reading of it? Can any one suppose, that he charg'd the Queen to her Face, with entring into a formal Treaty with the Pretender; when she had always declar'd in publick, that she had nothing more at heart than the securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*; nay, that he upbraided her Majesty, *that she had actually made a Contract or Bargain with the Pretender, that he should succeed her, so early as at her Accession to the Throne?*

'Tis true, this Presbyterian Prelate, and the rest of the Disciples of *Calvin*, do charge God himself with Prevarication; affirming, That he has a secret Will, contrary to what he has revealed: But however these Saints may affront and trifle with their Maker, while his just Vengeance is deferr'd; there are few temporal Princes that will bear such Insults. Of all Characters, that of a Liar and Deceiver are most abhorred; and yet such Compliments do the Brethren bestow upon God and their Sovereign. But, as eternal Truth can never suffer by the poisonous Breast of such abandon'd Wretches; so neither will the Fame of that once loved and admir'd Princess ever receive any

any Diminution from the impotent Attacks of factious and hypocritical Writers, that make it their Buſineſs to caſt the vileſt Aſperſions upon whatever is great and good. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

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But there is this unanſwerable Reaſon, that the Queen had no Thoughts of defeating the *Hanover* Succeſſion, and bringing in the Pretender; That ſhe never attempted it during her whole Reign. The Biſhop has affirm'd forty times at leaſt in his Hiſtory, That the Houſe of Commons, the Clergy, and the Tories, who were nine Parts in ten of the Nation (after the Queen's Acceſſion) were *Jacobites*: And certain it is, the Tories were a very great Majority; and if both the Queen, and ſuch a Majority of her Subjects, had been in a Deſign of altering the Succeſſion from the Beginning of her Majeſty's Reign; what could be the Reaſon, that during ſo many Years they did not effect it? Nay, that there is no manner of Proof at this Day, that either the Queen, or any of the Tories attempted to alter the Succeſſion. Is it poſſible, if ſuch an Alteration was actually agreed on, as he affirms in this Place, that there ſhould be no Traces, no Foot-ſteps of ſuch an Agreement diſcover'd in all this Time?

The Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Commons know themſelves to be perfectly innocent in this Matter: They know, that a Tory Parliament firſt ſettled the Proteſtant Succeſſion: They know, that the Tories remain'd firm and zealous for that Settlement, during her Majeſty's whole Reign: That they ſettled the ſame Revenue on the firſt Prince of that Houſe that ſucceeded to the Crown, as was ſettled on Queen *Anne*, and preſerv'd the King-

A.D. 1711 dom in perfect Tranquillity, till his late Ma-
10 *Anne.* jesty came over, and took Possession of it:
They know, that they never were in any Plot
to alter the Succession; nor was any thing of
that nature propos'd to them, during the
Queen's Life; and yet they see Bishop *Burnet*
affirms and inculcates nothing more through-
out his History, than that all the Tories were
Jacobites, and in the Pretender's Interest. As
they are conscious therefore this Charge is
false, in relation to themselves, and was only
founded on the base Suggestions of this Writer
and his factious Brethren, for Reasons we are
not ignorant of at this Day; it is presumed, that
the Tories will never be induc'd by the Lies
and crafty Insinuations of such confident Li-
bellers, as had apparently selfish Views in
breathing these Calumnies, to believe that the
Queen, any more than themselves, ever enter'd
into a Project of introducing the Pretender.
The Bishop indeed pretends, *that he told the
Queen, That she was about to deliver up her
People to be sacrific'd after her Death, and
threatned her, if she persisted in it, that the
People would depose her, and bring in the* Ha-
nover *Family in her Life-time, in which he
would assist them:* Which is a Demonstration
to me, That notwithstanding he has so often
affirm'd, that the Tories, whom he acknow-
ledges to be a Majority of the People, were
Jacobites, he really believ'd they were steady
to the Interest of the House of *Hanover* and
the Protestant Succession: Why else should he
threaten her Majesty with spiriting up the Peo-
ple against her, for bargaining with the Pre-
tender. If they were *Jacobites*, as he has said
and sworn an hundred times, she could have
no

Remarks on *Burnet*'s History of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

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no Reaſon to be afraid they would hinder her transferring the Crown to him. Nothing is more evident to me therefore, than that the Whigs in their Hearts ever thought the Tories (the Majority of the Nation) firm to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, whatever they gave out: Why elſe ſhould they endeavour to render ſome of the Tory Leaders ſuſpected of being in the Pretender's Intereſt, in order to ſet the People, theſe very Tory People, upon them, as Enemies to their Religion and Government: And it was with much the ſame View the Biſhop and his Whig Brethren gave out, That the Queen herſelf was in the Pretender's Intereſt, namely, to ſtir up the People againſt her, and have ſome Pretence to reſtrain and limit her Power, and uſurp the Government themſelves. They pretended, that this was neceſſary, to ſecure the *Hanover* Succeſſion: But when they had poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſoveraign Dominion, poſſibly the Queen would have been made their Property: They would have tyranniz'd in her Name; and, if the Family of *Hanover* had refus'd to come under the like Tuition, their Succeſſion might have been much more precarious than it prov'd to be in a Tory Miniſtry; which, we ſee, at laſt introduc'd and fix'd that illuſtrious Family on the Throne. As to what happen'd afterwards, it is a little too ſoon to enter into the Diſcuſſion of it. But, to return to the Biſhop:

He muſt have had more Courage than the generality of the World allow him, if he made this Speech to the Queen; for he could not but know that the Words amounted to High-Treaſon: *To tell her Majeſty, That ſhe*

was

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10 *Anne.*

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was about to introduce the Pretender, and sacrifice her Protestant Subjects to the Papists; and that, if she did not take effectual Means to extinguish those Jealousies (by being reconciled to the old Whig Ministry) *there would be an Insurrection at home, and a foreign Power brought over to depose her; in which he himself would join.* Had any Man, in any Reign whatever, been hardy enough to make such a seditious and treasonable Declaration to his Soveraign, he would certainly have felt the Resentment of the Administration: Nothing could have been more easy than to have convicted such a Malecontent of High-Treason, and to have made him pay for his Insolence with the Forfeit of his Head. I am apt therefore to believe, that this was one of those Speeches that, he tells us in another Place, *he would have made, if he durst.* And, in short, the Matter was no more than this: The Faction found our Author to be exceeding credulous; and that he made it his Business to thrust himself into all Companies, and divulge whatever was communicated to him; and, for that reason, when they had any vile or sinister Views, they made use of this tatling Prelate, to propagate among the People such Stories as they apprehended would be for the Advantage of their Party: For, notwithstanding he frequently gives it as his Advice to the Clergy, not to meddle with secular Affairs, he was himself the most inquisitive, medling Clergyman, by his own Confession, in every Reign he liv'd, that ever wore a Gown. And, tho' he would insinuate, that his *true Protestant Zeal* put him upon making this Representation to the Queen to prevent her altering the Succession, he had not

Art

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10 *Anne.*
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Art enough to conceal, that his main Design, in propagating these Stories, was to prevent his Friends the Whigs from being turn'd out of the Administration; for he adds, just after he had charged her Majesty with sacrificing her People to Popery, *I told her, her Ministers had served her with that Fidelity and such Success, that her making a Change amongst them would amaze all the World.*

The turning out of the Whigs, and introducing the Tories, tho' a vast Majority of the Nation, and the truest Friends to the Protestant Religion and Monarchy, has ever been represented by the Faction as an Introduction to Popery: There is no Heretick so abhorred or dreaded by them, as a true Friend to the Constitution: They will sooner associate with Deists, Debauchees, and Infidels, than with the real Friends of the Establishment; and thereby hazard the Loss of their Places: For this Artifice, this grand Engine, by which they have frequently dispossess'd their Rivals, and insinuated themselves into the Favour of Princes, would then be detected, and an End put to their Influence: They would soon be divested of those Posts, without which the Whig Party never made any tolerable Figure in this Nation; tho' it must be confess'd, they have, by their unparallel'd Hypocrisy and Assurance, wrought Wonders amongst us. But to proceed:

Whoever has read the Bishop's History with any Attention, cannot but observe a Thread of most intolerable Vanity, as well as Lying and Perjury, to run through the whole: There is scarce a memorable Event, within the Compass of forty Years, relating to the State of

these

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theſe Nations, but he pretends to have had ſome Share in it; four Crown'd Heads ſucceſſively he pretends he was familiar with, and took upon him to reprove, or rather reproach their Conduct to their Faces, and one of them King *Charles* II, before this little forward Divine was turn'd of twenty: Even at that green Age, he tells us, he ſaid ſuch ſhocking Things to his Prince, as no Man in his Wits would ever have ventur'd to ſay: But, to give one Inſtance of his Vanity, among others, he, if we may believe him, firſt propoſed the *Hanover* Succeſſion; and he, by his *honeſt Freedom* at this Time, prevented its being defeated, by threatening the Queen with an Inſurrection and Invaſion, and even to depoſe her, if ſhe chang'd her Miniſtry: He it was, this heroick Prelate and Confeſſor, that ſtood in the Gap, and, in his own Words, prevented a Flood of Popery and arbitrary Power breaking in upon us; when not another Man of his Party durſt move either Tongue or Hand to oppoſe the impending Ruin. But, after all, it appears, that the Queen did change her Miniſtry, notwithſtanding the *honeſt Freedom* he pretends to have uſed; and yet no Ruin, no Inſurrection follow'd: On the contrary, the People were never better pleaſed, nor the *Hanover* Succeſſion never better ſecured, than by that Change of the Miniſtry; which the Event ſufficiently demonſtrated. Our Author appears to have been a falſe Prophet; and his Weakneſs, in being made the Tool of an abandon'd Party, is now manifeſt to all the World.

The Biſhop, mentioning the Treaty of *Gertruydenburgh*, firſt takes upon him to aſſure us, that the *French* were inſincere from the beginning,

ginning, and never propoſed any thing by that Treaty, but to amuſe and divide the Allies; and yet, p. 552, he inſinuates, that the *French* were ſincere, and would have concluded a Treaty with the Allies, if the Miniſtry had not been changed in *England*. This, he ſays, might make them conclude, that we could not be in a Condition to carry on the War. Thus the *French* were inſincere, while he ſuppoſed it was the Intereſt of the Faction they ſhould be thought ſo: And all of a ſudden, when there was a Change of the Miniſtry in *England*, he would have us believe, the *French* were ſincere, and only broke off the Treaty becauſe they ſuppoſed we could never carry on the War after a Change in our Miniſtry: And it is true, the Whigs gave out every-where, that we were all ruin'd, unleſs the Queen retain'd her old Miniſtry; and, to accompliſh this Prediction, did all that lay in their Power to deſtroy the Publick Credit upon that Change: But it appear'd, after all, that the Publick Credit was never higher than when the Alteration of the Miniſtry was made: That never were greater Sums ſubſcribed in ſo ſhort a Time on the Publick Funds; never was more done towards the Satisfaction of that great National Debt the Whigs had run the Nation into; nor was there in any Year, ſince the War begun, more Money raiſed to carry it on, than this Year was raiſed by this Tory Parliament and Miniſtry: From whence it ſufficiently appear'd, that we were in as good a Condition, and better, for carrying on the War, than in any Year during the Adminiſtration of the Whigs: They endeavour'd, 'tis true, to frighten the People at home, and our Allies abroad, with the diſmal

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Conſequences of a Change in the *Engliſh* Miniſtry: But the People ſoon ſaw through the Artifice; and, indeed, this was a Story made for a Day to ſerve a preſent Turn; and the Authors of it never dreamt any Writer would be ſo weak, as to record the Tale in Hiſtory. They had made uſe of Biſhop *Burnet*, in his Life-time, to propagate Calumny, and ſpirit up the Faction into Rebellion, on many ſpecious Pretences; the Fallacy whereof had been diſcover'd: After which, they were Men of more Craft and Subtilty than to imagine Poſterity ſhould give any Credit to theſe Stories. Credulous and factious as they knew Biſhop *Burnet* to be, they would never have encouraged him to convert thoſe Tales into Hiſtory, and thereby expoſe their Party to the utmoſt Ridicule.

The Biſhop, p. 554, aſcribes this Change of the Miniſtry *to the great Credit of the new Favourites, and the Queen's perſonal Diſtruſt of the old ones.* He ſays, *the Queen was much delighted with all theſe Changes, and ſeem'd to think ſhe was freed from the Chains the old Miniſtry held her in: She ſpoke of it to ſeveral as a Captivity ſhe had been long under.*

Which Obſervation of the Biſhop's alone is ſufficient to ſhew, that the Queen had been treated with Inſolence by the former Miniſtry, and even brought into a kind of Slavery by them: And this ſurely was a ſufficient Reaſon for a Change, if there had been no other. The Whigs had long affected, in Biſhop *Burnet*'s Phraſe, to talk in Tragical Strains of the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of our Kings: But at length, it ſeems, they aſſumed a more intolerable Tyranny themſelves, to which they would have

have obliged their Soveraign, as well as their Fellow-Subjects to ſubmit, as appears from this Paſſage in the Biſhop; for the Queen was certainly the beſt judge herſelf, whether ſhe was held in Chains by the old Miniſtry, or not? *A* 1710-11 — 9 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

The Biſhop adds, in the ſame Page 554, *That the greateſt Care of the new Miniſtry was the managing the Elections to Parliament; unheard-of Methods were uſed to ſecure them; a vaſt Concourſe of rude Multitudes brought together, who behaved themſelves in ſo boiſterous a manner, that it was not ſafe for any Perſon to come and give his Vote for a Whig: This was ſo general through the whole Kingdom, that it was viſible the thing had been for ſome time concerted, and the proper Methods and Tools had been prepared for it. The Clergy had a great Share in this; for, beſides the Courſe for ſome Months of inflaming Sermons, they went about from Houſe to Houſe preſſing their People to ſhew, on this great Occaſion, their Zeal for the Church, and now or never to ſave it: They alſo told them in what ill Hands the Queen had been kept, as in Captivity; and that it was a Charity, as well as their Duty, to free her from the Power the late Miniſtry exerciſed over her.*

What thoſe unheard-of Ways were, that the new Miniſtry uſed to influence Elections, the Biſhop has not inform'd us; nor have we heard of any thing but what was common, practiſed by the Tories at thoſe Elections to this Day. He does not ſo much as ſuggeſt, that any Money was iſſued out of the Treaſury to buy Votes; that any Liſts were ſent down from Court, nominating the Perſons they would have elected; that any Perſons were diſplaced for not being govern'd by the Court; or that

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Places or Penſions were offer'd to any Man for eſpouſing the Court Intereſt: No; the People were left entirely to themſelves to chuſe their Repreſentatives; and in ſuch Caſes the Tories always have a Majority. He ſays indeed, that vaſt Multitudes aſſembled, as there does at every Election: But, as to any one Inſtance of a Whig's Vote being refuſed, or any one Perſon's being threaten'd or aſſaulted for giving his Vote, ſince he dwells altogether in Generals, and does not ſhew any particular Miſchief done at theſe Elections; I muſt, according to his own Rule, look upon this tragical Lamentation as a mere Forgery: That the People were overjoy'd, and huzza'd without ceaſing, when they ſaw their Soveraign and themſelves deliver'd out of Captivity, and both Church and State reſtored to their primitive Freedom; and when they ſaw Religion like to flouriſh again, and Infidels and Schiſmaticks baniſh'd the Court, and every-where turn'd out of Commiſſion; can we wonder, that the People loudly proclaim'd their Joy, or that their Whiggiſh Adverſaries hung down their guilty Heads? And ſhall we not rather credit the almoſt unanimous Suffrages both of the Clergy and People, as to the danger of Religion, than the bold Aſſertion of a Man who was evidently an Enemy to our Conſtitution, a Tool of the Faction, and who proſtituted his Character to the vileſt Purpoſes? imagining, perhaps, that the high Station he was in in the Church, gave him Authority to cenſure and calumniate all Mankind. But ſurely he was extremely weak, if he expected Poſterity ſhould believe him, without any other Evidence than his bare Word or Oath, when the concurrent Teſti-

Teſtimony both of the Clergy and Laity, and, I may add, of his own Party, in many Inſtances, appear againſt him. Beſides, a Man that has been guilty of publiſhing notorious and ſcandalous Falſhoods, for a long Series of Years, muſt never expect to be believ'd, tho' he ſhould ſometimes inadvertently ſtumble upon Truth. But ſuch a Thirſt does this Writer diſcover for Slander and Detraction, that he cannot confine himſelf to *Britain:* He endeavours, by the groſſeſt Falſhoods, to detract from the Merit of the moſt illuſtrious Foreigners; of which we have an Inſtance, p. 556; where he tells us, that General *Staremberg* left General *Stanhope* behind him (in his March from *Caſtile* to *Arragon*) and that the latter being ſurrounded in the Town of *Brihuega* by King *Philip*'s Army, with which he acquainted Count *Staremberg* by an Expreſs, and deſired his Aſſiſtance, *the Count, tho' he might have come time enough to ſave him, moved ſo ſlowly, that it was conjectured he envied the Glory* Stanhope *had got, and was not ſorry to ſee it eclipſed; and therefore made not that Haſte he might and ought to have done.* But ſurely none but this envious Biſhop ever conjectured, that Count *Staremberg* intended to ſacrifice General *Stanhope*, and eight Battalions of the *Engliſh*, to a fooliſh Pique, who is acquainted with this Tranſaction. It appears, from the concurrent Relations of all Writers, but Biſhop *Burnet*, That the Confederate Generals, finding a great Scarcity of Forage and Proviſion in the Winter-Seaſon, agreed to divide their Army, and march in diſtinct Columns in their Retreat to *Arragon:* That General *Stanhope* himſelf made Choice of the Route he took, *and was not left behind*, as the Biſhop

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Biſhop expreſſes it: That *Staremberg*, who commanded in Chief, upon receiving Intelligence that King *Philip* follow'd him with his whole Army, ſent Expreſſes to all the ſeparate Bodies to join him: But, either *Stanhope* was farther from the main Army than he expected, or he did not receive the Intelligence time enough to join *Staremberg* before he was ſurrounded by the Enemy in *Brihuega*; and the Count, dreading the Loſs of ſo fine a Body of Troops, march'd his Army, tho' it was in the Depth of Winter, all Night, to the Relief of the *Engliſh*; but was not ſo fortunate indeed to reach the Town of *Brihuega* till the Evening of the Day that General *Stanhope* ſurrender'd: He was, however, ſo far advanced, that he found himſelf under a Neceſſity of fighting, after the *Engliſh* were made Priſoners; and, tho' the *Spaniards* were three to one, *Staremberg*, by his admirable Conduct, obtained a compleat Victory; but his Army, by the Loſs at *Brihuega*, and the Numbers that were killed and wounded in this Battle, was ſo weaken'd, that he was forced to continue his March to *Catalonia*. And, if theſe Circumſtances are true, as it is eaſy to demonſtrate they are, what Opinion muſt we have of this unchriſtian Biſhop, that thus unneceſſarily endeavours to rob the Hero of that Honour he ſo juſtly merited, not only on this Occaſion, but in numerous Inſtances before and ſince? To charge him with abandoning a Body of Troops that were the Flower of his Army, and by that means deſperately hazarding the Loſs of all the reſt, as appears from that bloody and obſtinate Engagement that follow'd, where the General was ſo out-number'd by the Enemy, that, with all his

mili-

military Skill and Bravery, he was in danger of being cut to pieces with his whole Army? If there was a Pique between the Generals, can it be ſuppoſed that either of them would have hazarded the Loſs of the whole Army, and the Kingdom of *Spain*, to gratify a fooliſh Emulation? Surely none, but a Man who delighted in Calumny, could ever have made the abſurd and ill-natured Suggeſtion. But to proceed: *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

This Republican Biſhop, who would not ſuffer former Princes to do any thing without the Concurrence and Approbation of the Parliament, appears ſuch an Advocate for Prerogative, p. 558, that he reproaches the Queen for telling the Parliament, that ſhe hoped they would approve the Orders ſhe had given upon the Intelligence ſhe had receiv'd of the Misfortune at *Brihuega* in *Spain*. *This* (ſays our once Republican Biſhop) *was a mean Expreſſion from the Soveraign, not uſed in former Meſſages, and ſeemed to be below the Dignity of the Crown: She order'd ſome Regiments to be carried over to* Spain, *&c.* Now, as this Misfortune was not foreſeen, and conſequently not provided for by Parliament, what was more proper, what more uſual, in ſuch Exigencies, than to acquaint the Parliament with a Service that had occaſion'd an extraordinary and unavoidable Expence, that they might make Proviſion for it? *What was there mean in this, or below the Dignity of the Crown?* Nay, how was it poſſible the Service could otherwiſe be provided for? But this is another Inſtance which ſhews that this Chriſtian Biſhop ſeldom let ſlip any Opportunity of ſpeaking Evil of Dignities; or rather, when he had no real Grounds to reproach his Soveraign,

A.D. 1711 raign, he would ſtrain hard to find out ſomething that might give a Colour to his malicious or ſeditious Suggeſtions. He ſeems to admit what the late Miniſtry was ſo often charg'd with, and what was evidently proved upon them, That they ſeldom troubled themſelves to apply to the Parliament, when any unforeſeen and extraordinary Service was to be provided for; but arbitrarily took what was appropriated to one Branch of the War by Parliament, and apply'd it to another: They thought it, in our Author's Phraſe, *beneath the Dignity of the Crown*, or rather of the *Miniſtry*, to deſire the Concurrence of the Parliament on ſuch Occaſions; and accordingly the Biſhop reproaches the Queen with *Meanneſs of Spirit*, in applying to the Parliament: He is pleaſed now to carry the Prerogative ſo high, as to ſuggeſt, that it was *beneath the Dignity of the Crown* to ask Supplies, or to deſire their Concurrence in increaſing the Charges of any Branch of the War: Her Majeſty was poſſeſs'd of the publick Treaſure, and might have diſpoſed of it (according to him) to what Purpoſes ſhe ſaw fit, as the former Miniſtry had done; tho' ſuch a Conduct, in ſome former Reigns, he would have called arbitrary and illegal, deſtructive of our Conſtitution, and it is well if he had not made it amount to an Evidence of the Prince's Abdication: So very different is this *illuſtrious Writer* (as *Rapin* ſtyles him) from himſelf.

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The Biſhop proceeds to tell us, p. 558, *That the Queen's Meſſage to the Lords, concerning the Loſs at* Brihuega, *put their Lordſhips upon examining into the Miſmanagement of the War in* Spain: *That the Earl of* Peterborough

terborough *loaded the Earl of* Galway *with all the Miſcarriages in that War; and particularly with adviſing in a Council of War, in* January 1706-7, *the puſhing on an offenſive War that Year, which the Lord* Tyrawley *and* Stanhope *concurr'd with him in, tho' it was contrary both to King* Charles *and his (the Earl of* Peterborough's) *Opinion, and to the Opinion of ſeveral other Generals; and to this Reſolution he imputed all the Misfortunes that followed in* Spain: *That* Stanhope, *giving an Account of the Debates in that Council of War to the Queen, the Earl of* Sunderland, *by the Queen's Order, ſent them an Anſwer, that ſhe approved of their preſſing for an offenſive War; and ordered them* (viz. *the Earl of* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley *and* Stanhope) *to perſiſt in it; and that the Earl of* Sunderland *ſaid, in that Letter, that little Regard was to be had to the Earl of* Peterborough's *Oppoſition; and that the Earl of* Peterborough, *on the Strength of that Letter, affirm'd, that the whole Council of War was againſt an offenſive War (except the three Generals above-mention'd, I preſume:) That the Earl of* Peterborough *laid the Blame, not only of the Battle of* Almanza, *and all that followed in* Spain, *on thoſe Reſolutions; but likewiſe the Miſcarriage of the Deſign on* Thoulon; *becauſe ſome Troops from* Spain *might have been ſpared for the Expedition againſt* Thoulon, *if they had been upon the defenſive in* Spain. *He adds, that the Lords afterwards ſent for the Earl of* Galway, *and the Lord* Tyrawley, *and examined them; and that they depoſed, that both the* Portugueſe *Ambaſſador and General, and the Envoy of the States, agreed with them in their Opinion for an offenſive War,*

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A.D.1711 *and named ſome* Spaniards *of the ſame Mind: And that, in all their Reſolutions to the Battle of* Almanza, *the Majority of the Council of War voted every thing that was done: And that they were directed to perſiſt in their Opinions, by Letters wrote to them in the Queen's Name by the Secretaries of State: That as to the Words in the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letter, that ſpoke of them* (Galway, Tyrawley *and* Stanhope) *as the only Perſons that were of that Opinion (for an offenſive War:) Theſe were underſtood by them to relate only to the Queen's Subjects; for the Majority of the Council was of their Mind. However, the Biſhop ſays, the Houſe of Lords was ſo diſpoſed, that the Majority believed every thing that was ſaid by the Earl of* Peterborough; *and it was carried, that his Account was honourable, faithful, and juſt; and that all the Misfortunes in* Spain *were the Effect and Conſequence of the Reſolution taken in January* (for an offenſive War:) *That from cenſuring the Earl of* Galway, *they (the Houſe of Lords) proceeded to that which was principally aimed at, a Cenſure of the Miniſtry; ſo addreſs'd the Queen to free thoſe who were under an Oath of Secrecy from that Tie, that a full Account might be laid before the Houſe; which the Queen having granted, the Duke of* Marlborough, *the Earls of* Godolphin *and* Sunderland, *and the Lord* Cowper, *ſhewed, that, conſidering the Force ſent over to* Spain *under the Lord* Rivers, *they thought an offenſive War was adviſable, and even neceſſary; and that, to adviſe a defenſive one, would have made them liable to juſt Cenſure, as deſigning to protract the War: That the Deſign on* Thoulon *was no way intermix'd with*

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with the Affairs of Spain; *and tho' the Earl of* Peterborough *had amuſed himſelf with a Project he had concerted for the Attempt on* Thoulon, *no Troops from* Spain *were to be employed in that Service; nor did it miſcarry for Want of Men: That theſe Lords ſaid, they gave their Opinions in Council according to the beſt of their Judgment: Their Intentions were very ſincere for the Service of the Queen, and to bring the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion. But the Biſhop admits however, that they were cenſured by the Houſe of Peers for adviſing an offenſive War in* Spain; *upon which, the Loſs of the Battle of* Almanza *followed; and that this occaſioned the miſcarrying of the Deſign upon* Thoulon.

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The Biſhop, in his Reflections on this Matter, p. 560, obſerves, *That this was a new and ſtrange Precedent of cenſuring a Reſolution in Council, and of deſiring the Queen to order all that had paſſed in Council to be laid before the Houſe; but the Queen was ſo deſirous to have a Cenſure fixed on her former Miniſtry, that ſhe did not enough conſider the Wound that was thereby given to the Prerogative.*

Another Enquiry (he tells us, p. 561.) *was made into the Force we had in* Spain *at the Battle of* Almanza; *it was found not to exceed* 14000 *Men, tho' the Parliament had voted* 29000 *for the War in* Spain, *and tragical Declamations were made upon it; but the Reſolution being paſſed in* January, *and the Battle of* Almanza *fought the* 14th *of* April, *it was not poſſible to levy and tranſport Men in ſo ſhort a Time: That they were ſent from* Ireland, *the Paſſage from thence being the ſafeſt and quieteſt; and it appeared that all the Money, that had*

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been given by Parliament for that Service, had been applied to it. However, the Lords, tho' no Examination had been made, but into that single Point of the Numbers at Almanza, *came to a general Vote, that the late Miniſtry had been negligent in the Management of the War in* Spain, *to the great Prejudice of the Nation, ordering their Proceedings and Votes to be put in an Addreſs, and laid before the Queen: And, tho' they had made no Enquiry into the Expence of that War, nor into the Application of the Money given by Parliament for it, yet they mentioned the great Profuſion of Money in that: This they thought would touch the Nation ſenſibly, and hoped the Thing would eaſily be believed on their Word. He never ſaw any thing carried on in the Houſe of Lords ſo little to their Honour, as that was: Some, who voted with the reſt, ſeem'd aſhamed of it; but ſaid, ſomewhat muſt be done to juſtify the Queen's Change of her Miniſtry; and every thing elſewhere had been ſo well conducted, as to be above all Cenſure: So the Misfortune at* Almanza *being a viſible Thing, they reſolved to lay the Load there. The Management of the publick Treaſure was exact and unexceptionable; ſo that the ſingle Misfortune of the whole War was to be magnified. He laments alſo, that the Loſs of the Battle of* Almanza *ſhould be thrown wholly on the brave Earl of* Galway; *and that he ſhould be cenſur'd for giving the Right to the* Portugueſe *after the Allies were enter'd* Spain.

Notwithſtanding all the Biſhop has ſaid to excuſe the Earl of *Galway* and the Miniſtry, for adviſing an offenſive War: It is evident from his own Relation, that this was reſolved upon contrary to the Opinion of King *Charles* him-

himself, the principal Person concerned in the Event; of most of the *Spaniards* in his Intereſt; of all the *Germans*, as well as the *Engliſh* Generals (except *Galway*, *Tyrawley* and *Stanhope*;) and that at a time when we were in no Condition to act offenſively in *Spain*; for the *Engliſh* Forces, by the Biſhop's Confeſſion, did not amount to half the Number they ought to have done, and the Deficiences of the Allies were ſtill greater: The Miniſtry knew, that the Duke of *Berwick* was ſuperiour to the Allies the latter End of the Campaign of 1705: That he had driven them from *Madrid*, and even out of *Caſtile*: That daily Reinforcements came to the Duke of *Berwick* from *France*, and not a Man was ſent to the Aſſiſtance of the Allies in *Spain* the whole Winter of 1706 (tho' the Miniſtry knew they were extremely weakened by Sickneſſes, as well as by fatiguing Marches and Skirmiſhes) until the Forces, under the Earl of *Rivers*, arrived in *Spain*; and theſe had been kept on board, under pretence of a deſigned Expedition againſt *France*, eight or ten Months, till above half of them were rotted by the Hardſhips they ſuffered, and did not make five thouſand effective Men at their Arrival in *Spain*, which the Miniſtry could not be entirely ignorant of. Had they ſent theſe ten thouſand Men the preceding Summer directly to *Spain*, with the *Iriſh* Regiments they ordered thither after the Battle of *Almanza*, there might have been ſome Colour for acting offenſively in the Campaign of 1707; tho' even then, 'tis probable, the *French* and *Spaniards* would have been at leaſt equal to them; but to order an offenſive War, when they were

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conſcious how exceeding weak our Troops were on that Side, was to expoſe them to a Diſgrace, which they could not but foreſee would be a means of prolonging the War. And, indeed, the War was carried on in ſuch a manner on every Side, in the Year 1707, as if it had been intended it ſhould never have been at an End: An Expedition was concerted againſt *Thoulon* that Year, in which ſeventy thouſand Men were to have been employed; and, indeed, a leſs Number could never hope for Succeſs, being to march a great Way into *South-France*, and attack a Town of the utmoſt Importance in the *French* King's Dominions; and yet fifteen or twenty thouſand of theſe Men were detached to *Naples*: After which, it could never be expected, that the remaining fifty thouſand (much leſs thirty thouſand, as the Biſhop calls them) ſhould be able to take the Town of *Thoulon* in the Face of ſo great a Force, as it was natural to preſume the *French* King would draw down to preſerve it. But this was not all; the Duke of *Marlborough*, who commanded a victorious Army in *Flanders*, who had beat the *French* to pieces the preceding Year, and ruined their Veteran Troops, tho' he had ſcarce any but raw, undiſciplin'd, and diſpirited Men to contend with, lay perfectly motionleſs during the whole Campaign of 1707, and did not engage in either Siege or Battle: Whereas, had he preſſed the *French* with his uſual Vigour in *North-France*, as the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* would have done in *South-France*, if their Army had been kept entire, morally ſpeaking, the *French* King muſt have been obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Terms as the Allies would have

have impoſed on him: And I would be glad to be informed what Reaſon the Confederates could have for acting ſo unaccountable a Part as they did this Campaign, unleſs ſome of their Miniſters and Generals had a View to the Continuance of the War for their private Ends? If they did not want Forces to ſubdue *Thoulon*, as the Biſhop affirms, what other Reaſon could there be they did not make themſelves Maſters of it, but becauſe *they would not?* Had they carried this Place, I believe every Man, that underſtands what the State of *France* was at that time, will be of Opinion, that the *French* King muſt have given the Allies a *Chart-blanc*. This was certainly the Opinion of all the World, even of the Generals themſelves when it was concerted. But this, 'tis true, would have render'd Generals uſeleſs for the future: They would afterwards have had fewer Perquiſites, and much leſs Influence on the Affairs of *Europe* in general, as well as on their reſpective Courts in particular; and this is undeniably the Reaſon a Period was not then put to the War. For the Biſhop to ſay, that the Loſs of the Battle of *Almanza* was the only exceptionable Part of the old Miniſters Conduct, is ridiculous; for the Duke's remaining unactive in *Flanders*, and the Allies making that great Detachment from Prince *Eugene*'s Army to *Naples* this very Year, drew ſtill worſe Conſequences after them: And it was with equal Truth that he affirm'd, there had been no Miſmanagement in the Treaſury, when thirty-five Millions remained unaccounted for; and ſuch vaſt Sums had been miſapplied to Uſes they were never deſigned for, which occaſioned thoſe many Misfortunes to our Merchants,

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*A.D.*1711 chants, as well as to the Queen's Ships, and brought the Government so vastly in Debt on account of the Navy.

10 *Anne.*

Remarks on *Burnet's* History of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

The Bishop has the Forehead to affirm, that the Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* deposed before the House of Peers, that the *Portuguese* Ambassador and General, and the Envoy of the States, were for an offensive War. Now, as it appears from the Relation already given of the War in *Spain*, that the *Portuguese* Ambassador, as well as the Earl of *Peterborough*, was against an offensive War, it is not at all probable, that *Galway* and *Tyrawley*, who knew this, would affirm the contrary: It is much more likely, that the Bishop forged this Part of the Story, especially since he himself acknowledges, p. 559, *That a Majority of the House of Lords believed every thing that was said by the Earl of* Peterborough; *and it was carried, that his Account was honourable, faithful, and just; and that all the Misfortunes in* Spain *were the Effect and Consequence of those Resolutions taken in* January 1706-7.

It is more than probable, that the Bishop was prejudic'd, and Proof against the strongest Convictions, and reported the Matter as he would have it, rather than as it really was; for this was not a Vote that the House of Lords were surprized into: They had voted to the same Effect three or four Years before, even during the Power and Influence of the old Ministry: They had also full Time to examine into the Proofs that then were brought before them, and to consult the Generals and Officers that were upon the Spot the Winter before the Battle of *Almanza*: Nay, it appears, that

that they called the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* before them, and heard what they had to offer in Defence of their Opinion for an offenſive War, and heard what the old Miniſters had to ſay for concurring in that Opinion; and yet, after all theſe ſtrict Enquiries and Examinations, the Lords condemn'd a ſecond time the adviſing an offenſive War in *Spain* in the Year 1707, as the Occaſion of all the Misfortunes that followed, even the Miſcarriage of *Thoulon*, as well as the Defeat at *Almanza*; which ſhews, that they gave Credit to what the Earl of *Peterborough* affirm'd, and were of Opinion, that, if the Allies had remained on the defenſive in *Spain*, Forces might have been ſpared from thence to have aſſiſted in the Reduction of the important Town of *Thoulon*; which would, in all human Probability, have brought the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion: And tho' we might rely upon the Wiſdom and Juſtice of that illuſtrious Body, the Peers of *Great Britain*, at any time; yet, in this caſe, there is no room to ſuſpect they were influenced in the leaſt by Party or Prejudice; for, according to the Biſhop's own Confeſſion in abundance of other Paſſages of his Hiſtory, they were far from being in the Intereſt of the Tories: There had been very few Peers made ſince the Whigs rode triumphant; and conſequently there could be no Suſpicion of Partiality in this Determination.

A.D. 1711

10 *Anne.*

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

But the Biſhop, in order to excuſe the old Miniſtry from having but 14000 Men in *Spain* at the Battle of *Almanza*, when the Parliament had made Proviſion for 29000, obſerves, that the Parliament voted the 29000 Men but in *January*, and the Battle happening in *April*,

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

three Months afterwards, it was impoſſible to raiſe ſuch a Body of Men in ſo ſhort a time; which is another Inſtance of the Biſhop's fallacious and unfair Way of repreſenting Facts: His Readers, who are not acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Caſe, will naturally conclude from hence, that none of theſe 29000 Men were raiſed at the time of that Vote; whereas twenty thouſand of them were then, or would have been, in *Spain* at that very time, if proper Care had been taken to recruit them: The ten thouſand Men, under the Earl of *Rivers* alſo were actually raiſed, and kept on board the Fleet eight or ten Months, in the Year 1706, till above half of them periſhed; whereas, had theſe Troops been ſent directly to *Spain* this Campaign, King *Charles* had maintained himſelf at *Madrid*, and been fixed upon the Thone of *Spain* beyond a Poſſibility of being driven from thence: But that Body of Men, as has been obſerved, were kept on board the Fleet good part of the Summer, and almoſt all the following Winter, on pretence of making a Diverſion on the North-weſt Coaſt of *France*, which was however never attempted, when they might have ſecured *Spain* at that time; the very forming a Deſign to employ them elſewhere therefore was the weakeſt and moſt impolitick Project that ever was entertained, if the Reduction of *Spain* was really intended.

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

But farther, notwithſtanding the Biſhop affirms, that no Part of the Conduct of the old Miniſtry could be cenſur'd, unleſs that one Reſolution for an offenſive War, for which the Misfortune at *Almanza* gave ſome Colour; it is evident, that it was not only impolitick and vaſtly

vaſtly expenſive, to keep ſuch a Body of Troops on Board the Fleet, during the whole Winter, almoſt without Neceſſaries, till the greateſt Part of them periſh'd, when they might have been of ſuch Service in *Spain*; but it was certainly the greateſt piece of Barbarity the Miniſtry could have been guilty of. Had theſe unhappy Men been cut off by the Sword, there would have been a ſhort End of their Miſery; but to ſuffer them thus to rot and periſh by Inches, through pure Hardſhip, by the Extremity of Cold and Wet, and Want of Neceſſaries, was ſuch a piece of Negligence, or rather Cruelty, as one would think no Miniſtry could have been guilty of. Had the Troops been relanded, or ſent upon ſome other Expedition, as ſoon as the firſt Project was found impracticable, the Miniſtry had ſhewn ſome Compaſſion and Humanity towards their Fellow-Subjects: But when Forces are crouded on Board of Ships in Summer time, for ſome ſudden Expedition, without proper Conveniencies, and forc'd to remain on Board afterwards, till Winter, Storms and Cold deſtroys them, this is never to be excuſed. To ſum up all: Nothing is more manifeſt, than that ſome Miniſters and Generals, either never deſir'd to ſee the War at an End; or reſolv'd, that the General in *Flanders* only ſhould have the Honour of ending it. What elſe could be the Reaſon, that the Deſign on *Thoulon* was defeated, by ſending ſuch a Detachment of Troops to *Naples?* What elſe was the Reaſon that the Duke of *Marlborough*, at the Head of a victorious Army in *Flanders*, never made one Motion to moleſt the *French* Army, in 1707, but ſuffer'd them to ſend Detachments from

A.D. 1711
10 *Anne.*
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Flanders to the Relief of *Thoulon:* And, as has been hinted already, to what other Cauſe can we aſcribe the Indolence of the Miniſtry, in keeping ten thouſand Men on Board the Fleet, when with theſe they might have fix'd King *Charles* upon the Throne of *Spain:* And laſtly, What Reaſon could be given for their ordering an offenſive War in *Spain*, at a Time when they knew there were not ſufficient Forces there to reſiſt King *Philip*; and it was morally certain they would be defeated. It was manifeſtly very unfortunate for *Great-Britain*, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Province lay in *Flanders*; for this induc'd the Miniſtry to attend chiefly to that War: And here there were ſo many ſtrong Towns and Fortreſſes to ſubdue, that the Command of an Army in *Flanders* has ever been look'd on as a Command for Life. *France* may be penetrated more eaſily on any other Side: And when *Lewis* XIV. found his Enemies ſuperiour to him in the Field, they could not have done him a greater Pleaſure, than to throw away thoſe fine Armies againſt his ſtrong Towns in *Flanders*, and neglect the other Branches of the War.

Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

The Biſhop indeed pretends, Forces could not be found to ſend to *Spain*, between *January* and the Battle of *Almanza*, which happen'd in *April* following: But ſince the Duke of *Marlborough* was reſolv'd to be upon the defenſive in *Flanders*, in the Year 1707, all the World muſt be of Opinion, he might have ſpared fifteen or twenty thouſand Men from *Flanders* for that Service; nay, the fifteen thouſand Men that were ſent to *Naples* that Campaign would alone have ſecured the Kingdom

dom of *Spain*, if they had been ſent thither: And, beſides theſe, it appears that there were Forces already rais'd in *Ireland*, which might have been ſent to *Spain* before the Battle of *Almanza*, and actually were ſent thither afterwards. *A* 1710-11 9 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

Thus having fairly ſtated the Facts, I believe I may leave it to the Reader, to form a Judgment on the Conduct of that Miniſtry, which is ſo extravagantly cry'd up by Biſhop *Burnet*. But to proceed —— This Prelate's Memory ſeems to have fail'd him very much, when he ſays, p. 561, That never any Reſolutions, taken in Council, were cenſur'd in Parliament before; or, that Privy-Counſellors were never examin'd as to Advice given there. He knew this was falſe, and particularly in the Lord *Strafford*'s Caſe, who had never loſt his Head, if the Privy-Counſellors had not been examin'd againſt him, and depos'd, That his Lordſhip gave ſuch Advice as was then thought deſtructive of the Conſtitution. And, if one Privy-Counſellor was liable to be condemn'd and cenſur'd in Parliament, for the Advice he gave; why not more, and indeed every one, whether the Prince followed the Advice, or not. And at laſt, it was not the Order of Council, which was properly the Queen's Act, that was cenſur'd in this Caſe; but the pernicious Advice ſome Counſellors gave her, by which ſhe was deceived, and induc'd to conſent to ſuch an Order. Orders of Council loſt nothing of their Authority by this Cenſure of ſome particular Counſellors: No body pretended to diſpute the Validity of ſuch Orders, or render them leſs ſacred than heretofore. Whatever the Biſhop has ſuggeſted

to

*A.D.*1711 to the contrary, the treacherous Advice of a Privy-Counſellor was always liable to Cenſure; and I don't find that this Cenſure of the Lords, who adviſed an offenſive War in *Spain*, intrench'd any more upon the Prerogative, than the examining Sir *Harry Vane* againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, concerning what he had adviſed in the Privy-Council. But it is a little ſurprizing, to find the Biſhop, upon this and ſome late Occaſions, ſo tender of the Prerogative; when he appears, at other times, ſo zealous for deſtroying all the Prerogatives of the Crown, and makes the Prince no more than the Creature of the Parliament. All that I can infer, from this Contrariety of Opinion, is, That when the Prerogative is made uſe of to the Prejudice of himſelf or his Friends, then he is for reſtraining and abridging of it; but when he thinks it may be ſerviceable to the Faction to ſtretch it beyond its ordinary Bounds, he does not care how much it is enlarged.

10 *Anne.*

Remarks on *Burnet's* Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

The Biſhop farther complains, p. 561, That tho' no Examination had been made, but into that ſingle Point of the Numbers at *Almanza*; yet they (the Houſe of Peers) came to a general Vote, *That the late Miniſtry had been negligent in the Management of the War in* Spain, *to the great Prejudice of the Nation.* But if it be true, as the Biſhop ſays in the ſame Page, *That it was made appear, that* ALL *the Money given by the Parliament for that Service was iſſued out and applied to it*; then ſomething more muſt have been examined into beſides that ſingle Point of the Numbers at *Almanza:* And indeed it is incredible, that when the State of the War in *Spain* was laid before the Houſe of Lords in the Year 1707-8, when a mul-

a multitude of Witneſſes and Papers (by the Biſhop's own Confeſſion) were produced by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and others, in relation to the War; and now, in the Year 1711, that this Matter was again brought before the Houſe, and ſtill their Lordſhips ſhould take nothing into their Conſideration, but *the ſingle Point of the Numbers of* Almanza; this, I ſay, is impoſſible to be true, in the nature of the thing, and from what he himſelf has diſcloſed; and, tho' it be intended to caſt a Slur upon that illuſtrious Body, for cenſuring and condemning the Conduct of the old Miniſtry, without examining into their Conduct, the infamous Calumny can never affect the Honour of that Houſe; but will rather draw down the Indignation of Poſterity upon the Forger of that improbable and impudent Charge; which he is not content with affirming once, but frequently repeats and inculcates.

A.D. 1711. 10 *Anne.* Remarks on *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

In the very ſame Page 561, he ſays, *That tho' they* (the Houſe of Lords) *made no Enquiry into the Expence of that War* (in *Spain*) *nor into the Application of the Money given by Parliament for it; yet in their Addreſs* (to the Queen) *they mention'd the great Profuſion of Money in that Service.* But as he himſelf affirms, that all the Money given by Parliament for that Service was *made appear* to be iſſued out, and applied to it; this ſurely implies, that the Matter had been examined into, or elſe how could it have been *made appear?* And, if the Biſhop had not himſelf thus evidently ſhewn the Falſhood of the Calumny, I preſume all the World is by this time ſo well convinced of his Hypocriſy and Partiality, that the Honour of the Houſe of Lords will not

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

not be at all affected by the malicious Suggestions and Insinuations of Bishop *Burnet*.

Remarks on *Burnet*'s History of the Year 1710, and part of 1711.

I shall conclude this Point with observing, how disturb'd this Prelate is, that the House of Peers should censure his Friend the Lord *Galway* for yielding the Post of Honour to that inconsiderable Nation the *Portuguese*, even when they were out of *Portugal*: But in this, I believe, they had the Concurrence of every *Briton*, who had any regard to the Honour of his Country; and therefore I think it perfectly unnecessary to enlarge upon that Head.

The Campaign of 1711.

Having consider'd what is most remarkable in Bishop *Burnet*'s History of the Year 1710, and part of 1711, I proceed, according to Custom, to take a View of the several Branches of the War abroad in the Campaign of 1711.

The Whigs wheedle the Nation to continue the War at an extravagant Expence, on pretence that every Campaign would be the last.

It has been intimated already, That every Year, from the Commencement of the War (even in King *William*'s Reign, as well as that of Queen *Anne*) the Whigs continually suggested every Winter, that the next Campaign would be the last, the *French* were in a manner subdued, and would be obliged to submit to our Terms; and therefore the People were exhorted to exert themselves once more, that is, anticipate their Revenues, and submit to a greater Charge than it would have been prudent to have done, if the War was to have had a long Continuance, as the readiest way to bring it to a speedy Conclusion: And, by such sort of Arguments, the Commons was prevailed on to contribute every Year more than the Nation could bear; while the Allies withdrew their Quota's, and threw their Charge also upon us: And by this means we increased the National Debt to that degree, that this Generation

neration can never expect to see it paid off, whatever the next may do; especially if we make no greater Progress in it than we have done the last twenty Years of full Peace: We were in Debt about fifty Millions at the Conclusion of the War, and how many Millions we are less in Debt at this Day every one knows. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

The Queen being appriz'd of the ill State of her Finances, and finding the Nation would soon be reduced to Beggary, if the War was thus unequally carried on, the Allies withdrawing their Troops every-where, and the Charges of this Kingdom perpetually increasing, began to reflect upon what Grounds the War was first begun, and whether the Enemy was brought low enough to submit to such Terms as were proposed to be obtained by the Grand Alliance; and finding that these, and much more, had been offer'd by *France*, by way of Preliminaries, at several Treaties, she began to shew some Disposition towards a Peace, as well to save the vast Expence of a War, and ease her People of the Burthen of their Taxes, as to put an End to that bloody Trade of cutting of Throats, which among Christians ought never to be suffer'd, but upon the last Necessity. However, the former Opinion still prevailing, that *one Campaign more* would induce the *French* to yield up all the *Spanish* Dominions, and thereby a glorious End would be put to the War, if her Majesty would continue the Duke of *Marlborough* in the Command of Generalissimo, her Majesty was prevailed on to try another Campaign; in which, however, she found herself as miserably disappointed as in any of the former: The *British* Troops indeed

The Queen observing that all the Ends for entering into the War might be obtained, and the Deficiencies of the Allies, inclines to restore Peace to *Europe*.

The Campaign in *Flanders*.

A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.* were ready to take the Field, and enter upon Action, as early as could be expected; but they loſt all the Advantages that might have been expected from their Diligence and Alacrity, by a *univerſal Failure of all the Allies*, who did not one of them perform their Parts in carrying on the War this Year, tho' much more nearly concern'd in the Event than *Great Britain*. The King of *Pruſſia*, and ſeveral other Princes, who were engaged in the Grand Alliance, inſiſting that the Arrears of their Subſidies were not paid them by the *Dutch*, refuſed to march into the Field; while Prince *Eugene*, who was expected to join the Duke of *Marlborough* with the Emperor's Troops, remained at *Vienna* to ſupport the Intereſt of his Maſter King *Charles* III, and to concert Meaſures for his Advancement to the Imperial Throne. However, on the 23d of *May*, the Prince did join the Confederate Army in *Flanders*; but receiving Advice, about the middle of *June*, that the *French* were marching a conſiderable Body of Troops to the *Rhine*, in order to influence the Electors who were aſſembled at *Frankfort*; he immediately detach'd fifty Squadrons of Horſe, and twelve Battalions of Foot, from the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, to cover the Frontiers of *Germany*, and ſoon follow'd them in Perſon: After which, the Duke of *Marlborough*, by a ſtolen March, enter'd the *French* Lines; and, having laid Siege to the little Town of *Bouchain*, the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Garriſon, conſiſting of two thouſand Men, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, the 13th of *September*: Whereupon his Grace ſent his Army into Winter-Quarters, having loſt,

The Duke of *Marlborough* enters the *French* Lines by a Stratagem and takes the little Town of *Bouchain*.

lost, 'tis said, fifteen or sixteen thousand Men in the Siege of this little Place. *A.D.* 1711 10 *Anne.*

On the *Rhine*, Prince *Eugene* did nothing more with the Forces he had sent thither, than secure the Electors at *Frankfort* from the Insults of the *French*; and, in *Catalonia*, Count *Staremberg* and the Duke of *Vendosme* contented themselves with looking at each other: The *Portuguese* also remained as unactive as usual; and indeed it was discover'd, not long after, that they were treating of a separate Peace. The Duke of *Savoy* pretended to exert himself this Campaign, and invaded *France* on the Side of *Dauphiny*; but his Royal Highness and the Duke of *Berwick* prudently took Care to keep the River *Rhone* between them; and no Action happen'd there worth remembering.

Nothing done on the *Rhine*. No Action in *Catalonia*. The *Portuguese* do nothing but negotiate a separate Peace. The Duke of *Savoy* only marches to the *Rhine* and back again.

These were all the Fruits the Nation reaped at the Expence of seven Millions of Money: This was the End of all our great Expectations from the Land-War; and that at Sea was not more successful: Sir *Hovenden Walker* had been sent to *New-England*, with a Squadron of Men of War and Transports, in which were five thousand Land-men, commanded by Brigadier-General *Hill*: These were to have been join'd by a Detachment from *New-England*, and have endeavoured the taking of *Quebec*, the Capital of the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, or *North-America*; but the Admiral, having been detain'd by cross Winds and other unavoidable Accidents, till it was late in the Year, and, meeting with thick foggy Weather, after he had sailed eighty Leagues up the River of *St. Laurence*, eight of the Transports, in a hard Gale of Wind, were split upon the

The unfortunate Expedition to *Canada*.

A.D. 1711 Rocks, whereby eight hundred of the Soldiers and Seamen were loſt: The Admiral thereupon made a Signal for the reſt of the Fleet to come to an Anchor; and being inform'd by the Pilots, that the Navigation of this River, which is ſixty Miles over, was very hazardous, ſubject to Fogs and uncertain Currents, which deceived them to that degree, that when they thought themſelves on the North-ſide, they frequently found themſelves on the South-ſhore; and that they uſually met with hard Gales of Wind at this Time of the Year; it was reſolved, in a Council of War, to return to *England*, whither they accordingly ſteered their Courſe, and arrived at *Portſmouth* the 9th of *October*: But, to add to their Misfortune, the Admiral's Ship (the *Edgar*) was blown up at *Spithead*, with four hundred of the Seamen that were left on Board, beſides ſeveral of their Friends, who came to welcome them home; but moſt of the Officers, happening to be on Shore, eſcaped.

10 *Anne.*

K. *Charles* embarks on Board the Confederate Fleet for *Italy*.

At the latter End of this unactive Campaign, King *Charles*, having ſome Aſſurance of being elected Emperor, determined to return to *Germany*, and leave his Queen in *Spain* for the Encouragement of the *Catalans*: Accordingly he embark'd on board the Confederate Fleet at *Barcelona*, the 27th of *September*, and arrived at *Vado* in *Italy* the 7th of *October*; from whence purſuing his Journey he came to *Milan*, where, having received Advice of his being elected to the Imperial Dignity the 12th inſtant, he received the Congratulations of his Holineſs the Pope, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Republicks of *Venice* and *Genoa*, and of other Princes and States, on that joyful Occaſion.

Arrives at *Milan*. Is elected Emperor.

His

His Imperial Majesty set out from *Milan* the 10th of *November*, and, passing through *Inspruck* and *Augsburg*, arrived at *Frankfort* the 19th of the same Month; where he was crown'd with the usual Solemnity, and on the 23d received the Compliments of the Electors and Princes of the Empire. *A.D.* 1711. 10 *Anne.* Crown'd at *Frankfort.*

The Parliament of *Ireland* meeting this Summer, on the 9th of *July*, was open'd with a Speech by the Duke of *Ormond*, their new Lord-Lieutenant; wherein he gratefully remembers her Majesty's Bounty to that Church and Kingdom, in granting the First-fruits, *&c.* for purchasing Impropriations, and her Royal Bounty to the College of *Dublin*; and observ'd, that the publick Accounts would demonstrate how careful her Majesty had been to save several Heads of Expence. *Irish* Affairs. The Duke of *Ormond*'s Speech to that Parliament.

He said, he was commanded to assure them that her Majesty would continue to preserve the Church of *Ireland*, to secure the Protestant Succession, and maintain the Rights and Properties of her Subjects; and recommended to them Unanimity and Dispatch in the Business before them.

The Commons thereupon waited on his Grace, with an Address to her Majesty; wherein they thank'd her for the many Instances of her Bounty to that Kingdom, and promised to comply with what had been recommended to them. Address of the Commons.

The House of Peers also attended his Grace with an Address to her Majesty; wherein they assure her, that they did, with most grateful Hearts, acknowledge the Blessings of her Reign; declaring, that her Majesty's early Care had even prevented their own Endeavours Of the Peers.

to

A.D. 1711 to free the Nation from that Load of Debts,
10 *Anne.* which the bringing over such Numbers of useless and indigent *Palatines*, and the erecting a stately and expensive Arsenal, had brought upon them: That her Majesty, by an unparallel'd Bounty, had augmented the Revenues of the Church by lessening her own; and she had also extended her Royal Favour to the College of *Dublin*, *and at such a Juncture, as must testify to the World, that what her Majesty bestow'd was not given to promote those Principles upon which it was first applied for, but to encourage University Education, the Neglect of which had been a great Means and Occasion of the Growth of Ignorance, Prophaneness, Infidelity, and all those loose and wild Notions and Tenets which had industriously been spread amongst them, to the endangering of the State, and the undermining the Foundation of all Religion:* Concluding, that they would defend and support her Majesty's Throne, and, to the utmost of their Power, contribute to make the Crown, which descended to her Majesty from her Royal Ancestors, flourish on her Head: That they would endeavour to preserve her Prerogative, and those Powers with which God had intrusted her Majesty, from being lessen'd or invaded on any factious Pretences whatsoever.

The Peers in another Address congratulated the Duke of *Ormond* on his Return to his native Country, and his being reinstated in the Government of that Kingdom.

The Address of the Convocation.

The Convocation of *Ireland* also attended his Grace with an Address; wherein they observe, that the Clergy had Reason to bless Almighty God, and thank her Majesty, for placing

ing his Grace again over them; to whose successful Mediation they not only ow'd the Restitution of their Right to sit in Convocation with every Parliament; but in a great measure also her Majesty's remitting the twentieth Parts, and granting the First-fruits, to purchase Impropriations, as well as that Royal Bounty which had been lately extended to the College of *Dublin*; and pray, that her Majesty may never want so faithful a Minister, the Church so good a Friend, or that Kingdom so acceptable a Governor. About the same time, the Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, with his Assessors, and the other Members of that House, attended the Upper House of Convocation with the following Message: *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

May it please your Graces and Lordships,

A Message from the Lower House to the Upper House, thanking them for asserting their Rights.

" The Lower House of Convocation preserving a just and due Sense of your Graces " and Lordships paternal Care of them, and " tender Regards for the Rights of Convocation, so often and seasonably shewn since " their happy Restoration and Revival by her " most gracious Majesty; and more particularly by your Graces and Lordships most " undaunted and generous Refusal, to join in " an illegal and groundless Assertion or Opinion, that several of their Members had " acted in Derogation to her Majesty's Prerogative, and might be prosecuted, by way " of Information or Indictment, for Words " inserted in a Protest by them sign'd, and " enter'd into the Books of their House, *June* " the 30th 1709; and also for your Graces " and Lordships vigorous Resolution to com-

" plain

A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

" plain to the Lords in Parliament of thoſe
" Men, who had, in Compliance of the then
" powerful Faction, given under their Hands
" the ſaid Aſſertion or Opinion for Law;
" and likewiſe for your Graces and Lordſhips
" at the ſame time ordering and impowering
" two very worthy and Right Reverend
" Members of your moſt venerable Body, to
" undertake a dangerous and expenſive Voy-
" age and Journey at a moſt diſcouraging
" Juncture, to lay the whole Affair in a true
" Light before her Majeſty; whereby the
" Rights of Convocation, the Perſons and
" Fortunes of ſeveral of their Reverend and
" Worthy Members were preſerved, and the
" lower Clergy vindicated and ſupported.

" Have commanded me, in their Names,
" to return your Graces and Lordſhips their
" moſt ſolemn Thanks; their moſt humble
" and hearty Acknowledgments for your
" Graces and Lordſhips great Watchfulneſs,
" diſintereſted Zeal, and paternal Regard at
" all times for the Rights of Convocation;
" particularly for your Graces and Lordſhips
" juſt and ſeaſonable Reſolution of *Auguſt* the
" 5th 1700: Wherein your Graces and Lord-
" ſhips, with a primitive Courage, truly de-
" clare, that the Convocation of *Ireland* have
" a Right to be ſummon'd, and meet with
" every Parliament that is called in this King-
" dom; and is truly a parliamentary aſſiſting
" Body, convened by the Queen's Writ, and
" hath Rights, Powers, and Privileges of its
" own; and that the Members thereof ought,
" and may freely debate, and give their Opi-
" nions in all Matters that ſhall come before
" them: For all which, and many other In-

" ſtances

" ſtances of your Graces and Lordſhips Juſ- A.D. 1711
" tice to the Rights of Convocation in general, 10 *Anne.*
" and of their Houſe in particular; they do,
" by me, moſt humbly take leave to aſſure
" your Graces and Lordſhips, that they will
" endeavour to demonſtrate to the World,
" that no Time, no Power, no Management,
" ſhall ever be able to obliterate or leſſen thoſe
" moſt dutiful and grateful Sentiments where-
" with your Graces and Lordſhips Favour, Pa-
" tronage, and Protection, have juſtly filled
" their Hearts.

" They alſo returned their Thanks to the
" Biſhops of *Orery* and *Kilaloe*, for ſo chear-
" fully undertaking that dangerous and ex-
" penſive Voyage and Journey for the Ser-
" vice of the Convocation, and the Preſerva-
" tion of ſeveral of their worthy Members
" from the Ruin threatened them by ill de-
" ſigning Men for the reſolute adhering to
" the juſt and eſſential Rights of their Houſe."

An Addreſs of the Commons of *Ireland* againſt the Lords.

The Commons of *Ireland*, on the other hand, being highly incenſed at thoſe Words in the Lords Addreſs to the Queen, *That what her Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow on the College of* Dublin, *was given at ſuch a Juncture, as muſt teſtify to the World, that it was not given to promote thoſe Principles upon which it was firſt applied for*, drew up an Addreſs to her Majeſty; wherein they acquaint her, That *the ſound Revolution Principles*, they mentioned, related only to *the late Revolution*; and that they had the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation of all Principles that had any Tendency to any *other Revolution*, or to weaken her Majeſty's undoubted hereditary and par-

*A.D.*1711 liamentary Right; and they prayed, that her Majesty would not suffer any wrong Impression of her most loyal Commons to take place in her Royal Breast.

10 *Anne.*

The Lords Answer to the Commons Address.

The Lords, in an Address to her Majesty by way of Answer to the Commons Address, observe, That however her Majesty may justly approve the Conduct of the College of *Dublin* in the late Revolution, they still humbly conceive, *that her Majesty did not extend her Bounty to them, to promote in general Revolution Principles; Principles, which, as explained by the Pamphlets and Libels, publickly avow'd, and celebrated by Men of factious and seditious Tempers; and particularly by a Sermon preached on the* 30th *of* January, *and dedicated to this very House of Commons, without Censure or Animadversion, do, in great measure, maintain and justify the execrable Murder of King* Charles *the First, her Royal Grandfather; and, on which, might be founded any Rebellion against her Majesty and her Successors*; and they took leave to say, that the Commons, having mentioned the steady Adherence of the Provost and Fellows of the College to the late Revolution, as one Consideration of their Application for the five thousand Pounds, the subsequent Motive mentioned in that Vote, *viz.* for the Encouragement of sound Revolution Principles, cannot, in good Reason or Grammar, be referr'd to the late Revolution; since Adherence to the late Revolution was a distinct Motive of itself, and it is the known Nature of Principles to be as well the Rule and Guide of future as of past Actions.

On the 18th of *August*, Alderman *Thomas Quinn*, a troublesome factious Citizen, who had

had formerly been Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, being again elected into that Office, the Duke of *Ormond* disapprov'd the Election: Whereupon the former Lord Mayor and Aldermen appealed to the Queen, by Petition; which they transmitted to *England*: But the Queen approving the Proceedings of the Lord-Lieutenant and Council, the following Letter was sent to his Grace. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

The City of *Dublin* appeals to the Queen against their Lord Lieutenant.

Whitehall, Sept. 27, 1711.

My Lord,

The Quern approves his Conduct.

" The Case of the late Election of a Lord " Mayor in the City of *Dublin*, as stated by " Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General of " *Ireland*, and transmitted hither by your " Grace, as likewise the Petition of the City, " have been laid before the Queen; and her " Majesty having taken the same into her " Consideration, commands me to acquaint " you, That she approves of your Grace and " her Privy-Council asserting the Rights of " the Crown, to disapprove of all Persons " elected Mayors by the Court of Aldermen, " when you judge it proper so to do.

I am, &c. DARTMOUTH.

The Court of Aldermen proceeding afterwards to chuse Alderman *Watson*, he was also disapprov'd of; as was also Alderman *Pierson*; but Alderman *Gore* being chosen, the Government thought fit to approve of him, tho' his Principles were not much sounder than those of his Brethren who preceded him.

The Court of Aldermen at *Dublin* obliged to proceed to a new Election of a Mayor.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins* being about this Time put into the Commission of the Peace, and dining with the Justices at the

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.* *Michaelmas* Seſſion at *Dublin*, the fourth of *October*, the Gentlemen of *Dublin*, to ſhew their Reſpect to the Government, put about ſeveral Whiggiſh Healths; to one of which Mr. *Higgins* added, *And who, when they can't obey, will patiently ſuffer:* For which he was not only inſulted at the Table, but the Grand Jury was prevail'd upon the next Day, to preſent him as a common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, and a Sower of Sedition; and they deſired the Bench to concur with them, in laying this Preſentment before the Lord Chancellor, and in deſiring him to turn Mr. *Higgins* out of the Commiſſion of the Peace: But, the Matter having been heard before the Council, his Proſecution was found to be only the Effect of Whiggiſh Malice; and Mr. *Higgins* was continued in the Commiſſion of the Peace, to the Satisfaction of her Mayeſty's loyal Subjects; and on the 9th of *October*, the Lower Houſe of Convocation made the following Declaration in his favour; *viz.*

The Reverend Mr. *Higgins* proſecuted by the Whigs.

The Council of *Ireland* protect him.

The Lower Houſe of Convocation approves his Conduct.

" Whereas the Reverend Mr. *Francis Higgins*, a Member of this Houſe, has lately, in " a Paper printed and publiſh'd, been repreſented and charg'd with having behav'd " himſelf formerly, in a manner turbulent, and " unbecoming the Character of the ſacred " Function of a Clergyman:

" And whereas he is alſo in the ſame Paper " charged with the heinous Crimes of being a " common Diſturber of her Majeſty's Peace, " and Sower of Sedition and groundleſs Jealouſies among her Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects:

" We

" We the Lower House of Convocation A.D 1711
" think ourselves oblig'd, in Justice to the 10 *Anne.*
" Character of our Member, to declare, That
" the said Mr. *Higgins* has, ever since his be-
" ing a Member of this House, behav'd him-
" self agreeable to the Character of the sacred
" Function of a Clergyman; and hath, both
" in his Life and Doctrine, upon all Occa-
" sions shewn himself to be a good Christian,
" and a loyal Subject."

And now the Parliament of *Ireland* having dispatch'd the Business that was before them, were prorogu'd by his Grace to the second of *September*, 1712; and the Convocation was prorogued to the same Time.

Thus we see there was a Faction in *Ireland*, as well as in *England*, zealous in propagating *Revolution Principles*; not only approving and defending the late Revolution in 1688 (when our whole Constitution, Civil and Ecclesiastical, was upon the Point of being totally subverted, and the Prince assumed an arbitrary Dominion) but suggesting, that whenever the Administration was not agreeable to the Taste of the People, they were at Liberty to resist their Prince, renounce their Allegiance, and bring about another Revolution: That the Queen had no Right to the Crown by Inheritance, but was purely the Officer and Creature of the Populace, her soveraign Subjects, who might depose, judge, and condemn her, as they did her Royal Grand-father, whenever *they apprehended* she did not consult the Good of the People, that is, the Whigs; who, though a very inconsiderable Minority, ever assume the Title of *The People of England*, and, under that

Remarks on Revolution Principles.

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.* that Denomination, it appears, they murder'd King *Charles*. But, if this Principle is admitted, 'tis abſolutely impoſſible that either a Monarchy, or any other Kind of Government, can ſubſiſt many Moons; but their Revolutions will probably be ſwifter than thoſe of that changeable Planet. By this Principle of perpetual Rotation, we ſhould be in a worſe Condition than the *Poles*, ever electing and ever depoſing our Governours, till we are ourſelves deſtroy'd in the bloody Conteſt. Theſe Principles therefore ought to be ſtrictly guarded againſt, both by Prince and People, if we have any Regard to the Welfare of either.

'Tis true, ſome unthinking Men may imagine it a great Happineſs to be able to call their Governours to Account, when their Adminiſtration does not pleaſe them: But if they would conſider, that ſuch Notions put Princes upon becoming Tyrants, and aſſuming an arbitrary Dominion, which they had never thought of perhaps, if they had not been terrified into it by ſuch Lectures of Rebellion; could any one blame a Prince, who was told, That by the Conſtitution of his Country, the People might call him to an Account, whenever they did not like his Adminiſtration, if he ſhould endeavour to ſecure his Dominion by ſtanding Forces, or any other Means. Self-Preſervation is a Principle that operates very ſtrongly, and will be apt to make Men form very partial, and perhaps deſperate, Schemes, to ſecure their Poſſeſſion. I look upon theſe Gentlemen therefore as much better Friends to the People, as well as to the Prince they live under, who are ready to allow their Soveraign his juſt and legal Prerogatives, and not exalt the

the Power of the People to ſuch a Degree, as to put him upon keeping up ſtanding Armies, and breaking in upon the Conſtitution in other Inſtances, purely to preſerve himſelf: For thoſe pretended Advocates of the People, by a too forward Zeal to preſerve the Conſtitution, do in reality all that lies in their Power, to deſtroy it; and, with Liberty and Property in their Mouths, may in the End draw down upon us an irreſiſtible Tyranny. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

But it is farther obſervable, that thoſe, who are ſuch Libertines in Government, are equally ſo in Religion. They will no more ſubmit to God, than to Cæſar: Every Eccleſiaſtical Inſtitution is look'd upon as an Encroachment on their native Rights, and putting Sheckles upon Mankind, who were born in a State of Freedom, and ought to be indulged therefore in doing whatever is right in their own Eyes, in Religious as well as Civil Matters: And it is ſurprizing, to find that ſuch Men ſhould meet with Encouragement from the Fathers and Governours of any Church, or indeed from any Civil Magiſtrate: But to ſuch Exremes do Party-Prejudices ſometimes drive unhappy Men, that Infidels, Debauchees, and the moſt profligate People have been look'd upon as the beſt Friends to the Government; nay, it has been laid down as a Maxim, by ſome lewd Mortals, that the way to make good Subjects is, to eradicate all Principles of Religion and Virtue, and to countenance Luxury, Irreligion, and Prophaneneſs, by every infernal Artifice: But ſuch abandon'd Wretches, ſurely, can be Friends to no Government where the ſacred Oracles of divine Truth are in any Veneration; for there it is declared, *That* Libertines in Government are equally ſo in Religion.

Righteouſ-

A.D. 1711 — 10 Anne.

Righteouſneſs exalteth a Nation; and Sin is the Reproach of any People. And again, *Take away the Wicked from before the King, and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in Righteouſneſs.* Prov. xxv. 5.

Mr. *Manning* the Queen's Miniſter to the *Griſons* aſſaſſinated.

But to return from this Digreſſion; an Accident which befell Mr. *Manning*, her Majeſty's Envoy to the *Griſons*, this Summer, became frequently the Subject of Converſation about this Time. This Gentleman was returning, it ſeems, from the *Bath* of *Pfeffers* to *Coire*, and about five Leagues from the laſt Place, was ſet upon by two Villains on the Top of a high Mountain, which he was climbing up alone, while his Servants, with the Baggage, remained at ſome diſtance from him: The Aſſaſſins fell upon him on a ſudden, with hideous Cries and drawn Sabres, and gave him five Wounds on his Head, ten in his Body, and others in his Arms and Hands. Whereupon he threw himſelf down a Precipice, where they could not follow him otherwiſe than with Stones, which they threw after him, but miſs'd him. His Servants ſoon after came up; and, finding their Maſter dangerouſly wounded, conveyed him to a Houſe, where he was dreſſed by a Surgeon; and, tho' his Wounds proved very dangerous, he had the good Fortune to recover, after a long Illneſs.

The Occaſion of this Outrage, 'tis ſaid, was this: Mr. *Maſner*, a Counſellor of the City of *Coire*, and the Emperor's Commiſſary for ſupplying the Troops of the Allies in their Paſſage through this Country (and who had been very inſtrumental in concluding a Treaty between the Confederates and the *Griſon* League) having a Son a Student at *Geneva*; the

the young Gentleman was decoyed out of that City by one *Merveilleux*, a *Frenchman*, upon pretence of taking the Air; but was seiz'd, and put into the Hands of a *French* Party, who carried him off into the Territories of *France*. *Masner* the Father thereupon, by way of Reprizal, seiz'd upon another *Merveilleux*, Brother to the former, and Secretary to the *French* Ambassador, and kept him close Prisoner in his House, to exchange him for his Son; and an Agreement was soon after made, whereby *Merveilleux* was releas'd; but young *Masner*, notwithstanding the Ambassador's Promise to release him, was still detained Prisoner by the *French*: Whereupon *Masner*, the Father, seiz'd upon the Grand Prior, Brother to the Duke of *Vendosme*, as he passed from *Venice* to *Paris* through the Country of the *Grisons*, and carried him into the Emperor's Territories. The *French* Ambassador hereupon made loud Complaints to the *Grison* League; and Mr. *Manning*, on the contrary, presented a Memorial to that State, in favour of Mr. *Masner*; wherein he sufficiently exposed the Violence that had been exercised against young *Masner*, and the Ambassador's Breach of Faith, in not releasing him after *Merveilleux* was set at Liberty; and this Memorial, being followed by several more of the like Import, 'tis said, provoked the Ambassador to that degree, as to attempt the getting Mr. *Manning* assassinated, in the manner as has been related; but he happily escaped, and the *French* Ambassador was obliged to produce young *Masner* again, before the Grand Prior could obtain his Liberty.

A.D. 1711
10 *Anne.*

A.D. 1711

10 *Anne.*

On the 21st of *June*, this Year, the Czar of *Muscovy*, having advanced too far into the *Turkish* Territories, was surrounded by the Infidels; and, after a Battle of three Days, forced to submit to the hard Terms of surrendering *Azoph* to the *Turks*, the which perfectly ruined his Project of having a Fleet on the *Black* Sea.

The Czar beaten by the *Turks*, and forced to deliver up *Azoph*, and relinquish the Navigation of the *Black* Sea.

There were not any other Transactions abroad this Summer that much concerned the Allies, unless the Expedition of the *French* against the *Portuguese* Town of *St. Sebastian* in *Brazil*, which they plunder'd, and brought away to the Value of seven Millions of Livres. I return now therefore to relate such Occurrences as happened in *Great Britain* during the preceding Campaign; where it appears, that about the middle of *June*, Sir *Thomas Mansel*, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household; *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea*, *Henry Paget*, Esq; *Robert Benson*, Esq; Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, and *William Bromley*, Esq; were called to the Council-Table: On the 6th of *July*, died *James Douglas*, Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover*, and one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and, on the 26th of *August*, died *Edward Villiers*, Earl of *Jersey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and Ambassador to the States-General: In *September* following, the Lord *Washington Shirley*, Baron *Ferrers*, was created Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl of *Ferrers*; Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was created Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt*, in the County of *Oxford*; *Thomas* Lord *Raby*, was created Viscount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford*, in the County of *York*; *William*

New Privy-Councellors.

The D. of *Queensberry* dies, and the Earl of *Jersey*.

Creations of Nobility.

Shirley.

Harcourt.

Wentworth.

William Lord *Dartmouth*, was created Viſcount *Lewiſham*, in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*; and *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, was created Baron *Boyle* of *Marſton*, in the County of *Somerſet*; and the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal, happening to be killed by a Fall from his Horſe, as he was hunting, Dr. *Robinſon*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*, was made Lord Privy-Seal in his ſtead. *A.D.* 1711. 10 *Anne.* *Legg.* *Boyle.* Duke of *Newcaſtle* killed. Bp. of *Briſtol* made Lord Privy-Seal.

The Queen, who took all Opportunities of promoting true Piety and Religion, ſent the following Letter to his Grace, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, *viz.*

To the moſt Reverend Father in God, our Right Truſty and Right entirely Beloved Counſellor, Thomas *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury, *Primate of all* England, *and Metropolitan.*

ANNE R.

The Q's Letter to the Archbp. to promote Religion.

" Moſt Rev. Father in God, our Right Truſty " and Right entirely Beloved Counſellor, we " greet you well: Altho', from the beginning " of our Reign, our earneſt Deſire hath been " to employ the Authority given us by Al- " mighty God, in maintaining the Purity and " Power of his Holy Religion, and in re- " preſſing of ſuch Doctrines and Practices as " are contrary thereunto; yet, to our exceed- " ing Grief, we have underſtood not only that " Looſeneſs and Corruption of Manners, and " a Neglect of all wholſome Diſcipline, have of " late greatly prevailed in this our Kingdom; " but alſo that uncommon Induſtry hath been " uſed, by Men averſe to all Religion and

A.D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

" Goodneſs, and, as we have juſt Ground to
" believe, ill-affected towards our State, in
" venting and ſpreading ſuch Principles as
" tend to undermine the Chriſtian Faith, to
" overthrow all Virtue and Order among
" Men, and diſſolve the Bands of Civil Go-
" vernment: Wherefore our Will and Plea-
" ſure is, and we do, by theſe Letters, charge
" and require you, as you will anſwer it to
" Him by whom both we and you are to be
" judg'd, That you will be aſſiſting to us in
" putting a timely Stop to the farther Growth
" of Infidelity and Profaneneſs, and in pro-
" moting and encouraging Piety among our
" Subjects, by ſuch Means as you ſhall judge
" to be moſt effectual for thoſe Purpoſes; and
" particularly by enforcing, as far as in you
" lies, a due Obſervation of all ſuch Eccleſi-
" aſtical Laws and Canons as have been hi-
" therto provided for the well-governing of
" the Church, and the Furtherance of Godly
" Living. To this End, we do likewiſe en-
" join and require you to exhort the Clergy
" of your Dioceſe to watch diligently over
" their Flocks, to be exemplary in their
" Lives, to frame their publick Diſcourſes to
" the People upon ſuch Subjects as tend moſt
" to Edification; and particularly to be very
" careful and conſtant in catechiſing thoſe of
" the younger ſort, and in preparing them, as
" ſoon as they come to a fit Age, for Confir-
" mation and the worthy receiving the Holy
" Communion: And if any of the Clergy
" under your Care ſhall be found negligent
" and remiſs in diſcharging theſe, or any o-
" ther Duties of their ſacred Calling; or ſhall,
" by a diſorderly Converſation, or by any Be-
" haviour

" haviour unbecoming their Holy Function, A.D. 1711
" leſſen the good Effects of their Miniſtry; 10 Anne.
" we command that, by Admonition, Cen-
" ſure, or otherwiſe, as the Caſe ſhall de-
" ſerve, you endeavour to reform all ſuch
" Neglects and Abuſes, and by that means
" repreſs the Scandal and Miſchief which the
" Church of God might ſuffer thereby.

" And, foraſmuch as the pious Inſtruction
" and Education of Children is the ſureſt way
" of preſerving and propagating the Knowledge
" and Practice of true Religion, it hath been
" very acceptable to us to hear, that, for the
" attaining theſe good Ends, many Charity-
" Schools are now erected throughout this
" Kingdom, by the liberal Contributions of
" our good Subjects: We do therefore earneſt-
" ly recommend it to you, by all proper
" Ways, to encourage and promote ſo excel-
" lent a Work, and to countenance and aſſiſt
" the Perſons principally concern'd in it, as
" they ſhall always be ſure of our Protection
" and Favour.

" We hope, and we expect it from you,
" that, as often as you are required thereunto
" by Law, and not lett or hinder'd by ſome
" juſt and frequent Cauſe, you will viſit your
" Dioceſe in Perſon; by which means you
" will be more fully and certainly inform'd of
" all ſuch Matters belonging to your Charge,
" as may want your Direction and Redreſs,
" or may be fit for our Royal Cognizance and
" Interpoſition, if need ſhall ſo require: And
" we will, that at all Times, as well as at your
" uſual Viſitations, you lay hold of all Op-
" portunities to confirm ſuch as are duly qua-
" lified.

" We

A.D 1711 — 10 *Ann.*

" We do moreover think proper to recommend to you, that, before the next sitting of Convocation, you will carefully consider what Defects there are in the present Discipline of the Church, and what farther Provision may be requisite towards removing them; that, when the Convocation assembles, such Orders and Constitutions as are wanting may, upon due Deliberation, be prepared and laid before us for our Consent, which we shall always readily impart to whatever we shall judge may conduce to the Honour of God, the Advancement of true Religion, and the Welfare of the Establish'd Church.

" These being the great Ends which we have most at Heart, and by the promoting of which we chiefly promise ourselves the Blessing of God upon us and our People; Our Will is, That you forthwith transmit Copies of these our Letters to all the Suffragans of your Province: And so, not doubting of your and their ready Concurrence with us in these our Royal Purposes, we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at our Castle of *Windsor*, the 20th of *August* 1711, in the tenth Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command,
DARTMOUTH.

His Grace, in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, sent a Copy of this Letter to all his Suffragans; exhorting them to take the Contents of it into their Consideration: But what Effect it had does not appear.

Her

Her Majesty apply'd herself, in the next place, to the restoring Peace to *Europe*, and putting an End to those bloody Contentions that had so long reign'd among Christians, that they seemed in a manner to be divested of all Humanity and Tenderness for each other. She had consented indeed to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s making another Campaign, to try if *France* would be induced, by the grand Efforts it was pretended he would make in *Flanders*, to relinquish *Spain* and the *Indies* to the Emperor: But when she saw so many Men lost, and so vast a Treasure expended, only to purchase the little Town of *Bouchain*; when she saw all her Allies withdrawing their Quota's of Troops, and throwing the Burthen of the War upon *Great Britain*; that the *Portuguese* were clandestinely negotiating a separate Peace, and the *Spaniards* now become as good Troops as the *French*, and confirm'd in their Devotion to King *Philip*; she thought it neither imprudent or dishonourable to listen to the Proposals of the *French*, who offer'd to grant every Article which the Grand Alliance was enter'd into to procure: She consented therefore, that a Minister should come over from the *French* Court, with Terms of Accommodation; and accordingly Monsieur *Mesnager*, Deputy of their Council of Commerce, arrived in *England* the latter End of *August* 1711; and, having made some Proposals, returned again to *France*, having first obtained Leave, that Marshal *Tallard*, who had remain'd a Prisoner ever since the Battle of *Hockstet* in 1704, might go to *France* for four Months, upon his Parole of Honour: And, on the 9th of *October*, the Offers made by *France* were com-

A.D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

A.D. 1711 communicated to Count *Gallas*, King *Charles*'s Envoy, and to the Miniſters of the other Allies; being of the following Tenor, *viz.*

10 *Anne.*

Meſnager propoſes Terms of Peace on the Part of *France.*

" The King being willing to contribute all " that lies in his Power to the Re-eſtabliſh- " ment of the General Peace, his Majeſty de- " clares:

" I. That he will acknowledge the Queen " of *Great Britain* in that quality; as alſo the " Succeſſion of the Crown, according to the " preſent Settlement.

" II. That he will freely, and *bonâ fide*, " conſent to the taking of all juſt and rea- " ſonable Meaſures for hindering the Crowns " of *France* and *Spain* from ever being united " on the Head of the ſame Prince; his Ma- " jeſty being perſuaded, that this Exceſs of " Power would be contrary to the Good and " Quiet of *Europe*.

" III. The King's Intention is, that all the " Parties engaged in the preſent War, without " excepting any of them, may find their rea- " ſonable Satisfaction in the Treaty of Peace " which ſhall be made: That Commerce may " be re-eſtabliſh'd and maintain'd for the fu- " ture, to the Advantage of *Great Britain*, of " *Holland*, and of the other Nations who have " been accuſtom'd to exerciſe Commerce.

" IV. As the King will likewiſe maintain " exactly the Obſervation of the Peace, when " it ſhall be concluded, and the Object his " Majeſty propoſes to himſelf being to ſecure " the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſ- " turbing in any manner whatever the neigh- " bouring States; he promiſes to agree by the " Treaty which ſhall be made: That the

" *Dutch*

" *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the for- *A.D.*1711
" tified Places which ſhall be mention'd in
" the *Netherlands*, to ſerve hereafter for a Bar- 10 *Anne.*
" rier, which may ſecure the Quiet of the Re-
" publick of *Holland* againſt any Enterprize
" on the Part of *France*.

" V. The King conſents likewiſe, that a
" ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be
" formed for the Empire, and for the Houſe
" of *Auſtria*.

" VI. Notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* coſt the
" King very great Sums, as well to acquire
" it, as to fortify it; and that it was farther ne-
" ceſſary to be at very conſiderable Expence
" for razing the Works: His Majeſty is wil-
" ling however to engage to cauſe them to be
" demoliſh'd immediately after the Conclu-
" ſion of the Peace; on condition, that for the
" Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equi-
" valent, that may content him, be given him;
" and, as *England* cannot furniſh that Equi-
" valent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referr'd
" to the Conferences for negotiating the Peace.

" VII. When the Conferences ſhall be
" formed, all the Pretenſions of the Princes
" and States, engaged in the preſent War, ſhall
" be therein diſcuſs'd *bonâ fide* and amicably;
" and nothing ſhall be omitted to regulate and
" terminate them to the Satisfaction of all
" Parties."

Dated at *London* the 27th of *September*, O. S.
and the 8th of *October*, N. S. 1711.

Sign'd

(*L. S.*)

MESNAGER.

*A.D.*1711 — 10 *Anne.*

These Proposals obtained the Name of Preliminaries, tho' they were signed only by the *French* Agent, and contained only the Offers made on the Part of *France*. They were no sooner publish'd, than Swarms of Pamphlets appeared, arraigning the Queen's Conduct, and saucily directing her how to govern herself upon this Occasion: And some of the foreign Ministers (particularly Count *Gallas*, the Emperor's Envoy) were so alarm'd at the Apprehensions of an approaching Peace, that they could not contain themselves within the Bounds of Decency; but let fall such Expressions, in relation to her Majesty's Administration, as did not well become a Minister, whose Master had been indebted to the Queen's Bounty for his very Subsistance, and that for several Years: And, tho' her Majesty could do no less than forbid this Minister her Court; yet she was still so good to his Imperial Majesty, as to let him know, that any other Minister from him would be acceptable to her.

The foreign Ministers remonstrate against accepting these Proposals.

The new Emperor, notwithstanding, wrote circular Letters to the several Electors and Princes of the Empire, expressing his Dislike of the Propositions of Peace, and persuading them not to listen to them; declaring, that he had taken an irrevocable Resolution to undergo whatever might happen, rather than consent to a Treaty founded thereupon; for that such a Negotiation would be absolutely destructive to the Empire, and to the Liberties of all *Europe*.

The Emperor writes to the Electors and Princes of the Empire.

The Emperor also sent a Letter to the States-General; wherein he observes, that, by these Proposals, the *Spanish* Monarchy was to be given up; than which nothing more grievous

And to the *Dutch*, expressing his Dislike of them.

and

and fatal could happen to *Europe*, he ſaid; for, if this great Augmentation of Power were added to that of the Enemy, the Confederates could expect nothing but a moſt ſhameful Slavery. *A.D.* 1712 — 10 *Anne.*

That at preſent, when *France* could not ſtand the View of the Armies of the Allies, neither in the Field, nor in their fortify'd Towns, he could not help being juſtly irritated againſt thoſe, who, having been ſo often deceived by the Illuſions of the *French*, would venture to try once more the good Faith which they always promis'd, but never kept. He does not doubt therefore, but they will concur with him, in finding out Means to induce the Queen of *Great-Britain* to reject thoſe Propoſitions, and to continue the War. As for himſelf; whatever Conſequences might enſue, he did utterly reject them, and would never impower his Ambaſſadors to aſſiſt at the Conferences which were propos'd for treating upon them. He ſays, the *French* were no longer able to withſtand the Allies.

The *Dutch*, however, agreed with her Majeſty, to enter upon a Treaty with *France*: Whereupon the Whigs had Recourſe to their old Expedient of ſpiriting up the Mob, and raiſing an Inſurrection, in order to compel their Soveraign to comply with their Demands. The *Dutch* comply with the Queen. The Whigs Deſign to raiſe the Mob defeated.

To this purpoſe they provided themſelves with the Effigies of the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender, to be carried in ſolemn Proceſſion, on the 17th of *November*, being the Anniverſary of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Acceſſion: But their Deſign was unluckily diſcover'd, and their Poppets ſeiz'd on the Evening before they were to have been expoſed; and the *Traind-*

*A.D.*1711 *Bands* were order'd to be under Arms, to prevent any Disturbance.

10 *Anne.*

A Place of Treaty agreed on.

On the 20th of *November*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* notified to the foreign Ministers residing in *London*, That her Majesty had pitch'd upon the City of *Utrecht*, for the Place of Congress; and that the Conferences would begin on the first of *January*, O. S. And her Majesty wrote the following Letter to the Allies, to invite them to the Congress; *viz.*

The Q's Letter to the Allies, to invite them to the Congress.

" The most Christian King, having acquainted us with his Desire, to see the Quiet of *Europe* restor'd by a safe and honourable Peace for us and for all our High Allies; and having offer'd some Propositions, to induce us to set on foot Conferences for that End; which Propositions have been communicated to all the Allies: And the Lords the States-General having thereupon declar'd, that they were content and ready to enter into a Negotiation for a good and general Peace, and to join with us to engage the Potentates concern'd with us in the present War to send their Ministers and Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, the Place and Time of which being concerted with the Minister of the said States-General: We have judg'd it proper to give you Notice, without Loss of Time, that we have agreed to fix the Opening of the said Congress, to the 12th of *January* next, new Stile, in the Town of *Utrecht*. As we have no other View, than to make an End of this War by a firm Peace, in which every one of the Allies may find their reasonable Satisfaction; we doubt not you will likewise agree

" to

" to contribute to the forwarding of ſo pious A.D. 1711
" and beneficial a Work: Wherefore we de- 10 *Anne.*
" ſire you to ſend forthwith the Miniſters
" whom you ſhall chuſe for this Purpoſe,
" that by the Time above ſpecified they may
" appear in the ſaid Town of *Utrecht.*

" We think it convenient farther to ac-
" quaint you, that we, with the Lords the
" States-General, have unanimouſly agreed to
" ſend our Miniſters to the Congreſs, only in
" the Quality of Plenipotentiaries; and that
" they ſhall not take on them the Character
" of Ambaſſadors, till the Day of ſigning the
" Peace; ſo to avoid, as much as poſſible,
" Diſputes about the Ceremonial, and the De-
" lays the ſame might occaſion."

Baron *Bothmar's* Memorial againſt a Treaty of Peace.

To diſſuade her Majeſty from proceeding in this Negotiation, the Baron *de Bothmar*, Envoy-Extraordinary from his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*, preſented a Memorial; wherein he adviſes her Majeſty not to conſent to any Treaty, unleſs the Demands of all the Allies were firſt granted, by way of Preliminaries. He tells her, That unleſs a perfect Union was preſerv'd among the Allies, *Europe* muſt, ſooner or later, fall into Slavery, and eſpecially if *Spain* and the *Indies* were left to King *Philip.*

That the Allies would contribute their utmoſt to procure Satisfaction to *Great-Britain*, who had done ſo much for the common Cauſe, and it could never be her Intereſt to treat ſeparately. He ſaid, he could anſwer for it, that the Imperial Court never form'd the Deſign imputed to them, of entring into a ſecret Negotiation with *France*, to the Prejudice of the Intereſts of *Great-Britain.*

He

A D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

He ſaid, the two Crowns were never to be conſider'd but as one; and that *Spain* would never be able to reſume her Independency, even after the *French* King's Death; nor could any Acts of Renunciation ſufficiently divide them: That when the *French* King had fix'd his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, he would ſoon be in a Condition to ſet the Pretender upon the Throne of *England*, which of all things was to be dreaded; and this was a Conſequence which his Electoral Highneſs was too nearly intereſted in to think upon it with Indifference.

He added, that the *Dutch* Barrier was as much the Concern of *Britain*, as of the States; that ſhe would be in no leſs Danger, if *France* ſhould become Miſtreſs of the *Netherlands*; and whether ſhe inclin'd to Peace or War, he adviſes her, not to be remiſs in her Preparations for a vigorous Campaign: And, to induce her to continue the War, he aſſures her Majeſty, that the Emperor and the *Dutch* will make greater Efforts than ever; and of all things entreats her, not to conſent to a Ceſſation of Arms: And the laſt Argument he us'd to diſſuade her from Peace, was, the extreme Indigence of *France*, and the Need ſhe had of Peace. This Memorial was dated the 28th of *November*, O. S. 1711.

The Queen having ſet her Heart upon procuring Peace to *Europe*, and putting a Stop to that vaſt Effuſion of Blood which we beheld every Year, almoſt without Emotion or Tenderneſs for our Fellow-Subjects, who were many of them forc'd into the Service, not to defend their Country, but to gratify the Covetouſneſs and Ambition of our Allies or Miniſters, to the

the eternal Reproach of Chriſtianity. I ſay, the pious Queen, mov'd with a juſt Senſe of the Calamities of her own People, and the reſt of the Nations of *Europe*, in this cruel and expenſive War, and truſting in the God of Peace, proceeded ſteadily in her Meaſures, notwithſtanding all the Oppoſition ſhe met with, both at home and abroad: And the Parliament being aſſembled the 7th of *December*, her Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Q's Speech at the opening of the Parliament, concerning the Treaty of Peace.

" I have call'd you together as ſoon as the " publick Affairs would permit; and I am " glad that I can now tell you, that not- " withſtanding the Arts of thoſe who delight " in War, both Place and Time are ap- " pointed for opening the Treaty of a gene- " ral Peace.

" Our Allies (eſpecially the States-General) " whoſe Intereſt I look upon as inſeparable " from my own, have by their ready Con- " currence expreſs'd their entire Confidence " in me; and I have no Reaſon to doubt " but that my own Subjects are aſſured of " my particular Care of them.

" My chief Concern is, that the Proteſtant " Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of " theſe Nations may be continued to you, " by ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown, as " it is limited by Parliament, to the Houſe of " *Hanover*.

" I ſhall endeavour, that after a War, which " has coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, you " may find your Intereſt in Trade and Com- " merce improv'd and enlarg'd by a Peace,

" with

*A.D.*1711 " with all other Advantages which a tender
" and affectionate Soveraign can procure for a
10 *Anne.* " dutiful and loyal People.

" The Princes and States, which have been " engag'd with us in this War, being by Trea- " ties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts " ſecured at a Peace; I will not only do my " utmoſt to procure every one of them all " reaſonable Satisfaction; but I ſhall alſo " unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engage- " ments for continuing the Alliance, in order " to render the general Peace ſecure and laſt- " ing.

" The beſt Way to have this Treaty effec- " tual, will be, to make early Proviſion for " the Campaign: Therefore I muſt aſk of " you Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, " the neceſſary Supplies for the next Year's " War: And I do moſt earneſtly recommend " to you to make ſuch Diſpatch therein as " may convince our Enemies, that if we can- " not obtain a good Peace, we are prepar'd " to carry on the War with Vigour.

" Whatever you give, will be ſtill in your " own Power to apply; and I doubt not but, " in a little Time after the opening of the " Treaty, we ſhall be able to judge of its " Event.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" As I have had your chearful Aſſiſtance " for the carrying on this long and chargeable " War; ſo I aſſure myſelf, that no true Pro- " teſtant or good Subjects will envy *Britain* or " me, the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the " ſame by a juſt and honourable Peace for us " and all our Allies.

" Such

" Such a Peace will give new Life to our " foreign Trade; and I ſhall do my utmoſt " to improve that happy Opportunity to en- " courage our Home Manufactures; which " will tend to the eaſing of my Subjects in " that exceſſive Charge they now lie under, in " maintaining the Poor, and to correct and " redreſs ſuch Abuſes as may have crept into " any Part of the Adminiſtration during ſo " long a War. A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

" I cannot conclude without earneſtly re- " commending to you all, Unanimity; and " that you will carefully avoid every thing " which may give occaſion to the Enemy to " think us a People divided among ourſelves, " and conſequently prevent our obtaining that " good Peace, of which we have ſuch rea- " ſonable Hopes, and ſo near a View.

" I pray God direct your Conſultations to " this End; that, being deliver'd from the " Hardſhips of War, you may become a " happy and a flouriſhing People.

A Motion being made in the Houſe of Lords, for returning her Majeſty the Thanks of that Houſe for her Speech, it was propos'd that a Clauſe ſhould be inſerted in the Addreſs, that it was the humble Opinion and Advice of that Houſe, That no Peace could be ſafe or honourable to *Great-Britain* or *Europe*, if *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* were allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*: And it was carried in the Affirmative after a very warm Debate; and on the 11th of *December* the Houſe waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

*A.D.*1711 — 10 *Anne.*

The Lords Addreſs, adviſing her Majeſty not to make Peace, without *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* were deliver'd up.

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal " in Parliament aſſembled, do, with Hearts " full of Gratitude and Loyalty to your ſacred " Majeſty, beg leave to return your Majeſty " our moſt humble and hearty Thanks and " Acknowledgments for your Majeſty's moſt " tender and affectionate Concern for all your " People, expreſs'd in your Majeſty's moſt " gracious Speech from the Throne; and for " imparting to us your Majeſty's Deſires of " ending this preſent War, by a Peace ad- " vantagious to your Subjects, and juſt and " honourable for your Majeſty and all your " Allies: As alſo for your Majeſty's expreſ- " ſing ſo particular a Regard for the Intereſt " of the States-General, as inſeparable from " your own; and that your Majeſty is gra- " ciouſly pleas'd to aſſure us, it is your chief " Concern that the Proteſtant Religion, and " the Laws and Liberties of theſe Nations, " may be continued to your People, by ſe- " curing the Succeſſion to the Crown, as it is " limited by Parliament, to the Houſe of *Ha-* " *nover*; and that your Majeſty is pleas'd to " ſhew ſo juſt a Reſolution to procure a Sa- " tisfaction for all the Allies, being by Trea- " ties entitled to have their ſeveral Intereſts " ſecured at a Peace, and to unite them in " the ſtricteſt Engagements, in order to ren- " der the Peace ſecure and laſting.

" And we do beg leave to repreſent it to " your Majeſty, as the humble Opinion and " Advice of this Houſe, *That no Peace can* " *be ſafe or honourable to* Great-Britain *or* Eu- " rope, *if* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *are to*

be

" *be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of* A.D.1711
" Bourbon. 10 *Anne.*

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

" I take the Thanks you give me, kindly. The Q's Anſwer.
" I ſhould be ſorry any one could think I
" would not do my utmoſt to recover *Spain*
" and the *Weſt-Indies* from the Houſe of
" *Bourbon.*

The ſame Clauſe, *viz.* That her Majeſty would not conſent that *Spain* or the *Weſt-Indies* ſhould be allotted to any Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, was propos'd to be inſerted in the Commons Addreſs, but rejected by a great Majority; and, on the 10th of *December*, that Houſe waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs; *viz.* The Clauſe for not leaving *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to King *Philip*, rejected by the Commons.

Moſt gracious Soveraign,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and The Commons Addreſs on the Q's communicating to them her Expectations of an approaching Peace.
" loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Bri-*
" *tain* in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave
" to return our ſincere and hearty Thanks,
" for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech
" from the Throne; wherein your Majeſty,
" by expreſſing your great Care and Concern,
" in ſo particular a Manner, for the Prote-
" ſtant Religion, which above all Things is
" moſt dear to us; for thoſe Laws and
" Liberties which make us peculiarly happy
" above other Nations; and for the Succeſ-
" ſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, as limited
" by Parliament, upon which the future Se-
" curity of our Religion, Laws and Liber-

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" berties depends, has given us a freſh De-
" monſtration, that your Majeſty has nothing
" ſo much at Heart as the Safety and Hap-
" pineſs of your People.

" Having an entire Confidence in your
" Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in your
" Honour and Juſtice to your Allies, and in
" your particular Care of your own Subjects,
" we cannot but expreſs our Satisfaction in
" what your Majeſty has been pleas'd to de-
" clare of the juſt and honourable Peace your
" Majeſty has in View.

" This was the End for which your Ma-
" jeſty enter'd into the War; and nothing can
" add more to the Glory of your Reign, than,
" after the many unparallel'd Succeſſes in the
" Courſe of this War, to have your Majeſty
" conclude it with the Bleſſings of ſuch a
" Peace which we cannot doubt will be ren-
" der'd ſecure and laſting, by your Majeſty's
" purſuing the wiſe Reſolution you have taken,
" of entring into the ſtricteſt Engagements
" for continuing the Alliance to that End.

" And we preſume to aſſure your Majeſty,
" we will take all poſſible Care to preſerve
" that Unanimity your Majeſty has recom-
" mended to us, and uſe our utmoſt Endea-
" vours, to diſappoint as well the Arts and
" Deſigns of thoſe, who for private Views may
" delight in War, as the Hopes the Enemies
" may have vainly entertain'd of receiving
" Advantage from any Diviſion among us.

" We entirely concur with your Majeſty,
" that the beſt Way to bring this Treaty to
" good Effect, is, to make an early Proviſion
" for the next Campaign; for which purpoſe,
" notwithſtanding the heavy Burthens which

" during

during this long and expensive War your Majesty's Subjects have undergone, we will with the greatest Alacrity grant such effectual and speedy Supplies, as shall enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, and convince your Enemies, if the intended Negotiation should prove ineffectual, that no Amusements nor Attempts whatsoever can alter our firm and stedfast Resolution of supporting the best of Sovereigns, in carrying on so just a War, till a safe, lasting and honourable Peace may be procured for your Majesty and all your Allies."

A.D. 1711
10 *Anne.*

Her Majesty's Answer.

"This very dutiful Address is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyalty of such an House of Commons. I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence you have in me: I entirely rely upon your Assurances, and you may depend upon my Affection and Care for your Interests.

On the 17th of *December*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions, that the Treaty, whereby her Majesty was obliged to furnish forty thousand Men, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies in the *Low Countries*, might be laid before the House: And on the 20th, Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported, That her Majesty had given Directions accordingly, and that, pursuant unto such Direction, Search had been made, but no Footsteps could be found of any Convention made

*A.D.*1711 — 10 *Anne.*

made for that purpoſe. Then the Houſe addreſs'd her Majeſty, that an Account might be laid before them, of the Quota's and Proportions of her Majeſty's and her Allies, by Sea and Land, during the preſent War (including Subſidies) and what Agreement or Conventions had been made for the ſaid Quota's and Proportions, and alſo how the ſame had been obſerv'd: And, on the 21ſt, Mr. *Lockhart*, from the Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accounts, made the following Report of ſome Practices, which they had diſcover'd in their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the Army; *viz.*

The Report of the Commiſſioners for taking, examining and ſtating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

A Report of the Commiſſioners for ſtating the publick Accounts.

" Your Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, " That though they have us'd their utmoſt " Application, in taking and examining the " publick Accounts, yet they are unprepared " to offer any perfect State of the particular " Branches of the Revenue to the Houſe; but " will endeavour to lay before you, after the " Receſs, a general Account of the Receipts " and Iſſues of her Majeſty's Exchequer, for " the current Year 1711; which, they hope, " is all that will for the preſent be expected " from them; as well in regard of the Shortneſs of Time they have engag'd in this " Work, as of the great Variety and Extent of it. They beg leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Accounts are not " yet compleatly brought before them, par-

" ticularly

" ticularly thoſe of the Army, which are large " and voluminous.

" But, in the Courſe of their Examinations, " relating to the Affairs of the Army, they " have already diſcovered ſome Practices, " which they conceive highly detrimental to " the Publick, and ſuch as they are oblig'd " to report to you.

" In obedience therefore to your Order, on " *Tueſday* the 11th inſtant, your Commiſſio- " ners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, " which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs, " they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Ju- " ſtice of the Houſe.

" Your Commiſſioners, having Ground to " believe that there had been ſome Miſma- " nagements in making the Contracts for the " Uſe of the Army, ſummoned and exami- " ned Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contractor " for the Bread and Bread-Waggons in the " *Low Countries*, who, after expreſſing much " Uneaſineſs of the Apprehenſions he had of " being thought an Informer, and of accu- " ſing a great Man, did depoſe on Oath,

Sir *Solomon de Medina* the Contractor for Bread examin'd.

" That for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, " 1710, and 1711, he has been ſolely, or in " Partnerſhip, concern'd in the Contracts, for " ſupplying Bread and Bread-Waggons to the " Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen " of *Great-Britain's* Pay; and that he gave " to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own " Uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums " following; part of which was paid at the " Beginning, and part at the End of each re- " ſpective Contract, in Bills or Notes deli- " ver'd by the Deponent into the Duke's own " Hands; *viz.*

" For

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

Sums taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* of the Contractors for Bread for the Army.

" For the Year 1707, Sixty-six thousand " and six hundred Guilders.

" For the Year 1708, Sixty-two thousand " six hundred and twenty-five Guilders.

" For the Year 1709, Sixty-nine thousand " five hundred seventy-eight Guilders, and fif- " teen Stivers.

" For the Year 1710, Sixty-six thousand " eight hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen " Stivers and eight Penings: Total, two hun- " dred sixty-five thousand six hundred and " fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers, and " eight Penings.

" For the Year 1711, Twenty-one thou- " sand Guilders; which Sum is in part of a " like Sum with those above mentioned, in- " tended to be paid at the End of the Con- " tract for this Year.

" That he was oblig'd to allow yearly, " during the Time of his being Contractor, " twelve or fourteen Waggons *gratis* to the " Duke of *Marlborough*.

" That during the Time of his being Con- " tractor, as aforesaid, he gave, on sealing " each Contract, a Gratuity of five-hundred " gold Ducats, to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to " the Duke of *Marlborough*.

" That for all the Money he received of " Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-master at *Amster-* " *dam*, he was oblig'd to pay 1 *per Cent.* " That the former Contractor *Machado* did " the same; and that he acquainted the Duke " of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of one " *per Cent.*

" He further deposeth, That it appear'd by " the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, " who had been a Contractor before him, and

" supplied

" ſupplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, that he the ſaid *Machado* had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has ſince done. *A.D.*1711 — 10 *Anne.*

" From whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has receiv'd, on account of the Bread and Bread-Waggons, Contracts from Sir *Solomon de Medina* (admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this preſent Year 1711, to be the ſame with that of the preceding Year 1710) three hundred thirty-two thouſand four hundred twenty-five Guilders, and fourteen Stivers; from *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums; which together make ſix hundred ſixty-four thouſand eight hundred fifty-one Guilders, and eight Stivers, and computed at ten Guilders ten Stivers to the Pound *Sterling*, amount to ſixty-three thouſand three hundred nineteen Pounds, three Shillings and ſeven Pence. 663319 *l.* paid the Duke of *Marlborough* on Contracts for the Soldiers Bread.

" Some time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners receiv'd a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs* Eſq; wherein the Duke deſires your Commiſſioners, that, when they make their Report, they would lay ſome Facts before the Parliament in a true Light: And this Juſtice they think they cannot better do, than in his Grace's own Words.

*A.D.*1711

10 *Anne.*

Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter to the Commissioners in his Defence.

Hague, Nov. 10. 1711.

Gentlemen,

" Having been inform'd, on my Arrival " here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has ac- " quainted you with my having received se- " veral Sums of Money from him; that it " might make the less Impression on you, " I would lose no Time in letting you know, " that this is no more than what has been al- " low'd as a Perquisite to the General, or " Commander in chief of the Army, in the " *Low-Countries*, even before the Revolution " and since; and I do assure you, at the " same time, that whatever Sums I have re- " ceived on that Account have been con- " stantly employ'd for the Service of the " Publick, in keeping secret Correspondence, " and in getting Intelligence of the Enemies " Motions and Designs; and it has fallen so " far short, that I take leave to acquaint you " with another Article that has been applied " to the same Use, and which arises from her " Majesty's Warrant, whereof the inclos'd is " a Copy, tho' this does not properly relate " to the publick Accompts, being a free Gift " of the Foreign Troops. You will have " observ'd, by the several Establishments, that " before the late King's Death, when the Par- " liament voted forty thousand Men for the " Quota of *England* in the *Low-Countries*, " twenty-one thousand six hundred and twelve " were to be Foreigners, and the rest *English*. " For these last they gave ten thousand " Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other " Contingencies, without Accompt. But his " Majesty being sensible, by the Experience

" of

" of the last War, that this Sum would not any A.D. 1711
" ways answer that Service, and being unwilling 10 *Anne.*
" to apply for more to the Parliament, he was
" pleas'd to order, that the Foreign Troops
" should contribute two and a half *per Cent.*
" towards it; and, being then his Ambassa-
" dor and Commander in chief Abroad, he
" directed me to propose it to them, with an
" Assurance that they should have no other
" Stoppage made from their Pay. This they
" readily agreed to; and her Majesty was af-
" terwards pleas'd to confirm it by her War-
" rant, upon my acquainting her with the
" Uses it was intended for; and it has been
" accordingly applied, from time to time, for
" Intelligence and secret Service, with such
" Success, that, next to the Blessing of God,
" and the Bravery of the Troops, we may,
" in a great measure, attribute most of the Ad-
" vantages of the War in this Country to
" the timely and good Advices procur'd with
" the help of this Money. And now, Gen-
" tlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter
" fairly before you, and that I hope you will
" allow I have serv'd my Queen and Coun-
" try with that Faithfulness and Zeal which
" becomes an honest Man; the Favour that I
" intreat of you is, that when you make your
" Report to the Parliament, you will lay this
" Part before them in its true Light: So that
" they may see this necessary and important
" part of the War has been provided for, and
" carried on, without any other Expence to
" the Publick, than ten thousand Pounds a
" a Year. And I flatter my self, that when
" the Accounts of the Army in *Flanders* come
" under your Consideration, you will be sensi-

A.D. 1711 " ble the Service on this ſide has been carried
" on with all the Oeconomy and good Hus-
10 *Anne.* " bandry to the Publick that was poſſible,
" I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

The Queen's Warrant for deducting two and a half *per Cent.* out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops.

Anne R.

" Right truſty, and right well-beloved Cou-
" ſin and Counſellor, we greet you well:
" Whereas, purſuant to the Direction you
" have received in that behalf, you have
" agreed with the Perſons authoriz'd to treat
" with you, for the taking into our Service a
" certain Number of Foreign Troops, to act
" in Conjunction with the Forces of our Al-
" lies, that there be reſerved two and a half
" *per Cent.* out of all Monies payable to, and
" for the ſaid Troops, as well for their Pay
" and Entertainment as on any other Ac-
" count, towards defraying ſuch extraordinary
" contingent Expences relating to them, as
" cannot otherwiſe be provided for. Now we
" do hereby approve, and confirm, all ſuch
" Agreements as you have, or may hereafter
" make, for reſerving the ſaid two and a half
" *per Cent.* accordingly; and do likewiſe here-
" by authorize, and direct the Pay-maſter-Ge-
" neral of our Forces for the Time being, or
" his Deputy, to make the ſaid Deduction of
" two and a half *per Cent.* purſuant thereunto,
" out of all Monies he ſhall be directed to iſſue
" for the uſe of the Foreign Troops in our Pay;
" and thereupon to pay over the ſame, from
" time to time, according to ſuch Warrants,
" and in ſuch Proportion as you ſhall direct:

" For

" For which this shall be to you, and to all " others whom it may concern, a sufficient " Warrant and Direction. A.D. 1711 — 10 Anne.

Given at our Court at St. James's *this sixth day of* July 1702, *and in the first Year of our Reign.*

By her Majesty's Command,

C. HEDGES.

" Your Commissioners having thought " themselves obliged to recite this Letter and " Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will " be expected, that they should make some " Observations upon them: As to what there- " fore relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon* " *de Medina*, his Grace has been pleased to " admit it in general; but with this Distinc- " tion, that he claims the Sums received as " Perquisites to the General in the *Low-Coun-* " *tries*.

" On which your Commissioners observe, " that so far as they have hitherto been capa- " ble of informing themselves in the Consti- " tution of the Army, the great Sums which " appear to have been annually paid to the " Duke, on account of these Contracts, can " never be esteem'd legal or warrantable Per- " quisites.

" For they do not find, by the strictest En- " quiry they can make, that any other *Eng-* " *lish* General in the *Low-Countries*, or else- " where, ever claimed or received such Per- " quisites; but, if any Instance should be pro- " duced, they humbly apprehend it will be " no Justification of it; because the Publick,

" or

A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

" or the Troops, must neceſſarily ſuffer in
" Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite; and
" how agreeable this Practice is to that Oeco-
" nomy and good Husbandry, with which the
" Service in *Flanders* is ſaid to be carried on
" remains yet to be explain'd. By the Aſſu-
" rance his Grace is pleaſed to give, that this
" Money has been conſtantly employ'd for the
" Service of the Publick, it muſt be either al-
" low'd, that he relinquiſhes his Right to this
" pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been
" wanting to himſelf in concealing ſo great
" an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the
" Publick.

" The great Caution and Secrecy with which
" this Money was conſtantly received, gives
" Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a
" juſtifiable Perquiſite; for Mr. *Edward Car-*
" *donnel*, the Duke's Secretary and Auditor
" of the Bread-Accompt, has declared on
" Oath, that he never knew, or heard of any
" ſuch Perquiſite, till the late Rumour of
" Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s Evidence before
" your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for
" Bread and Bread-Waggons, the General ap-
" pears to be the ſole Checque on the Con-
" tractors: He is to take Care, that the Terms
" of the Contracts are duly perform'd: He is
" to judge of all Deductions to be made,
" from an Allowance to the Contractors; and
" whether, in ſuch Circumſtances, he can re-
" ceive any Gratuity or Perquiſite from the
" Contractors without a Breach of his Truſt,
" your Commiſſioners preſume not to deter-
" mine. The General may, with equal Rea-
" ſon, claim a Perquiſite for every other Con-
" tract relating to the Army, as for theſe of

" the

the Bread and Bread-Waggons: But his Grace being silent as to this, your Commissioners ought to suppose he has not receiv'd any such Allowance, unless they shall understand otherwise, when they come to examine into those Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by reason the Contractors are Foreigners, and constantly resident in *Holland*. A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

"As to what his Grace is pleas'd to say in the second part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* from the Foreign Troops in her Majesty's Pay; your Commissioners can only offer such Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke's Letter with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army: Your Commissioners, in the first place, take leave to observe, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction conceal'd so long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehension, his Grace has not assign'd sufficient Reasons.

"He is pleas'd to say, that this two and a half *per Cent.* is a free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the publick Accompts: But the first of these Assertions seem inconsistent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which supposes and expresses an Agreement; but with that part of his Grace's Letter which takes Notice, that he, being Ambassador and General, stipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King's Order; Your Commissioners there-

"fore

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" fore muſt be of Opinion, that a Deductio
" ſo made is publick Money, and ought t
" be accounted for in the ſame manner as othe
" publick Money is.

" His Grace is further pleas'd to obſerve
" that the ten thouſand Pounds granted year
" ly, for the Contingencies of the Army, i
" without Account, and for the Uſe of th
" *Britiſh* Forces only; whereas this Mone
" was at firſt intended by Parliament, as you
" Commiſſioners with great Submiſſion ap
" prehend for the Service of the forty thou
" ſand Men without Diſtinction; and they finc
" it is ſo far from having always been though
" exempt from Accompt, that in a Privy
" Seal, dated the fifth Day of *March* 1706
" for paſſing Mr. *Fox*'s Accompts, there is a
" Clauſe to releaſe, and diſcharge the Duke o
" *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors, and Ad-
" miniſtrators, from a Sum of ſeven thouſand
" four hundred ninety-nine Pounds, nineteen
" Shillings and ten Pence, part of this Money
" which ſuppoſes his Grace would otherwiſe
" have been accountable for it: But your
" Commiſſioners no-where meet with any Men-
" tion of this Deduction of two and a half
" *per Cent.* and muſt therefore preſume the
" Reaſon, why it has never been brought to
" an Accompt, is what his Grace is pleas'd
" to ſuggeſt, that he never conſider'd it as
" publick Money.

" Your Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit it to
" the Houſe, whether the Warrant produc'd,
" to juſtify this Deduction, be legal, and duly
" counterſign'd; or whether, admitting it to
" be ſo, the Stoppage, or the Payment of it,
" has been regularly made.

" The

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10 *Anne.*

" The Warrant directs, that it ſhould be " ſtopt in the Hands of the Pay-Maſter, or " his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the Duke's " Order only; but this Method does not ap- " pear, by the Pay-maſter's Accompts, to " have been at all purſued; ſo far otherwiſe, " that the Payments to the Foreign Troops are " always made compleat, and their Receipts " always taken in full, without any Notice of " this Deduction.

" When any part of the above-mention'd " ten thouſand Pounds contingent Money is " drawn out of the Pay-maſter's Hands, for " any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, " and his Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay- " maſter's Vouchers: But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as " he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt " for any part of this two and a half *per Cent.* " or did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on " Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Pur- " poſe, or knew any thing, as Pay-maſter " General, of this Deduction.

" If Mr. *Sweet* at *Amſterdam* has taken " upon himſelf to tranſact the Diſpoſition of " his two and a half *per Cent.* with the Duke " of *Marlborough*, your Commiſſioners are " humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have " tranſmitted conſtant Accompts of it to " Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is; and " not to have negotiated ſo large Sums of " publick Money in ſo clandeſtine a manner.

" By the Warrant, this Deduction is re- " ſerved for the defraying extraordinary con- " tingent Expences of the Troops from whom " it is ſtopt; and if the whole has been em- " ploy'd in ſecret Correſpondence and Intelli- " gence, there muſt have been ſome Neglect

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

" of the other Services for which it was originally design'd; and such Disposition being " in no sort authoriz'd by the Warrant, is a " Misapplication of it; besides, your Commissioners apprehend, that the Article for " secret Service, to which this Deduction is " pretended to have been applied, was always " included in the ten thousand Pounds above-" mention'd for the Contingencies of the " Army; and if so, the whole remains to be " accounted for; which, on a Computation " made from the whole Sum of eleven Millions, two hundred ninety-four thousand, " six hundred and fifty-nine Pounds, four " Shillings and a Penny halfpenny, paid *per* " *Britain*, to and for all the Foreign Forces, " since the the 13th of *December* 1701 (ac-" cording to the Returns of the Auditor and " Pay-master, amounts to two hundred eighty-" two thousand, three hundred sixty Pounds, " nine Shillings and seven Pence.

282360 *l.* rais'd by this Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* is wholly unaccounted for.

" On a Computation made from the Sum " of seven Millions, one hundred seven thousand, eight hundred seventy-three Pounds, " eighteen Shillings and eleven Pence half-" penny, paid to and for the Foreign Forces " since the Time aforesaid (exclusive of *Italy*, " *Spain*, and *Portugal*) amounts to one hundred seventy-seven thousand, six hundred " ninety-five Pounds, seventeen Shillings and " three Farthings.

177695 *l.* more unaccounted for.

" Your Commissioners humbly lay before " you some Facts relating to the Forage-Contracts for the Troops in *North-Britain*, " made by *Robert Walpole* Esq; late Secretary " at War, pursuant to a Power given him

" by

" by *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin*, then Lord
" High Treaſurer of *Great-Britain*.

" By the Rate allow'd in theſe Contracts, it
" appearing that her Majeſty had been put
" to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay
" of the Soldiers, your Commiſſioners thought
" it their Duty to enquire, whether in this part
" of the Service ſufficient Care had been taken
" to procure the moſt advantageous Terms
" for the Publick; and being inform'd that
" *John Montgomery* Eſq; was concern'd in
" theſe Contracts, they examin'd him, and he
" declar'd upon Oath, that Colonel *George*
" *Douglas* and himſelf were aſſum'd Partners
" with Sir *Samuel Macklellan*, and Mr. *John*
" *Campbell*, in the Contract made by Mr. *Wal-*
" *pole*, to provide Forage from the middle of
" *May* 1709, to *May* 1710, for all the Troops
" in *North-Britain*, at three Pence halfpenny
" an Horſe for green, and nine Pence for dry
" Forage, each twenty-four Hours.

" That the ſaid Colonel *George Douglas*,
" and he the ſaid Mr. *Montgomery*, were alſo
" aſſumed Partners with Mr. *John Campbell*,
" in a ſubſequent Contract commencing in
" *May* 1710, and ending in *May* 1711, made
" likewiſe by Mr. *Walpole*, and at the ſame
" Rate with the former.

" That the firſt of theſe Contracts was made
" by Mr. *Walpole* in *London* with Sir *Samuel*
" *Macklellan*, who, before he went into *Scot-*
" *land*, told the ſaid *Montgomery*, that Mr.
" *Walpole*, in making the Contract, reſerv'd
" a Share for a Friend of his, who was to
" have a Benefit of the fifth Part, if not re-
" deem'd by the Contractors with a Sum of
" Money; and Sir *Samuel* ſoon after, on

*A.D.*1711 " his Death-bed at *Edinburgh*, declar'd the
10 *Anne.* " same; whereupon Colonel *Douglas* and
" Mr. *John Campbell* directed him the said
" *Montgomery* to pay five hundred Guineas to
" Mr. *Walpole*, and accordingly he deliver'd
" into Mr. *Walpole*'s own Hands a Note for
" that Sum, payable to Mr. *Walpole* or Or-
" der; and the said *Montgomery* afterwards
" paid the Sum of five hundred Guineas to
" one Mr. *Man* (Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent) who
" gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on
" the back of it sign'd by Mr. *Walpole*.

" That the second Contract was made by
" Mr. *Walpole* with Mr. *John Campbell*, who
" thereupon directed the said *Montgomery* to
" give a Note for five hundred Guineas, or
" Pounds (he could not remember which) to
" Mr. *Walpole*; which he accordingly did,
" and made it payable to Mr. *Walpole* or Or-
" der, and deliver'd it into his own Hands.

" The second Note was left with the said
" Mr. *Man*, of which the said *Montgomery*
" hath paid about four hundred Pounds.

" He further declared upon Oath, that two
" hundred Guineas were given by the Con-
" tractors to Sir *David Dalrymple*, in Consi-
" deration that his Son-in-law, Sir *Alexander*
" *Murray*, was propos'd, but not admitted to
" be a Partner in the first Contract.

" That the Earl of *Leven*, Commander in
" Chief of her Majesty's Forces in *North-*
" *Britain*, had one hundred Guineas each
" Year from the Contractors for regulating the
" Quarters of the Troops.

" That one hundred Pounds a Year were
" paid to Mr. *Meril*, Deputy to Mr. *How*,
" for receiving the Queen's Bounty-Money,

" and

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10 Anne.

"and keeping an Account of it between the Queen and the Officers.

"That the said Mr. *Montgomery* gave a Note for fifty Pounds to Mr. *Taylor*, chief Clerk to Mr. *Walpole*, which is not yet paid.

"Your Commissioners cannot exactly state the Loss the Publick has sustain'd by these Contracts; but find that if the Forage had been furnish'd in the Years 1709 and 1710, at the Rates settled by the Contract for the present Year, there had been saved to the Government more than nine thousand five hundred Pounds, which is near a fourth part of the whole Charge.

9000 l. Loss to the Publick by these Contracts in *Scotland*.

"They do not apprehend that this Difference has arisen altogether from the Scarcity of Forage in the two last Years; for Captain *William Preston* of Colonel *Kerr*'s Regiment, had declar'd before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furnish great Forage for his own Troops in those Years at two Pence halfpenny an Horse for twenty-four Hours (which cost the Government three Pence halfpenny) with an Addition only of seven Pounds each Year, for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officers Horses belonging to that Troop; and that the Contractors assur'd him, they had made the same Agreement with other Officers.

"How far these Practices have been injurious to the Publick, is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the House.

On the 30th of *December*, the Queen declar'd in Council, That her Majesty being acquainted

A.D. 1711 [10 *Anne.*]

quainted, that an Information againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* was laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts; her Majeſty thought fit to diſmiſs him from all Employments, that that Matter might take an impartial Examination; and the next Day, her Majeſty ſent his Grace a Letter, written with her own Hand, ſignifying her Royal Pleaſure to reſume all the Employments ſhe had intruſted him with.

The Duke of *Marlborough* turn'd out of all his Places.

According to a modeſt Computation, the Places which his Grace and his Dutcheſs enjoy'd, amounted to at leaſt the Sum of ſixty-two thouſand three hundred and twenty-five Pounds a Year, beſides what he made by the Contracts for the Soldiers Bread, the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the foreign Troops; and beſides the Preſents he had from the Emperor, the States-General, the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and other Princes, and by Safeguards and other Means, and without reckoning *Blenheim-Caſtle* and the Eſtate at *Woodſtock* ſettled upon him by Act of Parliament.

A Computation to their Value.

Reſolv'd, that the Sums taken of the Contractors for Bread, were illegal and unwarrantable; and that the two and a half *per Cent.* was publick Money.

On the 24th of *January*, the Commons, in a full Houſe, proceeded further upon the Report of the Commiſſioners for the publick Accounts; and it was reſolv'd by a Majority of above an hundred, That the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Contractors for furniſhing the Bread and the Bread-Waggons for the Army in the *Low-Countries*, was unwarrantable and illegal.

And it was further reſolv'd, That the two and a half *per Cent* deducted from the foreign Troops

Troops in her Majesty's Pay, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for. A.D. 1711

10 *Anne.*

And on the 28th of *January*, the Speaker, with the whole House, laid the said Resolutions before the Queen, who was pleas'd to give them the following Answer; *viz.*

Gentlemen,

" I have a great Regard for whatever is " represented to me by my Commons, and " will do my Part to redress what you com- " plain of.

It had been also resolv'd, upon the said Report of the Commissioners of pubick Accounts, That *Robert Walpole*, Esq; a Member of that House, in receiving the Sum of five hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for five-hundred Pounds more, on Account of two Contracts for Forage of her Majesty's Troops quarter'd in *North-Britain*, made by him when Secretary of War, pursuant to a Power granted him by the late Lord Treasurer, was guilty of a high Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption. *Secondly*, That the said *Robert Walpole*, Esq; be for the said Offence committed Prisoner to the Tower of *London:* And, *Thirdly*, That he be for the said Offence expell'd the House. And Mr. *Robert Man*, Mr. *Walpole*'s Agent, refusing to deliver a Copy of the said 500 *l.* Note to the Commissioners, or to be further examin'd, the House order'd, That the said Mr. *Robert Man*, for having contemptuously refus'd to be further examin'd before the Commissioners of Accounts, be taken into the Custody of a Serjeant at Arms; and, the *Borough* of *King's-Lynn*

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.* *Lynn* afterwards proceeding to re-elect Mr. *Walpole* a Burgeſs for that Borough, it was reſolv'd, That he was incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in that Parliament, and that the Election was void; and a new Writ was iſſued, for the electing a Burgeſs for the *Borough* of *King's-Lynn*, in the County of *Norfolk*, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;

Sum of the Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Sum of the Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Commiſſioners for publick Accounts, was, *Firſt*, his taking of ſixty-three thouſand three hundred and nineteen Pounds, and upwards, of the Perſons he contracted with for the Soldiers Bread. *Secondly*, his receiving two and a half *per Cent.* out of the Pay of the foreign Troops, amounting to the Sum of 460,061 *l.* which he had never accounted for to the Publick, but all along induſtriouſly conceal'd. *Thirdly*, the allowing his Secretary Mr. *Cardonnel*, to receive five hundred gold Ducats on every Contract; and, *Fourthly*, for ſuffering Mr. *Sweet*, the Deputy Pay-maſter, to deduct one *per Cent.* for all the Money he paid the Contractors for Bread.

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His Defence.

His Grace, in his Letter to the Commiſſioners, admits the Receipt of theſe Sums; and as to thoſe he received of the Contractors for Bread, he ſaid, it was a Perquiſite always allow'd to the General of the Army, and that he had conſtantly applied it for the Service of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; as he had alſo the two and a half *per Cent.* deducted out of the Pay of the foreign Troops; and as to the latter, he had the Queen's Warrant for applying it for that Uſe.

To

A.D. 1711
10 *Anne.*

To this the Commons reply'd, That the great Sums, which appear'd to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of the Contracts for Bread, could never be eſteem'd legal or warrantable; for they could not find, that ever any *Engliſh* General had ever claim'd ſuch Perquiſites: But, if any Inſtance ſhould be produc'd, it would not juſtify the Practice, becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer in proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite: And, if it was a Perquiſite of the Duke's, and he had notwithſtanding applied it to the Service of the Publick, he had been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his Generoſity. The Commons Reply.

But the great Caution with which this Money was conſtantly receiv'd, gave Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; and the General might with equal Reaſon claim a Perquiſite for every other Contract relating to the Army.

They obſerve alſo, That the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* and the Warrant for it, has been conceal'd theſe nine Years from the Parliament; for which, they thought, his Grace had not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons: And it appearing by his Grace's Letter, that this Deduction was ſtipulated for by the late King's Order, they muſt be of Opinion, that it ought to be accounted for in the ſame manner as other publick Money; eſpecially ſince the 10000 *l. per Annum*, firſt allow'd by the foreign Troops, appear'd to be publick Money, by a Privy Seal diſcharging the Duke of *Marlborough* of Part of it.

They obſerve alſo, That the ſaid Warrant was not duly counterſign'd, or the Payments

A.D 1711 made pursuant thereto; and that the Receipts given by the foreign Troops, are always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

10 *Anne.*

The Commons afterwards resolv'd, That the taking five hundred gold Ducats annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, by *Adam Cardonnel*, Esq; Secretary to the General, and a Member of that House, was unwarrantable and corrupt; and, that the said *Adam Cardonnel*, Esq; be for the said Offence expell'd the House; and that the one *per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-master at *Amsterdam*, of the Contractors for furnishing Bread and Bread-Waggons, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for.

Duke *Hamilton*, one of the sixteen Peers of *Scotland*, having been created Duke of *Brandon* in *England*, his Right of sitting in the House of Peers, as a Peer of *Great-Britain*, was question'd; and, Council having been heard of all Sides, it was resolv'd upon the Question, That *Scots* Peers, created Peers of *Great-Britain* since the Union, have no Right to sit in the House of Peers, as Peers of *Great-Britain*.

Twelve new Peers made.

About the latter End of *December*, *James* Lord *Compton*, eldest Son to *George* Earl of *Northampton*, and *Charles* Lord *Bruce*, were call'd by Writ to the House of Peers; and Patents were sign'd for creating the following Gentlemen Peers of *Great-Britain*; viz.

George Hay, Esq; one of the four Tellers of the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Hay*, of *Bed-warden*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Thomas

Thomas Lord Viſcount *Windſor*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Mountjoy* of the *Iſle of White*, in the County of *Southampton*. A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

The Right Honourable *Henry Pagett*, Eſq; Son and Heir apparent of the Right Honourable *William* Lord *Pagett*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Burton*, in the County of *Stafford*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Manſell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Manſell* of *Margam*, in the County of *Glamorgan* aforeſaid.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, in the County of *Nottingham*, Bart. by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Middleton* of *Middleton*, in the County of *Warwick*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knt. Chief Juſtice of her Majeſty's Court of *Common-Pleas*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*.

George Granville of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Lanſdown* of *Biddiford*, in the County of *Devon*.

Samuel Maſſam of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Maſſam* of *Oates*, in the County of *Eſſex* aforeſaid.

Thomas Foley of *Witly*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminſter*, in the ſaid County of *Worceſter*: And,

Allen Bathurſt of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; by the Name, Stile, and Title

*A.D.*1711 of Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford* aforeſaid.

10 *Anne.*

Occaſional Bill paſſes.

This Seſſion, the Bill for preventing Occaſional Conformity was brought into the Houſe of Peers by the Earl of *Nottingham* again, and met with a quick Paſſage through both Houſes, tho' it had met with ſuch Oppoſition in former Parliaments.

Faſt for a Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

On the 18th of *January*, a Faſt was kept for imploring God's Bleſſing on the Treaty of Peace.

Duke of *Ormond* ſucceeds the Duke of *Marlborough* as Captain-General. Other Promotions.

Upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, the Duke of *Ormond* was made Commander in Chief of her Majeſty's Forces, within the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and of thoſe employed abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of the Allies; the Duke of *Northumberland* was appointed Captain of the ſecond Troop of Horſe-Guards; the Earl of *Rivers* was made Maſter of the Ordinance; and the Duke of *Beauford*, Captain of the Band of Penſioners, in the room of the Duke of *St. Albans*; Brigadier *Hill*, Brother to the Lady *Maſham*, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; the Duke of *Somerſet* was removed from his Place of Maſter of the Horſe; and the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton*, two of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Daughters, reſign'd their Places of Ladies of the Queen's Bed-chamber.

Scots Peers diſguſted at the Judgment of the Houſe as to Duke *Hamilton*.

About this time, the *Scots* Peers preſented to the Queen a Repreſentation againſt the late Judgment of the Houſe of Lords, in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilton*'s Patent, whereby he was created Duke of *Brandon*.

The Queen told them, ſhe was ſorry there ſhould be any Occaſion given for this Repreſenta-

ſentation; that ſhe was reſolved to preſerve the Union between the two Kingdoms, and to do her utmoſt Endeavour to find out the moſt reaſonable Method for their Satisfaction. *A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

The Q's Anſwer to them.

On the 17th of *January*, the Queen ſent the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

Anne R.

The Q's Meſſage to the Commons, relating to the Treaty of Peace.

" Her Majeſty, not having recover'd " Strength enough, ſince the Return of the " Gout, to be preſent this Day in Perſon, and " being unwilling that the publick Buſineſs " ſhould receive any Delay, thinks fit to com- " municate to this Houſe the Subſtance of " what ſhe intended to have ſpoke.

" At the Opening of this Seſſion, her Ma- " jeſty acquainted her Parliament, that both " Time and Place were appointed for the " Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the " Confederates, to treat with thoſe of the Ene- " my concerning a general Peace; and alſo " expreſs'd the Care which ſhe intended to take " of all her Allies, and the ſtrict Union in " which ſhe propoſed to join with them, in " order to obtain a good Peace, and to guar- " rantee and ſupport it when obtain'd.

" Her Majeſty can now tell you, that her " Plenipotentiaries are arrived at *Utrecht*; and " have begun, in Purſuance of their Inſtructi- " ons, to concert the moſt proper Ways of " procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all in Alli- " ance with her, according to their ſeveral " Treaties, and particularly with Relation to " *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*.

" You may depend on her Majeſty's com- " municating to her Parliament the Terms of " Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded.

" The

*A.D.*1711 — 10 *Annæ.*

" The World will now see how groundless " those Reports are, which have been spread " abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to serve " the worst Designs, as if a separate Peace " had been treated of; for which there has " not been the least Colour given.

" Her Majesty's Ministers have Directions " to propose, that a Day may be fixed for " the finishing, as was done for the Com- " mencement of this Treaty; and, in the " mean time, all the Preparations are hastening " for an early Campaign.

" The Zeal, which this House has already " express'd, is a sure Pledge that they will " proceed in giving the necessary Dispatch to " the Supplies which have been asked of them.

" Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe, " how great Licence is taken in publishing " false and scandalous Libels; such as are a " Reproach to any Government: This Evil " seems to be grown too strong for the Laws " now in Force; it is therefore recommended " to you to find a Remedy equal to the Mis- " chief."

St. James's, 17*th* Jan. 1711-12.

The Q's Message to the Lords concerning the Peers of *Scotland* and the Treaty of Peace.

The same Message was sent to the House of Lords, only instead of the seventh Paragraph about the Supply, the following Words were inserted, *viz.* " There is one Thing, in which " her Majesty's Subjects of the *North* Part of " this Kingdom are extreamly concerned; the " Distinction such of them, who were Peers " of *Scotland* before the Union, must lie un- " der, if the Prerogative of the Crown is " strictly barred against them alone: This is " a Matter which sensibly affects her Maje-

" sty;

'ſty; and ſhe therefore lays it before this 'Houſe, earneſtly deſiring their Advice and 'Concurrence, in finding out the beſt Method 'of ſettling this Affair to the Satisfaction of 'the whole Kingdom.'

A.D. 1711
10 *Anne.*

In Anſwer to which, the Houſe of Lords waited on her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

The Lords Addreſs on her Majeſty's Meſſage.

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to 'expreſs our extream Concern for the Con'tinuance of your Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, by 'which we were depriv'd of the Honour of 'your Royal Preſence; and at the ſame 'time beſeech your Majeſty to accept of the 'moſt humble Thanks of this Houſe, for 'your moſt gracious Meſſage on the 17th 'inſtant: Wherein your Majeſty is pleaſed to 'expreſs your juſt Care for all your Allies, 'and the ſtrict Union in which your Majeſty 'propoſes to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guarrantee and 'ſupport it when obtain'd; and for the In'ſtructions your Majeſty has given to your 'Plenipotentiaries, to concert the moſt proper 'Way of procuring a juſt Satisfaction to all 'in Alliance with your Majeſty, according 'to their ſeveral Treaties, and particularly 'with relation to *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*, 'which are of ſo great Concern to the Safety 'and Commerce of your Majeſty's Kingdoms.

"We think ourſelves obliged more eſpecially to return our humble Acknowledg-

"ments

A.D. 1711. 10 *Anne.*

Thank her for promising to communicate the Terms of Peace.

" ments for your Majesty's great Condescen-
" sion, in acquainting this House with the Steps
" already taken in relation to the Peace; and
" for the Assurance your Majesty is pleased to
" give of communicating to this House the
" Terms of the Peace, before the same shall be
" concluded. Your Majesty's Declaration,
" that there has not been the least Colour given
" for those false and scandalous Reports which
" have been spread, that a separate Peace had
" been treated, must be the highest Satisfaction
" to all your People; and we readily imbrace
" this Opportunity to assure your Majesty,
" that we entirely rely upon your great Wis-
" dom in settling the Terms of Peace.

Her Majesty's Answer.

My Lords,

" I return you my most hearty Thanks for
" this Address, and for the Confidence you
" place in me, which will better enable me to
" obtain such Terms as may be safe and ho-
" nourable for my own Subjects and all our
" Allies."

The Commons also waited on her Majesty with the following Address, in Answer to her late Message, *viz.*

Most Gracious Soveraign,

The Commons Address in Answer to the Q's Message concerning the Treaty of Peace.

" We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal
" Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in
" Parliament assembled, appear before your
" Majesty with the greatest Satisfaction, to
" return our most humble Thanks for your
" Majesty's most gracious Message.

" Your

" Your Majesty has, on all Occasions, A.D. 1711
" shewn such a Tenderness and Regard to the 10 *Anne.*
" Welfare of your People, and such a gene-
" rous and disinterested Concern for the Sup-
" port and Advantage of your Allies, in so
" many Instances, during the Prosecution of
" the present War, that we have no Reason
" to doubt your Majesty's Care of both in a
" Treaty of Peace; and that the most proper
" Ways will be concerted of procuring a just
" Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Ma-
" jesty, according to their several Treaties, and
" particularly with relation to *Spain* and the
" *West-Indies.* However, we think ourselves
" obliged, with the greatest Gratitude, to ac-
" knowledge your Majesty's Goodness and
" Condescension, in promising to communi-
" cate to your Parliament the Terms for a
" general Peace, before the same shall be con-
" cluded. And this, if any thing can, must
" entirely silence those seditious Reports, that
" have been industriously and maliciously spread
" abroad to the Dishonour of your Majesty,
" that a separate Peace has been treated of;
" which can have been raised only by some
" factious Incendiaries, who, to cover their own
" Disaffection to the present Establishment and
" Administration, and such Designs as they
" have not dared publickly to own, endeavour
" to distract your Subjects with unreasonable
" and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

" Your Majesty's Approbation of the Zeal
" your faithful Commons have already ex-
" press'd, for raising the necessary Supplies, will
" engage them to continue their Application,
" and to give all possible Dispatch thereunto.

" We are very sensible how much the Li-
" berty of the Press is abused, by turning it

A.D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

" into such a Licentiousness, as is a just Reproach to the Nation; since not only false " and scandalous Libels are printed and published against your Majesty's Government, " but the most horrid Blasphemies against " God and Religion. And we beg leave " humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will " do our utmost to find out a Remedy equal " to this Mischief, and that may effectually " cure it.

Her Majesty's Answer.

" I have received so many Proofs of the " Loyalty of this House of Commons, and " of their Love of our Country, that the best " Answer which I can return to this most dutiful Address is, to give you my hearty " Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that " good Opinion which I have of my Commons; but also my Assurances, that the " Confidence, which you place in me, shall " be answer'd by my utmost Endeavours to " promote the Safety and Advantage of all " my Subjects."

A Bill being brought into the House of Commons this Session, to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland*, in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of *England*; and for repealing an Act pass'd in *Scotland* against irregular Baptism and Marriages: The Commissioners of the late general Assembly drew up a Representation to the Queen: Wherein they set forth, that the sixth Act of Parliament 1707, for securing the *Protestant Religion* and *Presbyterian Government*, whereby all the other Acts, in favour of the same, are ratified and approved, is declared to be an essential and fundamental Condition

Scots Representation against the Bill for tolerating Episcopacy in *Scotland.*

of

of the Treaty of Union, without any Alteration thereof, or Derogation thereto, in any sort, for ever, even beyond the Reach of Parliament; that they could but express their Surprize, and deep Affliction, to hear of a Bill offered for such a large and almost *boundless Toleration*, not only threatening the Overthrow of their Church, but giving a large Licence, almost to all Errors and Blasphemies, and throwing up all good Discipline to the Dishonour of God, and the Scandal and Ruin of the true Christian Religion, and the infallible Disturbance of the Quiet, and to the Confusion of that Church and Nation; and therefore, with all Humility, but with the greatest Earnestness, they did beseech, nay obtest her Majesty, by the same Mercy of God that restored that Church and raised her Majesty to the Throne, to interpose for the Relief of that Church, and the Maintenance of the present Establishment, against such a manifest and ruining Encroachment, in such manner as in her Royal Wisdom and Justice she should think needful. *A.D.* 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

But her Majesty being of Opinion, that a Toleration of Episcopacy in the North was at least as reasonable as a Toleration of Presbytery in the South Part of *Britain*, they met with a very cold Reception from her.

On *Monday*, the 4th of *February*, the Commons, taking into Consideration the State of the War, came to the following Resolutions. Resolutions of the Commons on the State of the War.

" I. That the States General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-Service, in Proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majesty, some Years, two thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota. Deficiencies of the States as to the Sea Service.

" II. That, towards the carrying on the War in *Spain*, in order to reduce that Monarchy

A.D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

" to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, neither the late " Emperors, nor his Imperial Majeſty, have " ever had any Forces on their own Account " there till the laſt Year, and then only a " Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of two thou- " ſand Men.

The Emperor had no Troops in *Spain.*

" III. That the Forces ſupply'd and paid " by her Majeſty, for carrying on the War in " *Spain*, from the Year 1705 to the Year " 1711 incluſive, amounted to fifty-ſeven thou- " ſand, nine hundred ſeventy-three Men, be- " ſides thirteen Battalions and eighteen Squa- " drons, for which her Majeſty has paid a " Subſidy to the Emperor.

Number of the *Engliſh* Troops in *Spain.*

Deficiencies in the *Dutch* Forces in *Spain.*

" IV. That the Forces ſupplied by the " States-General for the Service of the War " in *Spain*, from the Year 1705 to the Year " 1708, both incluſive, have amounted to " no more than twelve thouſand two hundred " Men; and that, from the Year 1708 to " this preſent Time, they have ſent thither no " Forces at all.

Deficiencies of the Allies in *Portugal.*

" V. That her Majeſty has not only fur- " niſh'd her Proportion of twelve thouſand " Men, according to the Treaty enter'd into " for the Service of the War in *Portugal*, but " has taken upon her the Emperor's Proportion, " by furniſhing two thirds, when the States only " furniſhed one third for that Service.

" VI. That, by the Treaty with the King " of *Portugal*, there was to be furniſh'd twelve " thouſand Foot and three thouſand Horſe at " his own Expence; and, in Conſideration of " a Subſidy to be paid him, eleven thouſand " Foot and two thouſand Horſe more; not- " withſtanding which, it appears that the King " of *Portugal* did not furniſh thirteen thouſand " Men in the whole.

" VII. That

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10 Anne.

" VII. That since the Year 1706, when the " *English* and *Dutch* march'd into *Castile*, and " return'd no more into *Portugal*, her Majesty " has replac'd more than her Share, according " to her Proportion; and the States-General " have not had any Troops in *Portugal*.

Deficiencies of the *Dutch* in *Flanders*.

" VIII. That the first Proportion of three " Fifths to two Fifths, agreed upon between his " late Majesty King *William* and the States-Ge- " neral for the Service of the War in *Flanders*, " has not been observ'd by the States-General.

" IX. That the States-General, during the " Course of the War, have furnish'd less than " their Proportion in *Flanders*, twenty thou- " sand eight hundred thirty-seven Men.

They carry on a Trade with *Fran.*

" X. That the Condition for prohibiting " all Trade and Correspondence between *Hol-* " *land* and *France*, on which the Troops of " Augmentation were granted in 1703, and af- " terwards continued, has not been observ'd by " the States-General.

Her Majesty paid more than her Proportion of Subsidies 3,155,000 Crowns.

" XI. That at the beginning of this War, " the Subsidies were paid in equal Proportions " by her Majesty and the States-General; but " her Majesty has since paid more than her " Proportion, three Millions, one hundred " fifty-five thousand Crowns.

It will hardly be believ'd by Posterity, that our good Allies could have the Confidence to impose upon us at this rate; much less that our Ministry could suffer it for so many Years together: But to proceed.

Prince *Eugene* arrives in *England*. His Memorial to the Queen to dissuade her from making Peace.

In the beginning of *January* Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* arriv'd in *England*, to divert, if possible, the Queen's proceeding in the Treaty of Peace. In one of his Memorials he puts her Majesty in mind, that it was the House of *Austria* that begun, and maintain'd the War against

A.D. 1711 — 10 *Anne.*

againſt *France* and *Spain* for above a Year alone; and that when the Allies enter'd into it, his Imperial Majeſty proſecuted it with the ſame Vigour in *Italy*, having beſides a conſiderable Army in the Empire: And tho' the Affairs of *Bavaria*, and the Rebellion of *Hungary*, carried the War into all his Hereditary Countries, he not only continued his Troops, and did all that lay in his Power for the Common Cauſe, but even exerted himſelf ſo far, that he had ſcarce a Garriſon left to place in his Capital, which was threaten'd with a Siege: So that it was plain, no Prince in the World could have ſhewn more Firmneſs and Zeal for the Common Cauſe.

That this Year he was ready to redouble his Efforts, and would have 103900 Men of his own Troops in the Field; that the States-General had declar'd they would keep the ſame Number of Troops in *Spain* they did at preſent, and that they would ſend four Battalions more thither, as they ſtipulated the laſt Year: That his Imperial Majeſty propos'd to have 30000 Men of his own Forces in *Spain*: And, whereas the Charge of that Service would amount to four Millions of Crowns, he would take one Million upon himſelf, which was the moſt his Imperial Majeſty could do; and if the two Maritime Powers made the like Efforts, as in the preceding Years, they might hope to put a ſpeedy and happy End to this War, and to oblige *France* to a ſafe and good Peace.

Prince *Eugene* was highly careſs'd by the Miniſters and the Nobility in Favour and out of Favour, and was preſented with a Sword by her Majeſty, of the Value of five thouſand Pounds; but did not meet with that Succeſs in his Negotiations as he expected: We had too much

much Experience of Imperial Promiſes, to rely upon them, or alter our Meaſures on ſuch Engagements. The Prince, having finiſh'd his Negotiations, on the 17th of *March* embark'd for *Holland*. *A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

On the 14th of *February* the Commons reſolv'd, that in the Treaty between her Majeſty and the States-General for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and for the ſettling a Barrier for the States-General againſt *France*, there were ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, and highly diſhonourable to her Majeſty. 2. That it appear'd the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, who negotiated and ſign'd, and all thoſe who adviſ'd the ratifying the ſaid Treaty, were Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom. The Barrier Treaty voted deſtructive to *England*.

Her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons the 14th of *March*, informing them that the Collections for building the *Engliſh* Church at *Rotterdam*, were not ſufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work, but that about 2500 *l.* were wanting to compleat it, which ſhe earneſtly recommended to that Houſe to make Proviſion for: Whereupon the Commons reſolv'd that an Addreſs of Thanks be return'd her Majeſty for her gracious Meſſage, expreſſing her Concern for the building a Church at *Rotterdam*, and to aſſure her, that they would enable her Majeſty to compleat the building the ſame.

And now the Commons proceeded to draw up the following *Repreſentation of the State of the War*, which they preſented to her Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Soveraign,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in

" Par-

*A.D.*1711 10 *Anne.*

The Introduction to the Commons Representation.

" Parliament assembled, having nothing so much at Heart, as to enable your Majesty to bring this long and expensive War to an honourable and happy Conclusion, have taken it into our most serious Consideration, how the necessary Supplies to be provided by us may be best applied, and how the Common Cause may in the most effectual manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy: We have thought our selves obliged in Duty to your Majesty, and in Discharge of the Trust reposed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War, in all its parts: We have examin'd what Stipulations have been enter'd into between your Majesty and your Allies; and how far such Engagements have on each side been made good: We have considered the different Interests which the Confederates have in the Success of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support: We have, with our utmost Care and Diligence, endeavour'd to discover the Nature, Extent, and Charge of it; to the end, that by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in such measure, as neither to continue your Majesty's Subjects under a heavier Burthen than in Reason and Justice they ought to bear; nor deceive your Majesty, your Allies, and our selves, by undertaking more than the Nation, in its present Circumstances, is able to perform.

Their Enquiries into the State of the War.

" Your Majesty has been graciously pleas'd, upon our humble Applications, to order such Materials to be laid before us, as have furnished us with the necessary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into;

" and

" and when we shall have laid before your A.D. 1711
" Majesty our Observations and humble Ad- 10 *Anne.*
" vice upon this Subject, we promise to our
" selves this happy Fruit from it, that if your
" Majesty's generous and good Purposes, for
" the procuring a safe and lasting Peace,
" should, through the Obstinacy of the Enemy,
" or by any other means be unhappily defeated,
" a true Knowledge and Understanding of the
" past Conduct of the War will be the best
" Foundation for a more frugal and equal
" Management of it for the Time to come.

" In order to take the more perfect View of
" what we propos'd, and that we might be
" able to set the whole before your Majesty in
" a true Light, we have thought it necessary
" to go back to the beginning of the War, and
" beg leave to observe the Motives and Rea-
" sons upon which his late Majesty King *Wil-*
" *liam* engaged first in it. The Treaty of
" the Grand Alliance explains those Reasons
" to be for the supporting the Pretensions of
" his Imperial Majesty, then actually engaged
" in a War with the *French* King, who had
" usurped the entire *Spanish* Monarchy for his
" Grandsonthe Duke of *Anjou*; and for the as-
" sisting the States-General, who, by the loss of
" their Barrier against *France*, were then in
" the same, or a more dangerous Condition,
" than if they were actually invaded. As
" these were the just and necessary Motives for
" undertaking this War, so the Ends propos'd
" to be obtain'd by it, were equally wise and
" honourable; for, as they are set forth in the
" eighth Article of the same Treaty, they ap-
" pear to have been *the procuring an equitable*
" *and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial*
" *Majesty, and sufficient Securities for the Do-*

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" *minions, Provinces, Navigation, and Com-*
" *merce of the King of* Great-Britain, *and*
" *the States-General, and the making effectual*
" *Proviſion that the two Kingdoms of* France
" *and* Spain *ſhould never be united under the*
" *ſame Government*; and particularly, that
" the *French* ſhould never get into the Poſ-
" ſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, or be
" permitted to ſail thither upon the Account
" of Traffick, or under any Pretence what-
" ſoever; and laſtly, the ſecuring to the Sub-
" jects of the King of *Great-Britain* and the
" States-General all the ſame Privileges and
" Rights of Commerce, throughout the whole
" Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoy'd before
" the Death of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*,
" by virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, or
" Cuſtom, or any other way whatſoever. For
" the obtaining theſe Ends, the three Confe-
" derated Powers engaged to aſſiſt one ano-
" ther with their whole Force, according to
" ſuch Proportions as ſhould be ſpecify'd in a
" particular Convention afterwards to be made
" for that Purpoſe: We do not find that any
" ſuch Convention was ever ratified; but it
" appears, that there was an Agreement con-
" cluded, which, by common Conſent, was
" underſtood to be binding upon each Party
" reſpectively; and according to which, the
" Proportions of *Great-Britain* were from the
" Beginning regulated and founded. The
" Terms of that Agreement were, That for
" the Service at Land, his Imperial Ma-
" jeſty ſhould furniſh ninety thouſand Men;
" the King of *Great-Britain*, forty thou-
" ſand; and the States-General, one hundred
" and two thouſand: Of which there were
" forty-two thouſand intended to ſupply
" their

The ſeveral Quota's agreed to be furniſh'd by the Allies.

" their Garriſons, and ſixty thouſand to act *A.D.*1711
" againſt the common Enemy in the Field; 10 *Anne.*
" and with regard to the Operations of the
" War at Sea, they were agreed to be per-
" formed jointly by *Great-Britain* and the
" States-General; the Quota of Ships to be
" furniſh'd for that Service being five Eighths
" on the Part of *Great-Britain*, and three
" Eighths on the Part of the States-General.

" Upon this Foot, the War began in the The Ex-
" Year 1702, at which Time the whole year- pence of
" ly Expence of it to *England*, amounted to the War,
" three Millions, ſeven hundred and ſix when it
" thouſand four hundred ninety-four Pounds; begun in
" a very great Charge, as it was then thought 1702, a-
" by your Majeſty's Subjects, after the ſhort mounted
" Interval of Eaſe they had enjoy'd from the to
" Burden of the former War, but yet a very 3706494*l.*
" moderate Proportion, in Compariſon with
" the Load which hath ſince been laid upon
" them: For it appears, by Eſtimates given
" in to your Commons, that the Sums neceſ-
" ſary to carry on the Service for this preſent
" Year, in the ſame Manner as it was per-
" form'd the laſt Year, amount to no more than
" ſix Millions, nine hundred and ſixty thou- The pre-
" ſand Pounds, beſides Intereſt for the publick ſent Ex-
" Debts, and the Deficiencies accruing the pence a-
" laſt Year; which two Articles require one mounts to
" Million, one hundred and forty-three thou- 6960000*l.*
" ſand Pounds more: So that the whole De- Intereſt
" mands upon your Commons are riſen to and Defi-
" more than eight Millions for the preſent ciencies
" annual Supply. We know your Majeſty's 1143000*l.*
" tender Regard for the Welfare of your Peo- Total
" ple, will make it uneaſy to you, to hear of 8,000,000
" ſo great a Preſſure as this upon them; and and up-
" as we are aſſured it will fully convince your wards.

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" Majeſty of the Neceſſity of our preſent Enquiry; ſo we beg leave to repreſent to you, " from what Cauſes, and by what Steps this " immenſe Charge appears to have grown " upon us.

" The Service at Sea, as it has been very " large and extenſive in it ſelf, ſo it has been " carried on through the whole Courſe of the " War, in a manner highly diſadvantageous " to your Majeſty and your Kingdom: For, " the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring that great " Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as " well for the maintaining a Superiority in the " *Mediterranean*, as for oppoſing any Force " which the Enemy might prepare, either at " *Dunkirk*, or in the Ports of *Weſt France*, " your Majeſty's Example and Readineſs in " fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all " Parts of that Service, have been ſo far " from prevailing with the States-General to " keep Pace with you, that they have been " deficient every Year to a great Degree, in " Proportion to what your Majeſty hath furniſh'd, ſometimes no leſs than two Thirds, " and generally more than half of their Quota. From hence your Majeſty has been " obliged, for the preventing Diſappointments in the moſt preſſing Service, to ſupply thoſe Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath " the ſingle Increaſe of ſuch a Charge been " the only ill Conſequence that attended it; " for by this Means the Debt of the Navy " hath been inhanced, ſo that the Diſcounts " ariſing upon the Credit of it, have affected " all other Parts of the Service, from the " ſame Cauſe. Your Majeſty's Ships of War " have been forced in greater Numbers to " con-

States deficient in their Quota of Ships ſometimes two thirds.

Which was ſupply'd by *England.*

To the Deſtruction of the Navy Royal.

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10 *Anne.*

"continue in remote Seas, and at unſeaſonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay of the *Britiſh* Navy. This alſo hath been the Occaſion that your Majeſty hath been ſtreightened in your Convoys for Trade: Your Coaſts have been expoſed, for want of a ſufficient Number of Cruiſers to guard them; and you have been diſabled from annoying the Enemy in their moſt beneficial Commerce with the *Weſt-Indies*, from whence they receiv'd thoſe vaſt Supplies of Treaſure, without which they could not have ſupported the Expences of this War.

And Merchant-ſhips for want of Convoys. And the Neglect of the War in the *Weſt-Indies*.

"That Part of the War which hath been carried on in *Flanders*, was at firſt immediately neceſſary to the Security of the States-General, and hath ſince brought them great Acquiſitions, both of Revenue and Dominion; yet even there the original Proportions have been departed from, and during the Courſe of the War, have been ſinking by degrees on the Part of *Holland*; ſo that in this laſt Year, we find the Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths, to your Majeſty's two Fifths, have been twenty thouſand eight hundred and thirty-ſeven Men. We are not unmindful, that in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of twenty thouſand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* conſented to take half upon it ſelf. But it having been annexed as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, that the States-General ſhould prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*; and that Condition having not been

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" been perform'd by them, the Commons
" think it reasonable, that the first Rule of
" three to two ought to have taken Place
" again, as well in that, as in other subse-
" quent Augmentations, more especially when
" they consider, that the Revenues of those
" rich Provinces which have been conquered,
" would, if they were duly applied, maintain
" a great Number of new additional Forces
" against the common Enemy; notwithstan-
" ding which, the States-General have raised
" none upon that Account, but make use of
" those fresh Supplies of Money, only to ease
" themselves in the Charge of their first esta-
" blish'd Quota.

" As in the Progress of the War in *Flan-*
" *ders*, a Disproportion was soon created o
" the Prejudice of *England*; so the very B-
" ginning of the War in *Portugal* brought
" an unequal Share of Burden upon us: Fo
" although the Emperor and the States-Ge
" neral were equally Parties with your Maje
" sty, in the Treaty with the King of *Porte*
" *gal*; yet, the *Emperor* neither furnishing h
" third Part of the Troops and Subsidies st
" pulated for, nor the *Dutch* consenting t
" take an equal Share of his Imperial Ma-
" sty's Defect upon themselves, your Majesty
" hath been oblig'd to furnish two thirds of
" the entire Expence created by that Servi-
" nor has the Inequality stopped there: for
" ever since the Year 1706, when the *Eng-*
" *lish* and *Dutch* Forces marched out of *Por-*
" *tugal* into *Castile*, the States-General have
" entirely abandoned the War in *Portugal*,
" and left your Majesty to prosecute it ngly
" at your own Charge; which you hae ac-
" cordingly done, by replacing a greater

" Num-

" Number of Troops there, than even at firſt you took upon you to provide. At the ſame time your Majeſty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal*, have been but ill ſeconded by that Prince himſelf: For notwithſtanding that by his Treaty he had oblig'd himſelf to furniſh twelve thouſand Foot, and three thouſand Horſe, upon his own Account, beſides eleven thouſand Foot, and two thouſand Horſe more, in conſideration of a Subſidy paid him; yet, according to the beſt Information your Commons can procure, it appears, that he hath ſcarce at any Time furniſh'd thirteen thouſand Men in the whole. A.D. 1711 10 *Anne.*

" In *Spain*, the War hath been yet more unequal and burthenſome to your Majeſty, than in any other Branch of it: For, being commenc'd without any Treaty whatſoever, the Allies have almoſt wholly declin'd taking any Part of it upon themſelves. A ſmall Body of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops were ſent thither in the Year 1705, not as being thought ſufficient to ſupport a regular War, or to make the Conqueſt of ſo large a Country; but with a View only of aſſiſting the *Spaniards* to ſet King *Charles* upon the Throne, occaſion'd by the great Aſſurances which were given of their Inclinations to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But this Expectation failing, *England* was inſenſibly drawn into an eſtabliſh'd War, under all the Diſadvantages of the Diſtance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majeſty, upon this Head, is, That altho' the Undertaking was enter'd upon, at the particu-

" lar

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" lar and earneſt Requeſt of the Imperial Court,
" and for a Cauſe of no leſs Importance and
" Concern to them, than the reducing the *Spa-*
" *niſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*;
" yet neither the late Emperors, nor his pre-
" ſent Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any
" Forces there on their Account, till the laſt
" Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot,
" conſiſting of two thouſand Men: Tho' the
" States-General have contributed ſomething
" more to this Service, yet their Share alſo
" hath been inconſiderable; for in the Space
" of four Years, from 1705 to 1708, both
" incluſive, all the Forces they have ſent into
" that Country have not exceeded twelve
" thouſand two hundred Men; and, from the
" Year 1708 to this Time, they have not
" ſent any Forces or Recruits whatſoever. To
" your Majeſty's Care and Charge, the Re-
" covery of that Kingdom hath been in a
" manner wholly left, as if none elſe were in-
" tereſted or concern'd in it. And the Forces
" which your Majeſty hath ſent into *Spain*
" in the Space of ſeven Years, from 1705 to
" 1711, both incluſive, have amounted to no
" leſs than fifty-ſeven thouſand nine hundred
" ſeventy-three Men, beſides thirteen Batta-
" lions, and eighteen Squadrons; for which
" your Majeſty hath paid a Subſidy to the
" Emperor. How great the eſtabliſh'd Ex-
" pence of ſuch a Number of Men hath been,
" your Majeſty very well knows, and your
" Commons very ſenſibly feel: But the Weight
" will be found much greater, when it is con-
" ſider'd how many heavy Articles of unuſual
" and extraordinary Charge have attended this
" remote and difficult Service; all which have
" been entirely defray'd by your Majeſty, ex-
" cept

The Emperor never had any Troops in *Spain*, till laſt Year, and then but one Regiment.

The *Dutch* ſent but an inconſiderable Force to *Spain*.

Above 60000 Men ſent to *Spain* by the *Engliſh*.

" except that one of tranſporting the few " Forces which were ſent by the States-Gene- " ral, and victualling of them during their " Tranſportation only. The Accounts deli- " ver'd to your Commons ſhew, that the " Charge of your Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels " employ'd in the Service of the War in " *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckon'd after the rate " of four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from " the Time they ſailed from hence till they " return'd, were loſt, or put upon other Ser- " vices, hath amounted to ſix Millions, five " hundred and forty thouſand, nine hundred and " ſixty-ſix Pounds, fourteen Shillings. The " Charge of Tranſports on the part of *Great-* " *Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* " and *Portugal*, from the beginning of it " till this Time, hath amounted to one Mil- " lion, three hundred thirty-ſix thouſand, ſe- " ven hundred and nineteen Pounds, nineteen " Shillings and eleven Pence; that of Victual- " ling Land-forces for the ſame Service, to " five hundred eighty-three thouſand, ſeven " hundred ſeventy Pounds, eight Shillings and " ſix Pence; and that of Contingencies, and " other Extraordinaries for the ſame Service, " to one Million, eight hundred and forty " thouſand, three hundred fifty-three Pounds.

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The vaſt Expence of Shipping in the *Spaniſh* War, amounting to above 8000000*l.*

" We ſhould take Notice to your Majeſty " of ſeveral Sums paid upon Account of Con- " tingencies, and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, " making together the Sum of one Million, " one hundred and ſeven thouſand, ninety " ſix Pounds: But we are not able to make " any Compariſon of them, with what the " States-General have expended upon the ſame " Head, having no ſuch State of their extra- " ordinary Charge before us. There remains

1107000*l.* for Contingencies in *Flanders*.

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" therefore but one Particular more for your " Majesty's Observation, which arises from the " Subsidies paid to Foreign Princes: These, at " the beginning of the War, were borne in " equal Proportion by your Majesty and the " States-General; but in this Instance also, " the Ballance hath been cast in Prejudice of " your Majesty: For it appears, that your " Majesty hath since advanc'd more than " your equal Proportion, three Millions, one " hundred fifty-five thousand Crowns, besides " Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not in- " cluded in any of the foregoing Articles, " which arrive to five hundred thirty-nine " thousand, five hundred fifty-three Pounds.

The Queen paid more than her Proportion of Subsidies to Foreign Princes three Mill. and a half of Crowns.

" We have laid these several Particulars be- " fore your Majesty in the shortest manner we " have been able; and, by an Estimate ground- " ed on the preceding Facts, it does appear, " that over and above the Quota's on the part " of *Great-Britain*, answering to those con- " tributed by your Allies, more than nineteen " Millions have been expended by your Ma- " jesty, during the Course of this War, by " way of Surplusage, or exceeding in Ballance, " of which none of the Confederates have fur- " nish'd any thing whatsoever.

19,000,000 *l.* expended by the Queen in this War beyond her Quota.

" It is with very great Concern, that we find " so much Occasion given us, to represent how " ill an Use hath been made of your Majesty's " and your Subjects Zeal for the Common " Cause; that the Interest of that Cause hath " not been proportionably promoted by it, but " others only have been eas'd at your Majesty's " and your Subjects Cost, and have been con- " nived at, in laying their part of the Burden " upon this Kingdom, altho' they have upon " all Accounts been equally, and in most re-

" spects

" ſpects much more nearly, concern'd than *A.D.*1711
" *Britain* in the Iſſue of the War. We are 10 *Anne.*
" perſuaded your Majeſty will think it pardo-
" nable in us, with ſome Reſentment to com-
" plain of the little Regard which ſome of
" thoſe, whom your Majeſty of late Years en-
" truſted, have ſhewn to the Intereſt of their
" Country, in giving way, at leaſt, to ſuch un-
" unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in
" ſome meaſure contriving them. The Courſe of
" which Impoſitions hath been ſo ſingular and
" extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of
" this Nation hath been exhauſted, and the
" more your Majeſty's Arms have been attend-
" ed with Succeſs, the heavier hath been the
" Burden laid upon us; whilſt, on the other
" hand, the more vigorous your Majeſty's Ef-
" forts have been, and the greater the Advan-
" tages which have redounded thence to your
" Allies, the more thoſe Allies have abated in
" their Share of the Expence.

" At the firſt Entrance into this War, the
" Commons were induced to exert themſelves
" in the extraordinary manner they did, and
" to grant ſuch large Supplies as had been
" unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby
" to prevent the Miſchiefs of a lingering War,
" and to bring that, in which they were ne-
" ceſſarily engag'd, to a ſpeedy Concluſion:
" But they have been very unhappy in the
" Event, whilſt they have ſo much Reaſon to
" ſuſpect, that what was intended to ſhorten
" the War, hath proved the very Cauſe of its
" long Continuance; for thoſe, to whom the
" Profits of it have accrued, have not been
" diſpos'd eaſily to forego them. And your
" Majeſty will from thence diſcern *the true*
" *Reaſon, why ſo many have delighted in a War,*

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" *which brought in so rich an Harvest yearly*
" *from* Great-Britain.

" We are far from desiring, as we know
" your Majesty will be from concluding, any
" Peace, but upon safe and honourable Terms;
" and we are far from intending to excuse our
" selves from raising all necessary and possible
" Supplies, for an effectual Prosecution of the
" War, till such a Peace can be obtain'd: All
" that your faithful Commons aim at, all that
" they wish, is an equal Concurrence from the
" other Powers engag'd in Alliance with your
" Majesty; and a just Application of what
" hath been already gain'd from the Enemy,
" towards promoting the Common Cause.
" Several large Countries and Territories have
" been restor'd to the House of *Austria*; such
" as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of
" *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*; others
" have been conquer'd, and added to their
" Dominions; as the two Electorates of *Ba-*
" *varia* and *Cologn*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*,
" and the Bishoprick of *Liege*; these having
" been reduc'd in great measure by our Blood
" and Treasure, may, we humbly conceive,
" with great Reason be claimed to come in
" Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*:
" And therefore we make it our earnest Re-
" quest to your Majesty, that you will give
" Instructions to your Ministers to insist with
" the Emperor, that the Revenues of those
" several Places, excepting only such a Portion
" thereof as is necessary for their Defence, be
" actually so apply'd; and as to the other
" Parts of the War, to which your Majesty
" hath oblig'd your self by particular Trea-
" ties to contribute, we humbly beseech your
" Majesty, that you will be pleas'd to take

They insist that the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries go to the Charges of the War.

" effectual

" effectual Care that your Allies do perform
" their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties; and
" that your Majeſty will, for the future, no
" otherwiſe furniſh Troops, or pay Subſidies,
" than in Proportion to what your Allies ſhall
" actually furniſh and pay. When this Juſtice
" is done to your Majeſty, and to your People,
" there is nothing which your Commons will
" not chearfully grant, towards ſupporting
" your Majeſty in the Cauſe in which you are
" engag'd: And whatever farther ſhall appear
" to be neceſſary for carrying on the War,
" either at Sea or Land, we will effectually
" enable your Majeſty to bear your reaſonable
" Share of any ſuch Expence, and will ſpare
" no Supplies which your Subjects are able,
" with their utmoſt Efforts, to afford.

Britain had borne as much as the whole Confederacy.

" After having enquir'd into, and conſider'd
" the State of the War, in which the Part
" your Majeſty has borne appears to have been
" not only ſuperior to that of any one Ally,
" but even equal to that of the whole Con-
" federacy; your Commons naturally inclined
" to hope, that they ſhould find Care had been
" taken of ſecuring ſome particular Advan-
" tages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future
" Peace; ſuch as might afford a Proſpect of
" making the Nation amends, in Time, for
" that immenſe Treaſure which has been ex-
" pended, and thoſe heavy Debts which have
" been contracted, in the Courſe of ſo long and
" burthenſome a War. This reaſonable Ex-
" pectation could no way have been better an-
" ſwer'd, than by ſome Proviſion made for the
" further Security, and the great Improve-
" ment of the Commerce of *Great-Britain*:
" But we find our ſelves ſo very far diſappoint-
" ed in theſe Hopes, that in a Treaty not long

But no Advantages ſtipulated for her in Point of Trade.

" ſince

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On the contrary, the late Barrier Treaty with the *Dutch*, was deſtructive of our Trade.

" ſince concluded between your Majeſty and " the States-General, under a Colour of a mu- " tual Guarantee, given for two Points of the " greateſt Importance to both Nations, the " Succeſſion and the Barrier; it appears the " Intereſt of *Great-Britain* hath been not only " neglected, but ſacrificed; and that ſeveral " Articles in the ſaid Treaty are deſtructive to " the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, " and therefore highly diſhonourable to your " Majeſty.

By putting *Newport*, *&c.* into the Hands of the *Dutch*, they made the Trade of *England* precarious in the *Netherlands*.

" Your Commons obſerve, in the firſt place, " that ſeveral Towns and Places are, by Vir- " tue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands " of the States-General, particularly *Newport*, " *Dendermond*, and the Caſtle of *Ghent*, which " can, in no Senſe, be look'd upon as a Part " of a Barrier againſt *France*, but, being the " Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, " muſt make the Trade of your Majeſty's Sub- " jects in thoſe Parts precarious, and, when- " ever the States think fit, totally exclude them " from it. The pretended Neceſſity of put- " ting theſe Places into the Hands of the " States-General, in order to ſecure to them a " Communication with their Barrier, muſt ap- " pear vain and groundleſs; for the Soveraign- " ty of the *Low-Countries* being not to remain " to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, " that Communication muſt be always ſecure " and uninterrupted; beſides that in caſe of " a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have " full Liberty allowed them to take Poſſeſſion " of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and therefore " needed no particular Stipulation for the " Towns above-mention'd.

" Having taken notice of this Conceſſion " made to the States-General, for ſeizing upon

" the

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" the whole ten Provinces; we cannot but ob-
" ſerve to your Majeſty, that in the manner
" this Article is framed, it is another dange-
" rous Circumſtance which attends this Trea-
" ty; for, had ſuch a Proviſion been confined
" to the Care of an apparent Attack from
" *France* only, the avowed Deſign of this
" Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Maje-
" ſty's Inſtructions to your Ambaſſador had
" been purſued: But this neceſſary Reſtriction
" hath been omitted, and the ſame Liberty is
" granted to the States, to take Poſſeſſion of
" all the *Netherlands*, whenever they ſhall
" think themſelves attack'd by any other neigh-
" bouring Nation, as when they ſhall be in
" Danger from *France*; ſo that if it ſhould at
" any time happen (which your Commons
" are very unwilling to ſuppoſe) that they
" ſhould quarrel even with your Majeſty, the
" Riches, Strength, and advantagious Situa-
" tion of theſe Countries, may be made uſe of
" againſt yourſelf, without whoſe generous
" and powerful Aſſiſtance they had never been
" conquer'd.

And by permitting the *Dutch* to take Poſſeſſion of the whole *Netherlands* whenever they ſhould think themſelves in Danger from any Power whatever, the Strength of this Country, which had been conquer'd by the Arms of *Britain*, might be employed againſt *Britain* itſelf.

" To return to thoſe ill Conſequences which
" relate to the Trade of your Kingdoms: We
" beg leave to obſerve to your Majeſty, that
" tho' this Treaty revives, and tenders your
" Majeſty a Party to the 14th and 15th Arti-
" cles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, by Virtue
" of which, the Impoſitions upon all Goods
" and Merchandizes brought into the *Spaniſh*
" *Low-Countries* by the Sea, are to equal thoſe
" laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported
" by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Saſs* and
" *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoin-
" ing; yet no Care is taken to preſerve that
" Equality upon the Exportation of thoſe

" Goods

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The Hardships of the *English*, as to Goods exported from the *Spanish* Provinces to those Countries put into Possession of the States by this Treaty.

" Goods out of the *Spanish* Provinces, into " those Countries and Places, which, by Vir- " tue of this Treaty, are to be in the Possession " of the States; the Consequence of which " must in Time be, and your Commons are " informed, that, in some Instances, it has al- " ready proved to be, the Case, that the Impo- " sitions upon Goods, carried into those Coun- " tries and Places by the Subjects of the States- " General, will be taken off, while those upon " the Goods imported by your Majesty's Sub- " jects remain: By which means, *Great-Bri-* " *tain* will entirely lose this most beneficial " Branch of Trade; which it has, in all Ages, " been possess'd of, even from the Time when " those Countries were governed by the House " of *Burgundy*, one of the most ancient, as " well as the most useful Allies to the Crown " of *England*.

" With regard to the other Dominions and " Territories of *Spain*, your Majesty's Subjects " have always been distinguish'd in their Com- " merce with them, and both by ancient Trea- " ties, and an uninterrupted Custom, have en- " joyed greater Privileges and Immunities of " Trade than either the *Hollanders*, or any " other Nation whatsoever. And that wise " and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance, " provides effectually for the Security and Con- " tinuance of these valuable Privileges to *Bri-* " *tain*, in such a manner, as that each Nation " might be left, at the End of the War, upon " the same Foot as it stood at the Commence- " ment of it: But this Treaty we now com- " plain of, instead of confirming your Sub- " jects Rights, surrenders and destroys them; " for altho' by the 16th and 17th Articles of " the Treaty of *Munster*, made between his

" Catho-

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The Advantages the *Engliſh* always enjoyed in the *Spaniſh* Trade given up to the *Dutch* by this Treaty.

" Catholick Majeſty and the States-General, " all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, " and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what " the *Engliſh* enjoyed; yet the Crown of *Eng-* " *land* not being a Party to that Treaty, the " Subjects of *England* have never ſubmitted " to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the *Spani-* " *ards* themſelves ever obſerved them; but " this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in Preju- " dice of *Great-Britain*, and makes your Ma- " jeſty a Party to them, and even a Guaran- " tee to the States-General for Privileges a- " gainſt your own People.

" In how deliberate and extraordinary a " manner your Majeſty's Ambaſſador con- " ſented to deprive your Subjects of their an- " cient Rights, and your Majeſty of the Pow- " er of procuring to them any new Advan- " tage, moſt evidently appears from his own " Letters, which, by your Majeſty's Directi- " ons, have been laid before your Commons: " For when Matters of Advantage to your " Majeſty, and to your Kingdom, had been " offered, as proper to be made Parts of this " Treaty, they were refuſed to be admitted " by the States-General, upon this Reaſon and " Principle, That nothing foreign to the Gua- " ranties of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, " ſhould be mingled with them: Notwithſtand- " ing which, the States-General had no ſooner " received Notice of a Treaty of Commerce " concluded between your Majeſty and the " preſent Emperor, but they departed from " the Rule propoſed before, and inſiſted upon " the Article, of which your Commons now " complain; which Article your Majeſty's " Ambaſſador allowed of, altho' equally fo- " reign to the Succeſſion, or the Barrier; and

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" altho' he had for that Reaſon departed from
" other Articles, which would have been for
" the Service of his own Country.

" We have forborn to trouble your Maje-
" ſty with general Obſervations upon this
" Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Em-
" pire and other Parts of *Europe*: The
" Miſchiefs which ariſe from it to *Great-Bri-*
" *tain*, are what only we have preſum'd hum-
" bly to repreſent to you, as they are very
" evident, and very great: And as it appears,
" that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not
" any Orders, or Authority for concluding
" ſeveral of thoſe Articles, which are moſt
" prejudicial to your Majeſty's Subjects; We
" have thought we could do no leſs than de-
" clare your ſaid Ambaſſador, who negotia-
" ted and ſigned, and all others who adviſed
" the ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to your
" Majeſty and your Kingdom.

The Lord *Townſhend* negotiating theſe Matters without Authority, voted an Enemy to the Kingdom.

" Upon theſe faithful Informations and
" Advices from your Commons, we aſſure
" ourſelves your Majeſty, in your great Good-
" neſs to your People, will reſcue them from
" thoſe Evils, which the private Councils of
" ill-deſigning Men have expoſed them to;
" and that, in your great Wiſdom, you will
" find ſome means for the explaining and a-
" mending the ſeveral Articles of this Treaty,
" ſo as that they may conſiſt with the Intereſt
" of *Great-Britain*, and with real and laſting
" Friendſhip between your Majeſty and the
" States-General.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

" This Repreſentation is a further Inſtance
" of that dutiful Affection to my Service, and

Concern

" Concern for the publick Intereſt, which this House of Commons has always ſhewn. A D. 1711 10 Anne.

" You may be aſſur'd that I will give ſuch " Orders, as ſhall effectually anſwer what you " deſire of me in every Particular.

Purſuant to this Repreſentation of the Commons, the Earl of *Strafford* notify'd to the States, that the Queen of *Great-Britain* having taken into her Pay, beſides the 40000 Men which ſhe had in the beginning of this War, and the additional 10000 Men taken afterwards, a further Number of 15178 Men, to act in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition, as to the latter, that the States ſhould make an Augmentation of their own, according to the Proportion of three Fifths to two Fifths; which having not been complied with, her Majeſty expected that they would now make that Augmentation, or elſe that ſhe would be obliged to reduce part of the ſaid 15178 Men, ſo as to bring them to the Proportion of thoſe of the States. The States ſent Orders to Monſieur *de Borſelle*, their Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of *Great-Britain*, to repreſent, that they could not admit the Suppoſition on which that Declaration was grounded; and deſired that her Majeſty would not leſſen her Troops in the preſent Conjuncture, nor inſiſt that the States ſhould augment theirs, which the Condition of their Affairs did not permit.

And accordingly Monſieur *Borſelle* preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty, from his Maſters the States-General, upon this Subject; wherein they inſiſt, that by the Grand Alliance, the Confederates were to employ *all their Strength, and all their Forces by Sea and Land*, againſt the Enemy; and that no certain Quota's or Proportions were agreed on by

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that, or any other Treaty *now subsisting*. They say, that as *England* was more powerful than their State, it ought to bear a greater Share of the Burden of the War: That the States had employ'd their whole Strength, and consequently had fulfill'd their Engagements: That they had been exhausted by former Wars with the *French*, when *England* was in Peace; and that their Debts were greater in Proportion, and their Taxes more numerous and heavier than those of *England*; and that, in Proportion to their Strength, they had exerted themselves more than any of the Allies.

And they insist, That *England* was as much interested in the War as themselves; that the *French* had set up a Competitor to the *British* Throne, and our Trade in the *Levant* and the *Indies* was in danger of being lost.

They say further, That there never was any certain Quota of Shipping agreed on, and that *England* employ'd more Ships than there was occasion for, both in the *Channel* and the *Mediterranean*; for, that since the Destruction of the *French* Ships at *Vigo*, and the Sea-Fight off of *Malaga*, the *French* had never been able to put a Fleet to Sea; and that the States had employ'd several Men of War in the North Seas, which were not consider'd in the *English* Estimate.

They say further, That the States maintain'd a greater Number of Troops in the *Netherlands* than *England*, tho' the *English*, in Proportion to their Strength, ought to have furnish'd five to three every-where; and they deny they left 40000 Men in their Garrisons when the Armies took the Field.

They acknowledge, that the Queen did make greater Efforts than the States in *Spain*, *Portugal*,

gal, and *Italy*; but that this did not make up her Deficiency in the *Netherlands*, according to the Proportion of five to three, which they again insist she ought to have furnish'd; and say, That the States maintain'd 110,000 Men in the *Netherlands*, when the *English* had but 64000 Men there.

They acknowledge, that on the Entrance into this War, King *William* did send a Message to the Commons, to acquaint them with a Convention that had been made; *viz. That the Emperor should furnish* 90000 *Men*; England 40000, *and the States-General* 102,000; *of which* 42000 *were to supply their Garrisons, and* 60000 *to act against the Enemy:* But they say, that this was but a verbal Agreement, and never intended *by them* to remain in force above a Year.

They say further, That when *England* agreed to augment their Troops in the *Netherlands*, upon Condition the States should prohibit all Commerce with *France*, they never intended that Prohibition should last above a Year; for that this Augmentation was no more than the *English* were oblig'd to by the Grand Alliance. And they say further, *That the* English *Ministry never insisted on their forbearing to trade with* France *afterwards.*

As to their maintaining their Troops out of the Revenues of the conquer'd Countries, they say, they were so ruin'd, that they could not subsist their Garrisons, and repair their Fortifications.

As to the Queen's taking upon her the Emperor's Quota in *Portugal*, and charging herself with two Thirds of the Subsidy to the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. she did it voluntarily, and therefore

*A.D.*1711 fore it could be no Cauſe of Complaint againſt them.

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To this Memorial, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, by her Majeſty's Command, return'd a very ſhort Anſwer, (dated the 8th of *May*, 1712.) He ſaid, Her Majeſty was ſurpriz'd to find, inſtead of their Acknowledgments for the great Efforts ſhe had made in *Spain* and *Portugal*, two Theatres of the War that had been abandon'd by the States for ſo many Years, the ſaid Efforts ſhould be look'd upon only as Quota's which the Queen was oblig'd to furniſh, for which there was not the leaſt Foundation: And ſhe obſerv'd, that according to the Principles advanc'd by the *Dutch*, Great-Britain *could never contribute enough, or the United Provinces too little.*

That the States lay it down as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies, is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and then ſet up themſelves for Judges, as well of the Power of *Great-Britain*, as their own State; and 'twas not difficult to perceive, how far this ſort of Logick might carry us. But her Majeſty, far from being oblig'd by the Reſolutions of the States, had thought fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* had made by her Order, and in her Name: That they were not Points which the Queen propos'd as a Subject of Negotiation, but a Communication to her Allies of a Reſolution ſhe had taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they might thereupon concert their Meaſures: That the Houſe of Commons, who were competent Judges of what Burden the People were able to bear, had only granted Subſidies for that current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the Conditions which

which had been imparted to the States-General: And her Majesty had declar'd to the House, That she thought those Conditions reasonable, and had given her Orders according to that Plan; in which, by consequence, there was not the least Alteration to be expected.

That the Queen look'd upon an Union between herself and the States, as the strongest Support of the Common Cause; and for that Reason had done all that she could to traverse the Designs of those factious Spirits, who endeavour'd to break that Union; and the Proposals, which had been made by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the Ministers of the States, did uncontrovertibly manifest the Queen's Desire, to enter into a good Correspondence and strict Union with the States; and her Majesty flatter'd herself that they would have the Effect she ought to expect from them; and that they would dissipate all those vain Fears and ill-grounded Jealousies, which had been dispers'd with so much Industry throughout the Seven Provinces. But however that was, her Majesty would have this Comfort, that she had neglected nothing in her Power to contribute towards the Satisfaction of the States-General, without abandoning the Interest of her own Kingdoms.

But to consider the *Dutch* Memorial a little more particularly: Admitting that the Allies were to assist each other with their whole Force; this must be intended of such Forces as they are able to raise annually, and not by anticipating their Revenues, and mortgaging their Country in the Quarrel beyond any Possibility of Redemption, as *Britain* submitted to do when she took upon her to supply the Deficiencies of the other Confederates.

And

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And farther, the States acknowlege, that in order to induce the *Engliſh* to enter into this War, King *William* did acquaint the Parliament of *England*, that as well the Emperor as the *Dutch* had agreed each of them to furniſh above double the Number of Land-Force they required of *Great-Britain*. But this th *Dutch* inſinuate was only to wheedle us into tl War, and that they never intended to abide by this Agreement. And they tell us too, that when *England* augmented her Troops in *Flanders*, upon Condition that the *Dutch* ſhould not carry on a Trade with *France*, they never intended to part with that Trade above a Year; and that they conſented to it only to ſerve a preſent Turn. And our Miniſtry, they ſay, were ſo extremely eaſy, that they did not inſiſt on the Prohibition continuing longer. Nor can any one alive gueſs what made our Miniſtry ſo eaſy in this Matter. One would be tempted almoſt to think, that their Friends, the *Dutch*, bely'd them. They pretend alſo, that there never was any Quota of Ships agreed on between the two Nations; but the Lords of the Admiralty of *England*, in the Account they prepar'd to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the Quota's of her Majeſty's Ships, and thoſe of her Allies, and the Agreements and Conventions that had been made for the ſaid Quota's, and how the ſame had been obſerv'd, did report, That by the Treaties between the Queen of *Great-Britain* and the States-General, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of this Kingdom in the *Channel* and in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be three to our five.

That

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That since the Commencement of this present War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wisheart* had been appointed, by her Majesty's Command, to go to *Holland*, and to adjust with the States General, or their Deputies, the *Quota's* of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with those of her Majesty aforesaid; and what was done in Pursuance of those Treaties, was sent to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State; to which they refer.

The Deficiencies of the *Dutch* in their *Quota's* by Sea.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the States General had each Year, during the War, join'd to her Majesty's, on the aforemention'd Service, the same, they said, would appear by the following Account, which had been computed with as much Exactness as the Nature of the Thing would bear, *viz.*

In the Year 1702, her Majesty had 44 Ships employ'd in the Channel and Soundings of the Line of Battle, and 30 in and about the *Mediterranean*, making in the whole 74; and they were join'd with no more than 33 of the States General, whereas there should have been 44.

1703, Seventy Nine of her Majesty's Ships were employ'd in the aforesaid Services, and but 22 of the States General, which should have been 44.

1704, There were 74 of the Queen's Ships, and 18 *Dutch*, which should have been 44.

1705, Seventy Nine of her Majesty's Ships were employ'd as aforesaid, and 20 *Dutch*, instead of 47.

1706, There were but 15 Ships of the States General acted in Conjunction with 78 of the Queen's Ships, whereas they should have been 46.

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1707, To 72 Ships of her Majesty's, the
were no more than 27 of the States Gener
instead of 43.

1708, The States General join'd 25 Ships
the Line, to 69 of her Majesty's, instead of 4

1709, No more than 11 Ships of the Stat
were join'd to 67 of the Queen's Ships, inste
of 42.

1710, Her Majesty had 62 Ships employ
on the aforesaid Services, and the States Gen
ral appointed no more than 13 to act in Co
junction with them, instead of 37.

1711, There were no more than 12 *Dut*
Ships, instead of 35 appointed to act with
of the Queen's Ships, which, as well as tho
in preceding Years, were employ'd in the *M*
diterranean, and not so much as one Ship allo
ted by the States General, to act in conce
with those of her Majesty's, against the En
my's Ships before *Dunkirk*, and in the Chann

Sign'd by

James Wisheart
George Byng,
William Drake,
George Clarke.

Admiralty Office,
21 Jan. 1711-12.

Sign'd *John Burche*

Upon this Report it was, that that Part
the Representation of the Commons, relati
to the *Quota's* of Shipping, and the Deficie
cies of the *Dutch*, was founded; and I may r
fer it to the *Whigs* themselves, whether w
ought to credit Sir *James Wisheart*, Sir *Geor*
Byn

Byng, and the reſt of the Lords of the Admiralty of *England* in this Point, or the *Dutch* Envoy's Memorial, whoſe Buſineſs it was to prevaricate and caſt a Miſt before our Eyes at that Time; though he would never have attempted it in that Manner, if he had not obſerved ſome People here ſo ſtrongly biaſs'd in Favour of his Maſters, that any Thing, how groſs ſoever, would go down with them. 1711. 10 A.

I don't perceive the *Dutch* themſelves abſolutely deny, That there had been ſome Agreements and Conventions among the Allies, for ſettling their reſpective *Quota's*; all that they ſay poſitively is, *That there were none ſubſiſting at the Date of the Memorial*, which is not impoſſible, for they were renew'd Annually, but they would make the World believe, that *Quota's* were never adjuſted. That by the Treaty of Alliance, each Party was to afford his whole Strength, and that they (the *Dutch*) were the proper Judges what they could afford; and ſuppoſing this to be true, what Opinion muſt the World have of the Miniſtry of *England*. But ſure, my dear Countrymen cannot be capable of believing, that there was no Convention, as to the Number of Forces each Power was to furniſh; for if it was left to every Ally to judge of his own, and the Abilities of the reſt, does he ſuppoſe any two of them would agree in their Opinions two Years together? I am ſure, whoever can ſuppoſe this, I ſhall not take up my Time to convince him of the contrary.

But to proceed: The *Dutch* will have it we were equally concern'd in the Event of the War, and therefore, *&c.* But they can't ſay we were

1711. were so *immediately concern'd*; for the Enemy were at their Doors, while we had the Sea between us and them: And had the War continued no longer than their Barrier might have been obtain'd, the Queen acknowledged, and our Trade secured, it had ended six Years sooner; nay, it was so long since the *French* King offer'd to abandon his Grandson, and leave him to defend his Crown himself, and to contribute with his own Treasure towards dethroning him; he only desired they would excuse his assisting with his Troops, to drive him from that Throne he had assisted him to mount. The States say further, that they maintain'd more Forces than the *English* in the *Netherlands*. It may be answer'd in the first Place, this was no more than they Stipulated to do. 2. We made it up abundantly in other Places, if it was so. And lastly, unless we add the *Dutch* Garrisons in the Towns we took for them to the Account, I question whether the Troops of *England* did not exceed those of the States.

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It may be gather'd also from the Memorial of the *Dutch* Envoy, that the conquer'd Towns, how much soever they had been ruin'd, maintain'd the Garrisons put in them, and therefore certainly those Garrisons ought not by any means to be look'd upon as part of the *Dutch Quota* against the Enemy.

And if they did bubble the *English*, and make them supply the *Emperor*'s Deficiencies, and their own, as they acknowledge, one would think, for the sake of their Friends the *Whigs*, who were then in the Ministry, they should have forborn to laugh at our good Nature, and tell

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ll us, we did it voluntarily, even without
ing desired: And when we sent our Ships to
e *Mediterranean*, to supply what they had
pulated for, and left our own Merchants ex-
osed for want of Convoys, to tell us, when
e did all this without Grumbling, that we did
ore than we need to have done; What can
more provoking? Indeed, nothing seems
ecessary in their Opinion, during the whole
ourse of the War, but the enlarging their
wn Dominions. The War in *Spain*, *Italy*,
nd *Portugal*, was, in a manner, abandon'd by
em; those Conquests they knew would be of
ttle Advantage to their State, or they had
een prosecuted in another Manner: But whe-
her it was want of Penetration, Supineness,
r Corruption, or altogether, that induced our
Whigs to concur with them, in Measures so de-
ructive to their Country, I shall not take up-
n me to determine. But to proceed.

The Kirk alarm'd at the Bill for restoring Patronages.

The Commons having pass'd a Bill to *Restore Patrons to their ancient Rights in* Scotland, nd sent it up to the Lords for their Concur-ence, the Kirk of *Scotland* took the Alarm, nd the Commissioners of the late General As-embly drew up a Representation to the House f Peers, setting forth, that they look'd upon his Bill as a Breach of the Treaty of Union, n one of its most fundamental and essential Articles, and therefore hoped it would not be pproved by their Lornships: It seems, the *Scots* Clergy, who drew up this Representati-on, made a Scruple of directing it to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and therefore had at irst directed, *To the most Honourable the Peers f* Great-Britain; but being acquainted, that

it

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it would not be accepted, unleſs it were in the uſual Stile, they got over their Qualm, and conſented to acknowlege the *Lords Spiritual*; and poſſibly there is not many things that would have been much harder digeſted by the Saints; but what cannot Almighty Intereſt do with this Generation? However they were diſappointed, the Bill paſs'd the Houſe, and afterwards received the Royal Aſſent.

The Commons alſo paſs'd a Bill for reſuming King *William*'s Grants, which met with greater Oppoſition in the Houſe of Peers, and upon a Diviſion, the Voices and Proxies being equal, according to the Rules of that Aſſembly, it was thrown out.

But it will be neceſſary, before we bring this Seſſion of Parliament to a Concluſion, to look back a little, and obſerve how the Negotiations of Peace proceeded at *Utrecht*.

Negotiations of Peace at *Utrecht*.

The Miniſters of *Great-Britain* and *France*, of the States General, and the Duke of *Savoy*, arriving at *Utrecht* about the 20th of *January*, 1711, a Regulation was agreed on for the opening and holding the Congreſs. And on the 29th of *January*, the firſt Conference was held: It was open'd by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, who addreſs'd himſelf to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, in the following Words.

Gentlemen,

Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Speech at the opening them.

WE are this Day met together, in the Name of God, to lay the Foundation of a General Peace between the High Allies, and the King your Maſter: We bring ſincere Intentions, and alſo poſitive Orders from our Principals,

Principals, to concur in every thing on their parts, which may tend to the Furtherance and happy Concluſion of ſo Beneficial and Chriſtian-like a Work. 1711. 10 A.

On the other Hand, we are in hopes, Gentlemen, that you are of the ſame Mind, and that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable you to anſwer, without loſs of time, the Expectation of the High Allies, in explaining your ſelves clearly, and roundly, upon the Points which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences; and that you will do it in ſo plain and particular a manner, that all and every of the Confederate Princes, and States, may find a juſt and a reaſonable Satisfaction upon their reſpective Pretenſions.

The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, firſt Plenipotentiary of *France*, anſwer'd, that it could not be doubted, but his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had a ſincere and ardent deſire to procure Peace to *Europe*; adding, that with this View his Majeſty had furniſh'd his Plenipotentiaries with ample Inſtructions, and a full Power to come to the Concluſion of ſo beneficial a Work, which was ſo earneſtly deſired by all *Europe*. After this, the *Abbot d' Polignac* made a Speech, wherein he declar'd, on the part of the King his Maſter, that the ſeven Propoſitions, which his Colleague Monſieur *Meſnager* ſign'd at *London*, were obligatory to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty only, and not to any of the Allies; adding, that upon this Foot, the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might repair to *Utrecht*, aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their Demands and Pretenſions, and that Endeavours ſhould be us'd to give them a reaſonable Satisfaction.

The

1711. The other Plenipotentiaries alſo ma
Speeches ſuitable to the Occaſion.

10 A. On the 4th of *February*, *N. S.* the Count
Metternich, Plenipotentiary of the King
Pruſſia, arriv'd at *Utrecht*; and on the 8th, Mo
ſieur *d' Elorne*, Plenipotentiary of the King
Poland: The next Day, Count *Sinzendorf*, a
Monſieur *Cronsbruck*, two of the Emperor's P
nipotentiaries, arriv'd; and a Conference bei
held the 11th, the Plenipotentiaries of *France* d
liver'd their Propoſals in Writing, which bei
but Propoſals, the Recital of them is not n
terial: The ſame Day arrived the Miniſters
Portugal, and ſeveral Miniſters of the *Germ*
Princes, ſo that now there was a pretty f
Congreſs. Upon the 5th of *March*, the Mi
ſters of the Allies deliver'd to the Miniſters
France, their reſpective Specifick Demand
And the Allies inſiſted, that the Miniſters
France ſhould give in a Specifick Anſwer
Writing, to their Specifick Demands; but t
French Miniſters ſaid, their Inſtructions we
only to Treat Verbally; that they had alrea
given each other their Pretenſions in Writin
and they did not conceive themſelves oblig
to give any further Anſwer in Writing, but we
ready to enter into a Negotiation with all t
Allies, in the uſual manner obſerv'd at oth
Treaties: But it appearing very plainly, th
the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters had no I
clination to Treat at all, and refuſing abſolute
to enter into any Meaſures with the *Brit*
Miniſters, they found themſelves under a nece
ſity of carrying on the Treaty without them
and the *Dutch*, to ſhew their Averſion
Peace, order'd a Faſt to be proclaim'd in *Apr*
f

The *French* deliver their Propoſals in Writing.

And the Allies their Specifick Demands in Writing

or the Succeſs of the War, which was obſerv'd with unuſual ſtrictneſs: While their General, he Earl of *Albermarle*, open'd the Campaign vith burning and deſtroying the Magazines of *Arras*. 1711. 10 A.

On the 21ſt of *May*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, aſſembled the Army between *Doway* and *Marſhienes*, which upon a Review vas found to conſiſt of 295 Squadrons, and 143 Battalions, amounting in the whole to 122250 Men: With theſe Forces the Generals march'd owards the Enemy. But the Duke of *Ormond* leclar'd to Prince *Eugene*, that the Queen having prospect, that the Negotiations of Peace would prove ſucceſsful, had given him orders not to act Offenſively againſt the Enemy: Of which Declaration, the Prince, and the Deputies in the Army, ſoon ſent Advice to the *Hague*: Whereupon the Deputies of the States complain'd to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, that theſe Orders were given without their Concurrence: But his Excellency told them, her Majeſty had much more Reaſon for complaint, ſince notwithſtanding all the advances he had made from time to time to the States, n order to engage them to enter with her upon a Plan of Peace, their High Mightineſſes had not anſwer'd her as they ought, and as her Majeſty hop'd they would. And therefore, *They ought not to be Surpriz'd, if her Majeſty did now think her ſelf at Liberty to enter into Separate Meaſures, in order to obtain Peace:* However, her Majeſty, in hopes that at length the Confederates would be wrought upon by her goodneſs, to join with her in procuring a general Peace, did condeſcend to permit the Duke

1712. 11 A.

The Duke of *Ormond* has Orders not to Fight.

The *Dutch* refuſe to enter upon a Plan of Peace with her Majeſty.

1712. of *Ormond*, to concur with them in a Siege, and the Confederates thereupon ſat down before *Queſnoy*.

11 A.

Great Efforts were made in the Houſe of Lords, to procure the Cenſure of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, upon the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, *not to act Offenſively*; but the impotent Attempts of the Faction were baffled here; and a Motion of the ſame Nature being made in the Houſe of Commons, it was not only rejected by a great Majority, *viz.* 203 Voices againſt 37, but they came alſo to this Reſolution, namely, That this Houſe hath an entire Confidence in her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Promiſe, to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace, before the ſame ſhall be concluded; and *they will Support her Majeſty in obtaining an Honourable and Safe Peace, againſt all ſuch Perſons, either at Home or Abroad, who have endeavour'd, or ſhall endeavour to obſtruct the ſame.*

Reſolutions of the Commons as to Peace

This Reſolution being laid before her Majeſty the 30th of *May*, ſhe ſaid, Gentlemen, I thank you moſt Heartily for this Reſolution, which is Dutiful to me, Honeſt to our Country, and very ſeaſonable at this time, *when ſo many Artifices are uſed to obſtruct a good Peace, or to force one diſadvantageous to* Britain.

In the Debate in the Houſe of Lords, concerning the Orders given the Duke of *Ormond*, *not to act Offenſively*, it being ſaid by a Relation of the Duke's, that he was concern'd for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Reputation, that he ſhould be made the Inſtrument in ſuch a Proceeding: A certain Earl anſwer'd, That no Body could doubt the Duke of *Ormond*'s Bravery, but *that he*

1712. 11 A.

he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter, that a great Number of Officers might be knock'd on the Head in a Battle, or against Stone Walls, in order to fill his Pockets, by disposing of their Commissions.

This severe Reflection met with no Answer in the House; but it was not many Days before a Noble Lord sent the Author of it a Challenge by the Lord *Mohun*, imagining it was intended against him. Indeed by the Mediation of Friends, and her Majesty's Authority, the matter was made up: But I remember the Town was very Merry, that our intrepid General should pitch upon a Man, that could not see the Point of his Sword to wreak his Vengeance on.

On the 6th of *June*, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, her Majesty, according to her Promise, Communicated to them the Terms on which a Peace might be had, in the following Speech, *viz.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE making Peace and War, is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet such is the just Confidence I place in you, that at the opening of this Session, I acquainted you that a Negotiation for a general Peace was begun, and afterwards by Messages, I promis'd to Communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the same should be concluded.

Queen's Speech to the Parliament upon the Plan of Peace.

In pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let you know upon what Terms a general Peace may be made.

1712.

11 A.

She takes Notice of the Contrivances to obſtruct this Work.

I need not mention the Difficulties which ariſe from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is but too apparent, that theſe Difficulties have been encreaſed by other Obſtructions artfully contrived to hinder this great and good Work.

Nothing, however, has moved me from ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſts of my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any thing, which might procure to all our Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

The Aſſuring of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, as by Law Eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, to theſe Kingdoms, being what I have neareſt at Heart, particular Care is taken not only to have that acknowledged in the ſtrongeſt Terms, but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Perſon out of the Dominions of *France*, who has pretended to diſturb this Settlement.

The Apprehenſion that *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* might be united to *France*, was the chief Inducement to begin this War; and the effectual preventing of ſuch an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty: Former Examples, and the late Negotiations, ſufficiently ſhew how difficult it is to find Means to accompliſh this Work: I would not content myſelf with ſuch as are Speculative, or depend on Treaties only; I inſiſted on what was ſolid, and to have at Hand the Power of executing what ſhould be agreed.

I can therefore now tell you, that *France*, at laſt, is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou* ſhall, for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, Renounce

ounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of *France*; and that this important Article may be expoſed to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promiſe. 1711. 11 A.

At the ſame Time, the Succeſſion to the Crown of *France* is to be declared, after the Death of the preſent *Dauphin*, and his Sons, to be in the Duke of *Berry*, and his Sons, in the Duke of *Orleans*, and his Sons, and ſo on to the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to thoſe Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou*, and his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch Prince as ſhall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before-mention'd, 'tis further offer'd, that they ſhould be ratified in the moſt ſtrong and ſolemn Manner, both in *France* and *Spain*; and that thoſe Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be Guarrantees to the ſame.

The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it executes itſelf; the Intereſt of *Spain* is to ſupport it; and in *France*, the Perſons to whom that Succeſſion is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right. *France* and *Spain* are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Bleſſing of God, will a real Ballance of Power be fix'd in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Accidents as human Affairs can be exempted from.

A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kingdoms and *France* has been enter'd upon; but the exceſſive Duties laid on ſome Goods, and the Prohibitions of others, make it impoſſible

to

1712. to finish this Work so soon as were to be de-
11 A. sired; Care is, however, taken to establish a Method of settling this Matter, and in the mean time, Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages, as shall be granted to any other Nation by *France*, shall be granted in like Manner to us.

The Division of the Island of St. *Christopher* between us and the *French*, having been the Cause of great Inconveniency and Damage to my Subjects, I have demanded to have an absolute Cession made to me of the whole Island, and *France* agrees to this Demand.

Our Interest is so deeply concern'd in the Trade of *North America*, that I have used my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most beneficial Manner. *France* consents to restore to us the whole *Bay*, and *Streights* of *Hudson*; to deliver up the Island of *Newfoundland*, with *Placentia*; and to make an absolute Cession of *Annapolis*; with the rest of *Nova Scotia*, or *Accadie:* The Safety of our home Trade will be better provided for by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *British* Interest and Influence in those Parts, will be secured by the Possession of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, with the whole Island of *Minorca*, which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

The Trade to *Spain* and the *West-Indies* may in general be settled, as it was in the Time of the late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second, and a particular Provision be made, that all Advantages, Rights, or Privileges, which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted by

Spain

Spain to any other Nation, ſhall be, in like man- 1712.
ner, granted to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*. 11 A.

But the Part which we have born in the Pro-
ecution of this War, entitling us to ſome Di-
tinction in the Terms of Peace; I have inſiſt-
d, and obtain'd, that the Aſſients, or Contract
or furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies* with Ne-
groes, ſhall be made with us for the Term of
Thirty Years, in the ſame manner as it has been
njoy'd by the *French* for Ten Years paſt.

I have not taken upon me to determine the
nterests of our Confederates, theſe muſt be ad-
uſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt
Endeavours ſhall be employ'd, as they have
itherto conſtantly been, to procure to every
ne of them all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction:
n the mean Time, I think it proper to acquaint
ou, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the
Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Briſack*, the
Fort of *Kehl*, and *Landau*, and to raſe all the
Fortreſſes, both on the other ſide of the *Rhine*,
nd in that River.

As to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Germany*,
here will be, on the Part of *France*, no Ob-
ection to the reſettling thereof, on the Foot of
he Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

The *Spaniſh* Low-Countries may go to his
Imperial Majeſty: The Kingdoms of *Naples*
nd *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the
Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Tuſ-
cany*, may likewiſe be yielded by the Treaty of
Peace to the Emperor.

As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, though there
remains no Diſpute concerning the Ceſſion of
it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition
thereof is not yet determin'd.

The

1712. The Intereſts of the States General, with
11 A. reſpect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters with the Exception only of ſome very few Species of Merchandize; and the entire Barrier as demanded by the States in 1709 from *France* except two or three Places at moſt.

As to theſe Exceptions, ſeveral Expedients are propoſed; and I make no doubt, but this Barrier may be ſo ſettled, as to render that Republick perfectly ſecure againſt any Enterprize on the Part of *France*; which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the Diſpoſition of *Spain*, and that Article having been long in Diſpute, it has not been yet poſſible to make any conſiderable Progreſs therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to aſſiſt that King in his Pretenſions.

Thoſe of the King of *Pruſſia*, are ſuch as I hope will admit of little Difficulty on the part of *France*; and my utmoſt Endeavours ſhall not be wanting to procure all I am able to ſo good an Ally.

The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers now made by *France*, is very inconſiderable: But that Prince having ſo ſignally diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Service of the common Cauſe, I am endeavouring to procure for him ſtill farther Advantages.

France has conſented, that the Elector Palatine ſhall continue his preſent Rank among the Electors, and remain in Poſſeſſion of the upper *Palatinate*.

Th

The Electoral Dignity is likewiſe acknowledged in the Houſe of *Hanover*, according to the Article inſerted at that Prince's Deſire in my Demands. 1712. 11 A.

And as to the reſt of the Allies, I make no Doubt of being able to ſecure their ſeveral Intereſts.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now communicated to you, not only the Terms of Peace, which may, by the future Treaty, be obtain'd for my own Subjects; but likewiſe the Propoſals of *France*, for ſatisfying our Allies.

The former are ſuch as I have Reaſon to expect, to make my People ſome Amends for that great and unequal Burthen which they have lain under, through the whole Courſe of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates, and eſpecially thoſe to whom ſo great Acceſſions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

The latter are not yet ſo perfectly adjuſted, as a little more Time might have rendered them; but the Seaſon of the Year making it neceſſary to put an End to this Seſſion, I reſolved no longer to defer communicating theſe Matters to you.

I can make no doubt but you are all fully perſwaded, that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, to bring the Peace to an happy and ſpeedy Iſſue; and I depend on your entire Confidence in me, and your chearful Concurrence with me.

1712. On the *9th* of *June*, the Commons waited on her Majesty, with the following Address of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms on which a Peace might be made; (*viz.*)

11. A.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Commons Address on the Queen's communicating to them the Terms of Peace.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave most humbly to acknowledge your Majesty's great Condescension, in communicating to us the Terms, upon which a general Peace may be made.

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude, for what your Majesty has already done; and we want Words to express the Satisfaction, with which we have received all that your Majesty has been pleased to impart to your Commons.

We have an entire Confidence in your Majesty, that you will steadily pursue the true Interest of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

These Assurances are the least Returns which your faithful Commons can make, to so much Condescension and Goodness; and they humbly desire your Majesty, that you will please to proceed in the present Negotiations, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.

Her Majesty's Answer.

Queen's Answer to the Commons.

I Have the Safety and Interest of all my People so much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleasure in this your dutiful

ful and prudent Addreſs, snd thank you moſt kindly for it. 1721.

11 A.

I have ſtudied your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between ſo affectionate a Prince, and ſuch faithful Subjects.

The Houſe of Lords alſo attended her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, for communicating to them the Terms of Peace, the 10th of *June*, in the following Words.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The Lords Addreſs to the Queen, on communicating to them the Terms of Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and for your Majeſty's extraordinary Condeſcenſion, in communicating to your Parliament the Terms upon which a general Peace may be made: And we cannot but expreſs our entire Satisfaction in your Majeſty's great Care, for ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*; and for your Majeſty's ſteadily purſuing, in the firſt Place, the true Intereſt of your own Kingdoms; and for endeavouring to procure to your Allies, what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Safety: And we do with all Duty and Humility aſſure your Majeſty, *That this Houſe doth entirely rely on your Majeſty's Wiſdom to finiſh this great and good Work.*

1712.

11 A.

Her Majesty's Answer.

Queen's Answer to the Lords.

My Lords,

I Most heartily thank you for this Address; the Satisfaction you express in what I have laid before you, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have arisen in the Course of this Negotiation; and the Confidence you place in me, will enable me better to finish this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Interest of my Allies.

The Bishop of St. *Asaph*, in a Preface to some of his Sermons, reflecting upon her Majesty's Change of the Ministry, and the Advances that had been made towards a Peace; the Commons, upon reading it in their House, resolved, 1*st*, That the said Preface is malicious and factious, highly reflecting upon the present Administration of publick Affairs under her Majesty, and tending to create Discord and Sedition among her Subjects. 2*d*, That the said Preface be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman in the Palace-Yard, *Westminster*; and that the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* do assist the Serjeant at Arms, in the Execution thereof; *which was perform'd accordingly.*

States Letter to the Queen on the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Bishop of *Bristol.*

The States General also sent over a Letter, directed indeed to the Queen, but calculated chiefly to raise the Passions of the Mob, and give them ill Impressions of her Majesty, and the Treaty she was carrying on; which they procured to be printed, and dispersed in *England*,

gland, at the very Inſtant, if not before it came to her Hands. 1712.

11 A.

In this Letter they acquaint her Majeſty, That they are ſurprized, and afflicted at the Two Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*: That after her Majeſty had aſſured them her Troops ſhould act with the uſual Vigour, it was very difficult for them to conceive how an Order ſhould be obtain'd againſt their acting offenſively; and they hoped they had given no Occaſion, by their Conduct, for that Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*; namely, *That ſhe held herſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with Regard to them.* They acknowledged indeed, That her Majeſty's Miniſters had demanded to know of theirs, if they were furniſhed with full Powers to treat of Peace, (which it ſeems they were not;) and that they had refuſed to come into her Majeſty's Plan, leaſt the Emperor ſhould have taken Umbrage at it: But,

They ſaid, If they had ſhewn ſome Backwardneſs to act in Concert with her Majeſty, they hoped ſhe would attribute it only to an Exceſs of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Majeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon herſelf as *diſengaged from all Obligations*, 'till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had fail'd, and they had refuſed to have given Redreſs. That all the Difference between her Majeſty and them, was no more, if rightly conſider'd, than a Diſparity of Sentiments; and if for ſuch a Cauſe, Confederates, united by the ſtrongeſt Ties, might quit

1712. quit their Engagements, no Engagements could be rely'd on for the Time to come.

11 A.

The Houſe of Commons, upon the publiſhing this Letter in *England*, addreſs'd her Majeſty, and aſſur'd her, they had a juſt Senſe of the Indignity offer'd her Majeſty, by Printing and Publiſhing this Letter; and humbly deſired her Majeſty, that ſhe would ſo far reſent ſuch Indignities, as to give no Anſwer, for the future, to any Letters or Memorials that ſhould be ſo printed or publiſhed: And ſoon after her Majeſty ſent the following Anſwer to the States,

High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies, and Confederates.

The Queen's Anſwer to the States Letter.

THERE is nothing dearer to us, than the Conſervation of a good Underſtanding, and a perfect Union with your State: This has been the principal Object of our Care, and we have ſo little Ground to accuſe ourſelves of having in the leaſt contributed to the leſſening of the ſame, that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happen'd, with relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amicably determined, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another without Reſerve upon thoſe of the Publick; for in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both ſides, and a mutual Confidence.

We ſuppoſe the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke

Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, 1712.
re now over; and we repeat to you what we 11 A.
ave ſo often declared, That it will be your
wn Fault, as it has been in Time paſt, if all
ur Meaſures about War, or Peace, be not
aken in Concert with your State.

The Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a
ew Days, with full Inſtructions concerning
ur Intentions: Our Miniſters will be diſpoſed
nd authorized to do all that is incumbent on
s, to renew an entire Confidence with you,
nd to prevent, for the future, ſuch Miſunder-
tandings as have been fomented with ſo much
Artifice, and ſo little Foundation.

But we cannot paſs over in Silence our great
urprize, to ſee that your Letter of the 5th
nſtant, N. S. was printed and publiſhed almoſt
s ſoon as we received it from the Hands of
our Miniſter; a Proceeding, which is equally
ontrary to good Politicks and Decency: *'Tis a Remonſtrance, inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign.* We hope that you will ot ſuffer the like to be done again; for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to ny Letters, or Memorials, which ſhall be pubſh'd in that Manner. For the reſt we pray, *&c.*

Kenſington, June $\frac{2}{12}$,
1712.

Had the Letter from the States been framed with a View of impoſing upon any but the Mob, they could not have had the Face to affirm, they had never acted contrary to their Treaties, or Engagements with *England*; or that

Reflections on the States Letter.

1711. 10 A.

that their Breach of Faith had never been taken Notice of by us, or represented to them. Is it not apparent, that from the Beginning of the War, they never furnished their *Quota* of Shipping one Year, and hardly one their *Quota* of Land Forces? Will they deny that they continued to trade and correspond with *France* during the War? Will they say, they were ignorant of the many Representations the Houses of Parliament, both *Whig* and *Tory*, made upon these Subjects to the Throne? Or that they were not press'd by her Majesty to furnish their *Quota*'s? And when they had thus imposed upon us for seven Years successively, and *made our Ministers easy*, (tho' twas impossible the Nation should under this unequal Burthen) do they now wipe their Mouths, and ask what Treaties have we broken, or when has any Thing of this Nature been represented to us; even the *English* Mob were not thus to be imposed upon, and these vile Insinuations and Suggestions had very little Effect *even upon them.*

Nor was their Behaviour in the Treaty of Peace more ingenuous than their Conduct in the War; they assumed a Power of prescribing, as well the Manner of Treating, as the Terms to be accepted. They would insist upon some impossible Condition, and thereby render every Negotiation ineffectual. Nothing could be more advantageous to them, they thought, than a Continuance of the War, in the Manner it was managed: And they had gain'd such a Party among ourselves, that we were induced, for many Years, to submit to whatever they were pleased to impose upon us; nay, our Ministers were not so much as admitted to some

Treaties,

Treaties, but we contented ourſelves with their Reports; and yet, after all, the Adminiſtration in thoſe Days is ſtill applauded to the Skies by ſome. 1712. 11 A.

On the 17th of *June*, Mr. *Hampden* propoſed to addreſs the Queen, that ſhe would give Inſtructions to her Plenipotentiaries, that the ſeveral Powers in Alliance with her Majeſty might be Guarrantees of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; but this was carried in the Negative by a great Majority, and, on the contrary, it was reſolved, 1. That this Houſe has ſuch an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majeſty has been pleaſed to make of her Concern, for aſſuring to theſe Kingdoms the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that they can never doubt her Majeſty's taking the proper Meaſures for the Security thereof; and that this Houſe will ſupport her Majeſty againſt Faction at Home, and her Enemies Abroad; and that this Houſe does humbly beſeech her Majeſty, that ſhe will be pleaſed to diſcountenance all thoſe, who ſhall endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies between her Majeſty and her Subjects, eſpecially by miſrepreſenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before her Majeſty: At the preſenting whereof, her Majeſty anſwer'd.

Gentlemen,

I Return you hearty Thanks for this Reſolution, which is very becoming you, who truly repreſent all my Commons.

You have ſhewn yourſelves honeſt Aſſertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the

1712. 11 A.

Conſtitution, and real Friends to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion.

What I have ſaid and done, is ſufficient to ſatisfy any Perſon who is in earneſt, for the Succeſſion, as by Law eſtabliſh'd in the Houſe of *Hanover*, that I need not be put in Mind of doing any Thing, which may contribute to render that Succeſſion ſecure.

On the 19th of *June*, Mr. Secretary *St. John* reported to the Houſe,

The Queen grants the Rents of the Biſhops Lands in *Scotland* to the Epiſcopal Clergy there.

That their Addreſs of the 31ſt of *May* laſt, relating to the Rents of the Biſhops Lands in *North-Britain*, that remain in the Crown, having been preſented to her Majeſty, her Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint this Houſe, That the Profits ariſing from the Biſhops Eſtates in *Scotland*, which remain in the Crown, ſhall be applied to the Support of ſuch of the Epiſcopal Clergy there, as ſhall take the Oaths to her Majeſty, according to the Deſire of this Houſe. And her Majeſty coming the 21ſt Inſtant, made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Speech at the Riſing of the Parliament.

THE laſt Time I was here, I ſpoke ſo fully, and afterwards received from both Houſes ſuch ſatisfactory Addreſſes, that there remains little more for me to ſay, at the Cloſe of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for your late ſolemn Aſſurances: They will give me the Strength to ſtruggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raiſed; and I hope, that neither they who envy the making a good Peace, nor thoſe who think it their Intereſt to continue the War, will be

be able to defeat our joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of *Britain*, and the Security of all our Allies. 1712. 11 A.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

At the same Time that I thank you most kindly for the Supplies you have chearfully granted; I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the near View I have of a Peace, since it will in some Measure recompence my Subjects for the vast Expences, and also lighten the heavy Burden they have born during the War. Acquaints them with the near View she has of a Peace.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You have express'd how sensible you are of the Advantage and Security which accrue to *Britain* and our Allies, by the Terms proposed for a Peace; and I need not mention to you the Mischiefs which must follow the breaking off this Treaty: Our Burdens would be at least continued, if not encreased: The present Opportunity would be irrecoverably lost, of *Britain*'s establishing *a real Ballance of Power in* Europe, and improving our own Commerce; and if any of our Allies should gain something by such a Proceeding, the rest would suffer in the common Calamity; but I hope, by God's Blessing, such fatal Designs will be disappointed.

You are now returning into your respective Countries, and I perswade myself, you will not be wanting in your Endeavours, to obviate the Designs of any ill-minded Persons, who may attempt to sow Sedition amongst my Subjects; and *under specious Pretences, carry on Designs they dare not own.*

1712. I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfiniſh'd in this Seſſion.

11 A. I cannot conclude without aſſuring you, That nothing ſhall move me from ſteadily purſuing the true Intereſt of ſo dutiful and affectionate a People.

And then the Parliament adjourn'd to the 8th of *July*.

The moſt material Acts that paſs'd this Seſſion were,

Acts paſs'd. Land Tax. *An Act for granting an Aid, by a Land Tax of* 4 s. *in the Pound.*

Occaſional Bill. *An Act for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, by better ſecuring the Church of* England, *for confirming the Toleration granted to Proteſtant Diſſenters, and for ſupplying the Defects thereof.*

By this Act, if any Perſon in Office, or entitled to a Salary from the Crown, went to a Conventicle, he was to forfeit forty Pounds, and his Office, or Salary, and was diſabled to hold any other Office, 'till he ſhould have conform'd to the Church of *England* for a Year, and received the Sacrament three Times within ſuch Year; Provided that Oath was made of the Offence within ten Days, and a Proſecution commenced within three Months after the Offence: And the Act of Toleration, paſs'd the 1ſt of *William* and *Mary*, was hereby confirm'd.

Malt Tax. *An Act for continuing the Duty upon Malt.*

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An Act for ſettling the Precedence of the Princeſs Sophia, *of the Elector of* Hanover, *her Son, and the Electoral Prince, the Duke of* Cambridge.

Hanover Family, their Precedence.

An Act to repeal the Act of 7 A. *for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants.*

Naturalization Act repeal'd.

An Act to prevent the diſturbing thoſe of the Epiſcopal Communion in Scotland, *in the Exerciſe of their Religious Worſhip, and in the Uſe of the Liturgy of the Church of* England: Provided, That before any Epiſcopal Divine officiated, he ſhould produce his Orders before the Juſtices of Peace, at their Quarter Seſſions, and Regiſter the ſame, for which he was to pay one Shilling: Provided alſo, That ſuch Epiſcopal Miniſter ſhould take the Oaths: And ſuch Miniſters are allow'd to Baptize and Marry. But the Births of Children were to be Regiſter'd in the Pariſh Books, and the Banns publiſh'd in the Pariſh Church, as well as in the Epiſcopal Meeting; and none were to diſturb ſuch Epiſcopal Meetings, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* It was provided alſo, That no Pain, or Forfeiture, ſhould be incurr'd by any Perſon, by reaſon of any Excommunication by the Kirk of *Scotland:* And that the Royal Family ſhould be pray'd for in every Epiſcopal Meeting, on pain of 20 *l.* Deprivation, *&c.*

Toleration of the Epiſcopal Church of *Scotland.*

An Act to reſtore Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to Churches vacant in Scotland.

Patrons in *Scotland* reſtored to their Rights.

An Act for repealing part of an Act, paſſed in the Parliament of Scotland, *entitled, An Act for diſcharging the* Yule Vacance: [By which the *Scots* were obliged, in ſome Meaſure, to obſerve *Chriſtmaſs* Holidays.]

Chriſtmaſs Holidays.

An

1712. *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, obliging their* Creditors to accept the utmo Satisfaction they are capable of making, ar restoring them to their Liberty. [But this o casioning a great many Frauds, it was repeal the following Sessions.]

11 A. Insolvent Debtors.

Circuits in *Scotland* once a Year.

An Act for appointing the Circuit Courts Scotland, *to be held only once in the Year.*

Addresses of Thanks from the City of *London*, &c. on communicating the Terms of Peace.

On the Rising of the Parliament, the Ci of *London*, and after them, all the Counti and Corporations in the Kingdom, presente their several Addresses to her Majesty; e pressing their Thanks for communicating the People the Terms of Peace, and the Satisfaction in the wise Measures her Maj sty had taken to bring it to a happy Concl sion.

A Cessation of Arms propos'd.

The Peace being now far advanc'd, h Majesty thought fit to propose a Cessation Arms to the Allies: And accordingly, on t 24th of *June*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond*, pu suant to the Directions he had receiv'd fro Court, sent to Prince *Eugene*, and the Dep ties of the States attending the Arm to desire a Conference with them the ne Day; wherein he declar'd, That he had r ceiv'd Orders from the Queen his Mistre to publish, within three Days, a Suspension Arms for two Months, between his Army ar the *French*, and to make a Detachment take Possession of *Dunkirk*; which Place, t King of *France* would put into the Hands the *English*, as a Security for the Performan of his Promises; for which purpose, his Gra had already nam'd Ten Battallions to tak forthwith the Rout of *Furnes*. The *Briti*

Gener

General also propos'd, That the like Suspension of Arms should be publish'd in the Confederate Army; and Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies demanding some Time to write about it, to their respective Sovereigns, the Duke of *Ormond* answer'd, That was not in his Power to grant; and that if they persisted to carry on the Siege of *Quesnoy*, he could cover the same no longer; but must march off with his Troops within three Days. His Grace likewise acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *British* Pay, that they must obey his Orders, otherwise they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears: To which those Generals answer'd, That being commanded to act against the *French*, they could not follow contrary Orders, without knowing the Intentions of their Principals; and therefore demanded Time to consult them; declaring that in the mean Time they would continue with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd again, that he would march within Three Days. 1712. 11 A.

The *British* Mercenaries refuse to obey the D. of *Ormond*.

However, his Grace suspended the March of his Troops some Days beyond the Time he had limited, to give Time to the rest of the Allies to come into the Cessation of Arms; but Prince *Eugene* having before tamper'd with the Mercenaries in the *British* Pay, and perswaded them not to march off with the Duke, they absolutely refus'd to come into the Cessation; and Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States sent Orders to the Governours of the Frontier Towns, not to suffer the *English* Troops design'd for *Dunkirk*, to march thro' those *Dutch*.

Orders that the *English* Troops shall not pass thro' the Towns garrison'd by the

1712. 11 A. those Towns, those very Towns which th *Englisb* had been so lavish of their Blood an Treasure to make them Masters of.

A Cessation of Arms propos'd by the Bishop of *Bristol* at *Utrecht*. On the 27th of *June*, the Bishop of *Brist* at a Conference held at *Utrecht*, between th Ministers of the Allies, communicated to the the Offers made by *France*, and propos'd t them a Cessation of Arms for Two Month in order to adjust the Demands of all th Confederates; but no Answer being return'd the Bishop left them to consider of the Pro posal.

On the 28th of *June*, N. S. the Duke o *Ormond* sent his Adjutant with a written Or der to the Generals of the Foreign Troops i the *British* Pay, to hold their Forces in a Rea diness to march; but they all refused to obe his Orders, except Major General *Brenne* who commanded four Squadrons, and a Batta lion of the Troops of *Holstein Gottorp*; an Major General *Walef*, Colonel of a Regimen of Dragoons of the Troops of *Liege*; nor i it at all to be wonder'd at, that Mercenarie should prefer their Trade of War to any Peac whatever: But to proceed. On the third o *July*, *Quesnoy* surrender'd, the Armies not be ing yet separated, and the Garrison being mad Prisoners of War, were sent to *Holland*.

Quesnoy surrendred

The *Imperialists* and the *Dutch* having try'd every Stratagem to divert the Queen of *Great Britain* from proceeding in the Treaty of Peace at length, a great Book of Lamentations wa publish'd in *Holland*, call'd, *The Sighs of* Eu rope, full of Invectives against the *British* Court and dismal Prophecies of approaching Slavery Persecution, *&c.* which they pretended to prog nosticat

noſticate, would be the certain Conſequences of a Peace with *France*. 1711.

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But ſo little were theſe Sighs regarded, that on the 20th of *June*, Mr. Secretary *St. John*, at a Conference with the foreign Miniſters, whoſe Maſters Troops were in the Pay of *Great-Britain*, acquainted them with the Intelligence her Majeſty had received, that thoſe Troops refuſed to obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders: He obſerved, that the Conditions of Peace and War were now no longer the Matter in Queſtion, but, *Whether her Majeſty ſhould have the Management of the Negotiations of Peace, or the Dutch.* That her Majeſty would look upon the Refuſal of the Auxiliary Troops to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, as a Declaration againſt herſelf; and that ſhe had reſolved not to pay any more Subſiſtence, Subſidy, or Arrears, to thoſe who ſhould continue to diſobey the Duke's Orders: He told them alſo, that Orders would forthwith be diſpatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond*, to take Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offer'd to deliver up to her Majeſty, as a Security for the Performance of what ſhe had ſtipulated; which Places could not be taken in two Years War, and were far more advantageous than any that could be now reduced; and therefore her Majeſty hop'd, that the Allies would think it more for their Intereſt to concur with her, than to enter into other Meaſures.

Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquaints the Foreign Miniſters how much her Majeſty was offended with the Mercenaries, who refus'd to obey the Duke of *Ormond*.

To this the foreign Miniſters only anſwer'd, That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with this Declaration.

Soon after, her Majeſty received Advice from *Paris*, that notwithſtanding the Allies had re-

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fuſed to concur with *Great-Britain*, in a general Ceſſation of Arms, the *French* King, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, and the Confidence he repoſed in her Majeſty, was ready to deliver up *Dunkirk* into her Hands, not doubting of her Endeavours to bring the Allies into the Plan of Peace, concerted between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*.

The *Engliſh* take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*.

Hereupon, Sir *John Leake* was order'd to Convoy a Body of Troops for *England*, to take Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*; from the Mercenaries refuſing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought proper to leſſen the *Engliſh* Troops under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as was at firſt intended: Therefore, on the 7th of *July*, Sir *John Leake*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land Forces, ſet ſail from the *Downs*, and at two, the ſame Afternoon, they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*; and the next Day, the Troops being landed, the *French* march'd out of the Citadel, Fort *Lewis*, and the *Riſebank*, and all the other Forts; of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates: After which, the Count *de l' Aumont*, the *French* Governor, came and took his Leave of Brigadier *Hill*, and deliver'd up to him the Keys of the Town.

Prince *Eugene* acquaints the Duke of *Ormond* with his Intentions to decamp.

On the 14th of *July*, in the Evening, Prince *Eugene* ſent an Aid de Camp, to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*, that he was obliged to decamp the next Day, both for Forage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould

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11 A.

ſhould pleaſe to appoint: The Duke anſwer'd in Writing, That he thought it ſtrange, ſuch a Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by an ordinary Aid de Camp, and that only twelve or thirteen Hours before the Prince was to march, becauſe no Meaſures had been concerted between them, relating either to their Motions, or any further Undertaking; for which Reaſons, his Highneſs ought not to expect that he ſhould accompany him, or be aſſiſting in any Operations wherein he had not been conſulted: That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he might regulate himſelf accordingly, and not attribute to him any Misfortune which might happen: And that he alſo thought it proper to let his Highneſs underſtand, that if the Imperial Army march'd away and left him, he ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Methods he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops.

Whereupon Prince *Eugene*, on the 16th of *July*, N. S. decamp'd from *Haſpre*, and march'd off with the Troops under his Command, being follow'd by all the Mercenaries in *Britiſh* Pay, except four Squadrons of *Vander Nath*, a Battalion of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and Baron *Waleſ*'s Regiment of Dragoons; and the next Day, Prince *Eugene* cauſed *Landrecy* to be inveſted: The Duke of *Ormond* alſo decamp'd, and came to *Avéſne le Secq*, and the ſame Day he cauſed the Ceſſation of Arms between *Great-Britain* and *France*, for two Months, to be proclaim'd: On the 17th in the Evening, an Aid de Camp arrived in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp from Marſhal *Villars*, with the News, that the Ceſſation of Arms had likewiſe that Day been proclaim'd in the *French* Army. Before this Se-

Prince *Eugene* ſeparates his Forces from the *Britiſh* Troops, and inveſts *Landrecy*.

Ceſſation of Arms between *Great-Britain* and *France* proclaim'd,

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paration of the Confederate Troops, the Deputies of the States did not scruple to say publickly, *That they hoped the Duke of* Ormond *did not intend to march through any of their Towns*, (meaning the Towns that had been conquer'd by the *English* Arms) and accordingly, when some *English* Officers would have pass'd thro' *Bouchain*, they were refused Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, *That positive Orders were given to let no* Englishman *come into the Town:* And the Officers desiring that the Commandant might be acquainted they were at the Gates, he return'd them the same Answer: And when the *British* Army came near *Doway*, where was their Hospital, and great part of their Stores, and Ammunition, and Baggage, the Commandant would not suffer an *Englishman* to come into the Town; the Duke of *Ormond*, hereupon, in order to reduce the *Dutch* to Reason, bent his March towards the City of *Ghent*, where part of his Artillery and Stores were laid up. Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the States, having Notice of the Duke's marching towards *Ghent*, and being sensible he would soon have it in his Power to revenge the Affront that had been put upon him, they dispatch'd Count *Nassau Wondenburgh*, to excuse the insolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Bouchain* and *Doway*, pretending, *That what had been done, was without their Authority, or Privity.* The Duke of *Ormond*, however, continued his March, and with the Earl of *Strafford*, arrived at *Ghent* the 23d of *July*, N. S. (the Troops encamping about a Mile and a half from that City;) here they were highly complimented and caress'd by the Ma-

The *Dutch* refuse the *English* Passage thro' the Towns in *Flanders*.

The Duke of *Ormond* takes Possession of *Ghent* and *Bruges*.

Magiſtrates, the Preſident of the Council of *Flanders*, and the two Colleges, which compoſe the Government of that City; and mighty Profeſſions they made of their Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their Readineſs to promote her Majeſty's good Intentions for procuring Peace to *Europe*. The Duke of *Ormond* having put four Battalions of the *Britiſh* Troops into *Ghent*, and as many into *Bruges*, he detach'd ſix Battalions to reinforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*, with a Train of Artillery and Ammunition. 1721. 11 A.

It was not long before the Confederates diſcover'd their Error, in ſeparating themſelves from the *Britiſh* Troops, and refuſing to come into the Queen's Meaſures; for having form'd the Siege of *Landrecy*, without conſulting the Duke of *Ormond*, as has been mention'd, and detach'd the Earl of *Albemarle*, with 13 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, to take Poſt at *Denain*, on the *Schelde*, to ſecure their Communication with *Marchiennes*, where was their great Magazine, and from whence they drew their Ammunition and Proviſion: The Marſhal *Villars* fell upon this Body on the 24th of *July*, before Prince *Eugene* could bring any Forces to their Aſſiſtance, and routed them entirely: About 3000 of the Confederate Troops were kill'd, or drown'd, and as many more taken Priſoners, and among them the Earl of *Albemarle* their General, Count *Dhona* Lieutenant-General, and Governor of *Mons*, was drown'd, and Count *Naſſau Wondenburgh* died by the Sword: And the *French* found in the Camp 12 Braſs Cannon, great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſion, beſides Horſes, and a very

The Allies defeated at *Denain*.

1712. a very conſiderable Booty, which they divided among their Soldiers.

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St. *Amand* taken by the *French*. And *Marchiennes*, where was the Magazine of the Allies.

The *French* afterwards made themſelves Maſters of St. *Amand*, the Garriſon, to the Number of 800 Men, ſurrendring themſelves Priſoners of War; then they inveſted *Marchiennes*, where was the great Magazine of the Confederates; which Garriſon alſo ſurrender'd Priſoners of War, the 31ſt of *July*. There were in this Place above a Hundred Bilanders laden with three Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege. There were alſo above an Hundred Pieces of Cannon, 300 Waggons with their Harneſſes: the Hoſpital of the Army; and in the Store-Houſes, or in the Bilanders, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Muſket-Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints, and in a Word, all ſorts of Proviſions neceſſary for making two Sieges; there were likewiſe many Horſes: Part of the Proviſions were given to the Soldiers. The Priſoners who march'd out of the Place were to the Number of about 4000, without including 8 or 900 Wounded or Sick; and in this Siege, not above 600 Men of the *French* Troops were kill'd or wounded.

Siege of *Landrecy* raiſed. *Douay* beſieged by the *French*.

After the Defeat at *Denain*, and the Loſs of their Magazine at *Marchiennes*, the Confederates were no longer able to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*, but were forced to riſe from before that Place with ſome Precipitation: And Marſhal *Villars* found himſelf in a Condition to beſiege

eſiege *Doway*, which he caus'd to be inveſted the 13th of *Auguſt*. 1712. 11 A.

And now the Allies began to wiſh they had treated their old Friends the *Engliſh* with leſs contempt: When they firſt tamper'd with the *Britiſh* Mercenaries, and induc'd them treacherouſly to deſert her Majeſty's Service, they thought they ſhould have been able to have carried on the War offenſively, without the National Troops of *England*; who conſiſting but of about Twenty Thouſand Men, they did not believe they could incline the Ballance one way or other, eſpecially while they had their much admir'd Heroe, Prince *Eugene*, at their Head; and how baſe and ingrateful ſoever the Practice might appear at preſent, of inveighling the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay to deſert her Service, a little Succeſs they knew would ſanctify the Action, at leaſt in the Opinion of their own Subjects: And indeed, an ill Action is ſeldom conſider'd with a juſt deteſtation and abhorrence, till ſome Misfortune overtakes us, and then it never fails to appear in its true Colours. But to return, Fort *Scarpe* Surrendred to Marſhal *Villars*, the 28th of *Auguſt*, and the Town of *Doway* it ſelf, on the 8th of *September* following. The *French* immediately after laid Siege to *Queſnoy*, which ſurrendred alſo the 4th of *October*: The Garriſon being made Priſoners of War, as the Garriſon of *Doway* had been. According to the *French* Account, they found in *Queſnoy* 116 heavy Cannon, and a great Number of others, 40 Mortars, four or five Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, with a proportionable Quantity of other Ammunition and

Surrenders

Queſnoy taken by the *French*

1712. 11 A.

and Proviſion, amounting to the Value Three Millions of Livres; and they aſſure that this Garriſon compleated the Number 40 Battalions of the Allies they had deſtroy'd or made Priſoners, ſince the Defeat of *Denai* which happen'd the 24th of *July*.

In the mean while, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* began to ſhow ſome Diſpoſitio for Peace, and propos'd a new Plan, which can much nearer to that of her Majeſty's, than ar that had been hitherto offer'd: Whereupo her Majeſty thought fit to renew the Suſpe ſion of Arms with *France*, for four Month longer, *viz.* From the 22d of *Auguſt*, to th 22d of *December*. This Negotiation was Tran acted and Signed at *Paris*, by the Lord *Bo lingbroke* on the Part of *England*, and by th Marquiſs *de Torcy* on the Part of *France*: An the latter end of *Auguſt* the ſaid Ceſſation w Proclaim'd both in *England* and *France*: T

Bouchain taken by the *French*.

Dutch refuſing to come into the Suſpenſion Arms, Marſhal *Villars* ſat down before *Bo chain* on the 10th of *October*, and on the 19 of the ſame Month, the Garriſon ſurrendre Priſoners of War, which put an end to th Campaign in *Flanders*.

Thus did the *French* retake the ſame Town within the Space of two Months, which ha coſt the Confederates two Years: Either the Generals underſtood taking of Towns bett than thoſe of the Allies; or our Generals we not in Haſte to penetrate into *France*, leaſt t War ſhould have been too ſoon at an En But to return to *England*.

Knights of the Garter elected.

On the 26th of *October*, a Chapter of the mo noble Order of the Garter was held at *Windſo* whe

where *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of her Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Branden*, *Henry* Duke of *Kent*, *John* Earl *Pawlet*, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High-Treasurer of *Great-Britain*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, one of her Majesty's Ambassadors, and Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, and first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, were Elected Knights Companions of the most noble Order, having been first introduc'd into the Chapter (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, who had formerly Receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, when he was Invested with the Order of St. *Andrew*, or the Thistle) and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State, and then withdrawing again, they were afterwards severally sent for (in the Order above-mention'd,) and Invested with the *Garter* and *George*, the two Principal Ensigns of the said Order, with the usual Ceremonies. 1712. 11 A.

The Lord *Lexington*, who was appointed to go to *Spain*, to be present at King *Philip*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, for himself and his Posterity, set out for that Kingdom on the 13th of *September*, and on the 18th, his Lordship arriv'd at *Madrid*. On the 5th of *November N. S.* the Renunciation being drawn up in Form, was sign'd by King *Philip*. The Cortez, or States of *Spain*, being Assembled on this Occasion, to add the greater Force to it, his Majesty in that Assembly formally Renounced all Pretensions, which he or his Descendants might have to the Crown of *France*, and desir'd their Concurrence in it. And the

King *Philip*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*.

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said Act of Renunciation was afterwards so lemly approv'd, and confirm'd by them.

Portugueſe come into the Ceſſation of Arms.

The *Portugueze* thought fit this Winter t come into the Ceſſation of Arms, and accord ingly a Treaty to that effect was ſign'd b the *French* and *Portugueze* Miniſters at *Utrech* the 7*th* of *November*, which put an end to th War on that ſide.

Ceſſation of Arms in *Catalonia*.

In *Catalonia*, there was little Action thi Year, and on the 8*th* of *September*, Brigadic *Pierce*, who commanded the *Engliſh* Troop there, notified to Count *Staremberg*, that Ceſſation of Arms having been agreed upo between *England* and *France*, he ſhould ſepa rate from the Army with his Troops, and ac cordingly he march'd to *Sitias*, on the Coa between *Barcelona* and *Terragona*: And ſoo after the *Germans* as well as the *Spaniards* wen into Winter Quarters.

The *Engliſh* Troops ſail to *Port-Mahon*.

On the 19*th* of *November*, the *Engliſh* Troop in *Catalonia* embark'd at *Barcelona*, and ſail'd to *Port-Mohun*, where the Duke of *Argyl* caus'd the Emperor's Colours to be taken down and the *Engliſh* Colours to be hoiſted upon th ſeveral Caſtles and Forts: And the Governou of *Minorca* for the Emperor, was given to un derſtand, that he muſt take the Oaths to he Majeſty, if he thought fit to remain in th Iſland; which he refuſing to do, had leave t retire to *Barcelona*; but the reſt of the Magi ſtrates took an Oath of Fidelity to the Queen of *Great-Britain*.

In *Flanders*, the Deputies of the States at tended the Duke of *Ormond*, to perſwade him to let Part of the Mercenaries, who had been in *Britiſh* Pay, to take up their Winter Quar ters

ers in *Ghent*; but his Grace would not con- 11 A. 1712.
ent to it. And having left the *British* Nati-
onal Troops in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and visited
Dunkirk, his Grace return'd to *England* the
th of *November*, where he was very graciouſ-
y receiv'd by her Majeſty.

On the 15th of this Month of *November*, a Duel was fought between his Grace Duke *Hamilton*, and the Lord *Mohun*, Principals, and Colonel *Hamilton*, and Colonel *Maccartney*, their Seconds. The two Principals died upon the Spot, but their Seconds not receiving much Hurt, *Maccartney* thought fit to fly for it, and afterward went beyond Sea: And Colonel *Hamilton* ſurrendering himſelf to a Committee of Council, made a Depoſition before them to this Effect, *viz.* A Duel between D. *Hamilton*, and the L. *Mohun*.

That on *Saturday* Morning, the 15th of *November*, Duke *Hamilton* ſent his Servant to Colonel *Hamilton*, deſiring him to get up and dreſs immediately; but before he was half ready, the Duke himſelf came, and hurry'd him into his Chariot ſo ſoon, that he finiſhed the buttoning his Waſtcoat there. By that time they got into *Pall Mall*, the Duke obſerv'd that the Colonel had left his Sword behind him; whereupon he ſtop'd his Chariot, and gave his Footman a Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourning Sword out of ſuch a Cloſet. At the Return of the Footman, they drove on to *Hide Park*, where the Coachman ſtop'd, and the Duke order'd him to drive on to *Kenſington*; when they came to the Lodge, they ſaw a Hackney-Coach at a Diſtance, in which, his Grace ſaid, there was ſome body he muſt ſpeak with; but driving up to it, and

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ſeeing no Body, he ask'd the Coachman wher the Gentlemen were whom he brought; he an ſwer'd, a little before: The Duke and the Co lonel got out in the Bottom, and walk'd ove the Pond Head, when they ſaw the Lord *Mo hun*, and Colonel *Maccartney* before them. A ſoon as the Duke came within hearing, he ſaid He hop'd he was come time enough; and *Mac cartney* anſwer'd, In very good time, my Lord After this, they all jump'd over the Ditch i the Nurſery, and the Duke turn'd to *Maccart ney*, and told him, Sir, you are the Cauſe o this, let the Event be what it will. *Maccart ney* anſwer'd, My Lord, I had a Commiſſio for it: Then my Lord *Mohun* ſaid, theſe Gen tlemen ſhall have nothing to do here; at whic *Maccartney* ſaid, We'll have our Share; the the Duke anſwer'd, There is my Friend then he will take his Share in my Dance. They al drew immediately, and *Maccartney* made full Paſs at *Hamilton*, which he parrying dow with great Force, wounded himſelf in his In ſtep; however, he took that Opportunity t cloſe with and diſarm *Maccartney*; which be ing done, he turn'd his Head, and ſeeing m Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke upon him, h ran to the Duke's Aſſiſtance; and that he migh with the more Eaſe help him, he flung dow both the Swords; and as he was raiſing m Lord Duke up, he ſays, he ſaw *Maccartne* make a Puſh at his Grace; that he immediate ly look'd to ſee if he had wounded him; bu ſeeing no Blood, he took up his Sword, ex pecting *Maccartney* would attack him again but he walk'd off. Juſt as he was gone, came up the Keepers and others, to the Number o

9 or

) or 10; among the reſt *Ferguſon*, my Lord Duke's Steward, who had *Buſſiere*'s Man with him; who opening his Grace's Breaſt, ſoon diſcover'd a Wound on the left Side, which came in between the left Shoulder and Pap, and went ſlantingly down through the Midriff into the Belly. This Wound, 'twas thought impracticable for my Lord *Mohun* to give him. The Lords of the Council ſate till Twelve at Night, when Colonel *Hamilton* was order'd into Cuſtody of one of her Majeſty's Meſſengers. 1712. 11 A.

Great Diſputes have ariſen, whether my Lord Duke was kill'd by the Lord *Mohun*, or *Maccartney*; but however that Matter was, there is little doubt to be made, but that both my Lord *Mohun* and *Maccartney* were incited to undertake this Quarrel, by a certain Party of Men, who were no great Friends to the Government. There was not in the Court, a Man of greater Honour, Integrity and Courage, than his Grace, and (what principally rendred him the Object of theſe Men's Malice) more devoted to her Majeſty, or ready to execute her Commands, and this at a time when ſuch Gentlemen were extreamly wanted; and the Examiner truly obſerv'd, *That his Grace's Friends could not forbear mingling ſome Cenſure with their Lamentations, that ſuch a Life ſhould be put upon a Level, with that of a moſt profligate Coward, whoſe Hands had been already dyed with three foul Murders; and yet, who had ſwallowed the groſſeſt Affronts.*

The next Thing the Town was amuſed with, after this Tragical Adventure, was the Retreat of a great General to his Friends in *Ger-* The General's Retreat to *Germany*.

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Germany; where, if there was any such Thing as Gratitude left among Men, (which his own Conduct made some begin to question) he was sure to meet with all the Satisfaction he could wish in his Retirement. The ungrateful *English* had indeed begun a Prosecution against the Heroe, for a small Perquisite of Three or Fourscore Thousand Pounds, which they said, he had clandestinely deducted out of the Soldiers Bread; and for about 6 or 7 Hundred Thousand Pounds, which they suggested, he detain'd out of the Pay of the Foreign Troops: And tho' he could easily have shewn (if he would have given himself the Trouble) that these were *lawful and customary Perquisites*; yet his Friends say, he took it in such mighty Dudgeon, that his Integrity should be questioned, that he chose a voluntary Exile, rather than reside amongst such an inquisitive, ungrateful Generation.

Earl of *Strafford* offers the *Dutch* a new Plan of a Treaty.

The Negotiations of Peace seem to have been at a Stand the preceding Winter, till the Earl of *Strafford* arrived at the *Hague* from *England*, the 6th of *December*; when he communicated to the States a new Plan of a Treaty, but told them at the same Time, That he wished the Love of War, and the private Interests of some Persons, had never given Occasion for a Coldness in that Friendship, which might have proved fatal to their State, and might yet prove so, if the last Offers now made on the Part of her Majesty, for Re-establishing a perfect Union with this State, should not be accepted: That it was apparent, that the Irresolution of the States had been attended by very unhappy Accidents; and that her Majesty

Majesty was very desirous they would at length fix upon some Propositions, which might be reasonable in themselves, and of such a Nature, that in the unlucky Conjuncture Affairs now stood, they might be obtain'd of *France*. He said he had brought with him also the Plan of a new Treaty of Succession, and Barrier, and must insist that this Treaty might be sign'd before the Peace: For in the present Treaty of Barrier, many things were inserted disadvantageous to *Britain*, and which could not be reconciled, either to the Letter, or the Design of the Grand Alliance; nor were conformable to any Principles, upon which the present Confederacy was made, and the War begun. 1712. 11 A.

And insist on making Alterations in the Barrier Treaty

And lastly, he told them, that notwithstanding all the Provocations, and all the Delays on the Part of the States, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negotiations open: But she thought she had now retarded it long enough, and possibly too long in good Policy. That therefore the Offers which her Majesty now made, were her ultimate Resolutions: And that this was the last time she would address herself to their High-Mightinesses, in case they form'd new Delays, and did not answer her Majesty's good Intentions for their own Interests: He said, her Majesty also expected the Concurrence of the States, in all she had Stipulated for his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, as also in obliging the *Emperor* to a Neutrality in *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*.

The States having consider'd the new Plan propos'd, but much more the Circumstances they had reduc'd themselves to, by haughtily con-

The *Dutch* come into the Queen's Measures.

1712. 11 A. contemning all former Propoſitions made then by her Majeſty, immediately laid hold of thi Opportunity of reconciling themſelves to her and on the 29th of *December N. S.* wrote very ſubmiſſive Letter to her Majeſty: Wherei they told her, they thought themſelves oblig'd to return her Majeſty Thanks, for the Over tures ſhe had cauſed the Earl of *Strafford* t lay before them, and for the Aſſurances, n leſs obliging than ſtrong, ſhe had added t to them, both of her Majeſty's Deſire to pro cure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and to pro vide for the Safety, and even *Augmentatio of their State:* And declar'd, *They were reſolv'd to join with her Majeſty in the Meaſures ſhe ha taken, and to conclude, and ſign the Peace at th ſame time jointly with her*; as alſo to enter into new Treaty with her Majeſty, about the Suc ceſſion and Barrier, and to conclude and ſig it before the Peace.

The Circles of the Empire refuſe to Treat.

On the contrary, The Aſſociated Circles o *Germany* made heavy Complaints againſt th Plan of Peace propos'd by her Majeſty. The ſaid, *The Circles had perform'd all the Condition to which the Treaty of the Grand Alliance oblig'd them:* That they had ſtood the greateſt Brunts and ſuffer'd all the Inconveniencies that could be expected from ſo bloody and ruinous a War and ſo powerful an Enemy: *And that at thei own Expence, and without troubling her Majeſty for one Penny Subſidy*, having an entire Confi dence, that her Majeſty, as ſhe had often de clar'd, would not fail to remember their good Services: That they were encourag'd to hope they ſhould now have reap'd ſome Fruit of their

Pretend they have done all that could be deſir'd of them during the War.

Expences

Expences and Sufferings: But that no amends, 1712.
no Barrier or Security was Stipulated for them 11 A.
by this Treaty. And they ſubmitted it to
her Majeſty's Wiſdom, and the *Generoſity of the British Nation*, (that is, they appeal'd to the People) whether *ſuch good and faithful Allies* ought to be abandon'd, and left in the miſerable Condition they had been plung'd by former Treaties.

To this the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd with much more Truth: That if the aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſir'd, and her Majeſty could wiſh them, the Blame was by no means to be laid at her Door: *Firſt*, becauſe during the War, the Empire had very much neglected the Proſecution of it on that ſide; and inſtead of 80000 Men, which the *Emperor* was engag'd to furniſh, and 120000 which by the *Matricula* of the Empire, the whole Princes and States were oblig'd to bring upon the *Rhine*, *they never actually furniſh'd* 30000, *and ſome Years not* 20000 *Men*, *and thoſe ill provided with things neceſſary*, *and that only for two or three Months at the moſt in a Year*, *thereby leaving the whole Burden of the War to fall upon her Majeſty and the States General*, *in* Flanders; *the getting whoſe Money*, *by Exorbitant Bargains for their Troops*, *they have all along ſeem'd to have more at Heart than the furniſhing their Contingent to their own Army*, as her Majeſty and the States did every Year in vain exhort them; which if they had done, the War had in all Appearance been long ſince at an end, and they in Poſſeſſion of that which is now perhaps impoſſible to obtain, and therefore 'tis their own Princes, the

The *Britiſh* Miniſter's Anſwer to the Circles

The deficiencies of the Princes of the Empire during the War, the Occaſion the War was no ſooner ended.

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Circles they have to thank, if they ſhould not fall ſhort of their Expectations: But their Negligence in the War was not all; what has ſtill put it more out of her Majeſty's Power to ſerve them ſo effectually as ſhe always deſir'd, has been *the Oppoſition they have made to her Meaſures in the Treaty of Peace, and that by inſiſting ſo ſtifly, at the Beginning of the Treaty, upon the Demand of an Anſwer in Writing from the* French *Miniſters*, which they were told, was not only in vain, and an endleſs Way of Proceeding, but by adhering to which, they would only loſe Time, and the only Opportunity of obtaining what they deſir'd; and when afterwards a general Ceſſation of Arms was found neceſſary, and propoſed to them by her Majeſty, and they were told, *That if they would enter into it, the Allies being united in their Councils, might have obliged the Enemy to grant them any thing they could reaſonably have inſiſted on; but they rejected that Propoſal, and deſerted her Majeſty, to follow the Chimerical Projects of Prince* Eugene; which, how fatal they have been to the common Cauſe, the Event has ſufficiently demonſtrated, and 'tis to be fear'd, will more evidently appear, if they do not prevent another Campaign by reaſonable Propoſals of Peace. Her Majeſty's Caſe was therefore very hard, that when ſhe was proſecuting the War, *the Allies, ſome of them, acted with almoſt as much Coldneſs and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace, or at leaſt, had no Intereſt in the War; and when ſhe found a Peace neceſſary, they ſhould then only begin to think of War: And after all, when by this unaccountable Way of acting, they had brought themſelves into inextricable Difficulties,*

Their refuſing to concur with the Queen, the Occaſion they had no better Terms.

Had the Allies join'd with her Majeſty in a Treaty of Peace, they might have obtain'd all they deſired.

They ought to attribute their Misfortunes to Prince *Eugene*'s chimerical Projects.

1712.

11 A.

ties, they should cry out, that they were deserted, and endeavour to throw the Odium and Blame of it upon her: However, their Excellencies concluded, that her Majesty would still do for the four Circles, as well as the rest of her Allies, all that she was obliged to by Treaty, and what more they had by their Conduct left in her Power to do; and that, in relation to themselves, no good Offices and Endeavours should be wanting on their Part, to support their Pretensions, and procure them all possible and reasonable Satisfaction.

The unaccountable Behaviour of the Empire both as to War and Peace.

The Cessation of Arms being near expiring, it was again continued four Months longer, *viz.* from the 22d of *December*, until the 22d of *April*, 1713, N. S.

Cessation of Arms renew'd.

On the 5th of *December*, the Marquis of *Monteleon*, whom King *Philip* had appointed to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arrived at *London*, where he return'd her Majesty a thousand Thanks for the great Pains she had taken to restore Peace to *Europe*.

Spanish Plenipotentiary arrives at *London*.

Her Majesty having named the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, to be her Ambassador in *France*, in the Room of Duke *Hamilton* deceased; his Grace set out for that Kingdom on the 14th of *December*, and before the End of the Month, the Duke *D' Aumont*, Ambassador of *France*, to her Majesty, arrived at *London*. The Duke of *Powis* made his Excellency an Offer of his House in *Ormond-Street*, which he accepted; but he had hardly resided there a Month, when, by some unlucky Accident, the House was burnt to the Ground: It was afterwards very elegantly rebuilt, at the Charge of the *French* King

Duke of *Shrewsbury* goes Ambassador to *France*.

Duke *D' Aumont* arrives in *London*.

He resides at *Powis* House, which burnt.

1712. 11 A. King (as 'tis said). Upon this Accident, her Majesty assign'd the Duke *D'Aumont* an Apartment in *Somerset-House*, where he resided, during his Stay in *England*. But to return to the Treaty.

Queen's Letter to the States. Her Majesty wrote a Letter to the States General, in the Beginning of *January*, wherein she had express'd great Satisfaction in the Letter she received from them, on the 29th of the last Month, when they agreed to concur with her in all her Measures: She told them, this might make some Amends for the Misfortunes that had been occasion'd by the Disunion of the Allies, and prevent those that were to be fear'd, for the future: That she should take their Interests to Heart equally with her own, and be ready to do all that lay in her Power to advance them; but she was sorry she was not in a Condition to support both theirs, and those of the other Allies, as effectually as she could have done the last Spring.

New Treaty of Barrier sign'd. The new Treaty of Barrier and Succession was sign'd by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, and the States, the 30th of *January*, N. S. and sent over to *England* to be ratified. By this Treaty, the States engage to assist and defend the Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, according to the Act of Settlement, against all Opposers: And her Majesty stipulated, and agreed, that the States should Garrison *Furnes*, *Fort Knock*, *Ipres*, *Menin*, the Town and Citadel of *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, the Town and Castle of *Namur*, the Castle of *Ghent*, the Forts *la Perle*, *Philip*, and *Damme*, and Fort *St. Donat*; and that the Fort *Rodenhugsen*, by *Ghent*, should be demolish'd:

Barrier Towns specified.

And

And that the Revenues of those Towns which had been taken from *France*, (over and above what was necessary for the Support of the Civil Government) should belong to the States, for the Maintenance of their Garrisons; and that a Million of Florins Yearly, or 100000 Crowns every three Months, should also be paid the States, out of the clearest and most certain Revenues of the *Spanish* Low Countries, which the late King *Charles* was in Possession of at the Time of his Death, towards the Expences of the other Garrisons.

And that the *English* and *Dutch* shall be upon the same Foot, in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

The Number of Troops and Ships each Party is to assist the other with.

That *England* should assist the *Dutch* with 6000 Men, and 20 Men of War, in case they should be attack'd: And the States should assist the *English* with 6000 Men, and 20 Men of War: And if this should not be sufficient, they should assist each other with their whole Forces.

Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia* sign'd.

The Convention for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality of *Italy*, being also agreed on, was sign'd the 14th of *March*, N. S. by the Ministers of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Savoy*.

The *Catalans* indemnified.

By this Treaty, as many of the *Catalans* as pleased, were at Liberty to remove to *Italy* with their Effects: And by the 8th Article, to all the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, and the Isles thereto belonging, Clergy and Laity, of what Rank soever, a general Amnesty, and perpetual Oblivion was granted, for all that had been done by them during this War; and upon that Account, in any Place or Manner

1712. 11 A. Manner whatſoever, againſt the Parties in War inſomuch, that for theſe, and the like Cauſes they ſhall not in general, or in particular openly, or ſecretly, directly, or indirectly, by way of Right, or Fact, be moleſted, nor ſuffe any Damage or Injury, either in Perſon, or i Eſtate, Reputation, and Security; but that al the Injuries, Violences, Hoſtilities, and Da mages, cauſed as well during the War, as b Means thereof by Word, Writing, or Action ſhall be entirely forgotten and aboliſh'd, with out any Diſtinction of Perſons, or Things; no ſhall any Trouble be given on theſe Account to the *Catalans*, and the Inhabitants and Sub jects of the ſaid Iſles.

And her Majeſty of *Great Britain* alſo, by ſubſequent Treaty, obtain'd for them, Tha *they ſhould enjoy their antient Privileges in thei full Extent, and other Privileges with the reſt o* Spain, *from which they had hitherto been ex cluded*; and yet loud Outcries have been made (thro' Ignorance, I preſume; I would not im pute it altogether to Malice,) as if her Maje ſty had abandon'd theſe People, and ſacrificed them to the Rage of their incenſed Prince, with out ſtipulating any thing in their Behalf Therefore, once for all, to confute this ground leſs and impudent Calumny, give me Leave here to recite, *Verbatim*, the 13th Article o the Treaty of Peace, between her *Britiſh* Ma jeſty and King *Philip*, which was concluded at *Utrecht*, the 2d of *July*, 1713. viz. *Whereas the Queen of* Great Britain *has continually preſs'd, and inſiſted with the greateſt Earneſtneſs that all the Inhabitants of the Principality of* Catalonia, *of whatever State or Condition they may*

The Queen procures the *Catalans* the Privileges of the *Caſtillians*.

ay be, should not only obtain a full and perpetu- 1712.
l Oblivion of all that was done in the late War,
nd enjoy the entire Possession of all their Estates 11 A.
nd Honours, but should also have their ancient
rivileges preserved safe and untouch'd: The
atholick King, in compliance with the said
ueen of Great Britain, *hereby grants and con-*
rms to all the Inhabitants of Catalonia *what-*
ever, not only the Amnesty desired, together with
e full Possession of all their Estates and Honours,
it also gives and grants to them, all the Privi-
ges, which the Inhabitants of both Castiles,
ho, of all the Spaniards, *are the most dear to*
e Catholick King, have and enjoy, or may here-
fter have and enjoy.

To proceed: The Dukes of *Berry* and *Or-* Dukes of
ans having solemnly renounced all Right and *Berry* and
nterest, which they, or their Descendants, *Orleans*
ad, or might hereafter, by any Means, have, renounce
r claim to the Crown of *Spain:* To which the their Right
Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and Mr. *Prior*, her *Bri-* to the
sh Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and the Duke Crown of
Ossuna, Plenipotentiary of *Spain*, were Wit- *Spain.*
esses.

The Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* de- 1713.
ared to the Ministers of the Allies, that they 12 A.
ere ready to sign the Peace; and on the 11th
f *April*, 1713, N. S. the *British* Plenipoten-
aries having first deliver'd a Memorial to the
lenipotentiaries of *France*, in Behalf of the
rench Protestants, they went to Count *Sin-*
endorf's, the Emperor's Minister, and com-
nunicated to him the Plan of Peace they had
greed on with *France*, for the Emperor and
Empire, (which his Imperial Majesty was to
have

1713. have Time to consider of, till the first of *June*, and declared again, that they were going to sign the Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and they afterwards made the Declaration to the Ministers of the rest of the Allies. And being return'd to the Lord Privy-Seal's House, the *French* Ambassadors came thither, and about two that Afternoon, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* were sign'd: The Ministers of the Duke of *Savoy* sign'd their Treaty with *France* next, and the same Day, the Ministers of the King of *Portugal*, the King of *Prussia*, and the States General, sign'd their respective Treaties with *France*. Of which Transactions Expresses were immediately dispatch'd to their several Masters.

12 A.

The Peace sign'd by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Savoy*, *Portugal*, *Prussia*, and the States, 11 *April*, 1713, *N. S.*

Two Days after, the States General order'd a publick Thanksgiving to be observed for the Conclusion of the Peace, and return'd their Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries Thanks for their good Conduct in the Negotiations of Peace.

Thanksgiving for it in *Holland*.

The *Germans* resolve to continue the War alone.

The Imperial and *German* Ministers express'd great Resentment, that the Allies should conclude a Peace without their Consent, and pretend to prescribe Conditions to them: They gave out, that they would still carry on the War, and hazard All, rather than submit to such Usage.

English Affairs.

To return to *England*: The Peace being concluded, the Parliament met at *Westminster* the 9th of *April*, O. S. when her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

M

1713.

12 A.

Queen's Speech to the Parliament on the Conclusion of the Peace.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

[Ended the last Session with my hearty Thanks for the solemn Assurances you had iven me, by which I have been enabled to vercome the Difficulties contrived to obstruct ne General Peace.

I have deferr'd opening the Session until now, eing desirous to communicate to you, at your rst Meeting, the Success of this important ffair: It is therefore with great Pleasure I ll you, the Treaty is sign'd, and in a few ays the Ratifications will be exchanged.

The Negotiation has been drawn into so reat a Length, that all our Allies had sufficint Opportunity to adjust their several Intests, tho' the publick Charge has been theree much encreas'd; yet I hope my People will e easy under it, since we have happily obtain'd ne End we propos'd.

What I have done for securing the Protestant uccession, and the perfect Friendship there is etween me and the House of *Hanover*, may onvince such, who wish well to both, and desire ne Quiet and Safety of their Country, how ain all Attempts are to divide us; and those ho would make a Merit, by separating our nterests, will never attain their ill Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As great a Progress has been made in reucing the publick Expence, as the Circumances of Affairs would admit.

What Force may be necessary for securing ur Commerce by Sea, and for Guards and arrisons, I leave entirely to my Parliament.

1713. Make yourſelves ſafe, and I ſhall be ſatisfied.

12 A. Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty and Affection of my People.

I want no other Guarrantee.

I recommend to your Care thoſe brave Men who have ſerved well by Sea, or Land, this War, and cannot be employ'd in Time of Peace.

I muſt deſire you to provide the Supplies you ſhall judge requiſite; and to give ſuch Diſpatch, as may be neceſſary for your own Eaſe, and the publick Service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Advantages I have obtain'd for my own Subjects, have occaſion'd much Oppoſition, and long Delay to this Peace.

It affords me great Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their Power, by Degrees, to repair what they have ſuffer'd, during ſo long and burdenſome a War.

The eaſing our foreign Trade, as far as is conſiſtent with National Credit, will deſerve your Care.

And to think of proper Methods for improving and encouraging our Home Trade and Manufactures; particularly the Fiſhery, which may be carried on to employ all our ſpare Hands, and be a mighty Benefit, even to the remoteſt Parts of this Kingdom.

Several Matters were laid before you laſt Seſſion, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Buſineſs would not permit you to perfect: I hope you will take a proper Opportunity to give them due Conſideration.

I can-

I cannot, however, but expreſly mention my Diſpleaſure at the unparalell'd Licentiouſneſs, in publiſhing ſeditious and ſcandalous Libels. 1713. 12. A.

The Impunity ſuch Practices have met with, has encourag'd the blaſpheming every Thing Sacred, and the propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government.

Proſecutions have been order'd, but it will require ſome new Law to put a Stop to this growing Evil, and your beſt Endeavours, in your reſpective Stations, to diſcourage it.

The impious Practice of Duelling, requires ſome ſpeedy and effectual Remedy.

Now we are entring upon Peace Abroad, let me conjure you all, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for calming Mens Minds at Home, that the Arts of Peace may be cultivated.

Let not groundleſs Jealouſies, contriv'd by a Faction, and fomented by Party Rage, effect that which our Foreign Enemies could not.

I pray God to direct all your Conſultations for his Glory, and the Welfare of my People.

In anſwer to which, the Peers on the 10th of *April*, attended her Majeſty with the following Addreſs, *viz.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Lords Addreſs on the Concluſion of the Peace.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, do, with the greateſt Joy and Satisfaction, return our humble Thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, and for communicating to your Parliament, that a Peace is concluded; by which, we hope,

1713. with the Bleſſing of God, that your Peopl
12 A. will in a few Years recover themſelves, after ſ
long and expenſive a War; and alſo do con
gratulate your Majeſty, upon the Succeſs o
your Endeavours for a General Peace.

We never had the leaſt Doubt, but tha
your Majeſty, who is the great Support an
Ornament of the *Proteſtant* Religion, woul
continue to take, as you have always done
the wiſeſt Meaſures for ſecuring the *Proteſtan*
Succeſſion; towards which, nothing can b
more neceſſary, than the perfect Friendſhi
there is between your Majeſty and the Houſ
of *Hanover*.

And we do humbly aſſure your Majeſty
that as you expreſs your Dependance to be
next under God, upon the Duty and Affectio
of your People: We think our ſelves boun
by the ſtricteſt Tyes of Religion, Loyalty
and Gratitude, to make all the dutiful Return
that can be paid by the moſt obedient Subjects
to the moſt indulgent Sovereign.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Do moſt heartily thank you for this Ad-
dreſs; and be aſſur'd, that I take a parti-
cular Satisfaction, that you ſo kindly expreſs th
Confidence you have in me.

On the 11th of *April*, the Commons alſ
attended her Majeſty with the following Ad-
dreſs, *viz.*

Moſ

1713.

12 A.

Commons Addreſs on the Concluſion of the Peace.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Aſſembled, beg Leave, with all Humility, to approach your Royal Perſon, with our unanimous Acknowledgements for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign.

The many and great Succeſſes which have attended your Majeſty's Arms, had left nothing to be wiſh'd, but ſuch a Peace as might be conducted by your Councils, which now we have the Happineſs to ſee accompliſh'd: And as we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's gracious and generous Intentions in undertaking that great Work; ſo we have all poſſible Reaſon to admire your Steadineſs in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contrived to obſtruct it. And it is with the higheſt Satisfaction we congratulate your Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion of this Treaty; for we are ſo much convinc'd of your Majeſty's tender Regard to the publick Welfare, and the many Inſtances of your Wiſdom have taught us to have ſo perfect a Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt, but your Majeſty hath procur'd all reaſonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and eſtabliſhed the Intereſt of your own Kingdoms in ſuch a Manner, as to make us, not only ſecure for the future, but a flouriſhing and a happy People.

Your Majeſty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Poſterity, than by the Concern you are pleas'd to expreſs for the

Pro-

1713. 12 A. *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanove* upon which, the future Happineſs of th Kingdom ſo much depends: We hope, an truſt, that nothing will ever be able to inte rupt the Friendſhip between your Majeſty an that illuſtrious Family; ſince the wicked D ſigns of thoſe, who would endeavour to ſep rate your Intereſts, muſt be too plain ever t ſucceed.

Your faithful Commons can never enoug expreſs the grateful Senſe they have of th many gracious Aſſurances contained in you Majeſty's Speech; and after what your Ma jeſty hath done, to eaſe your Subjects of th heavy Burden, which before lay upon them and after your unparalell'd Goodneſs, in de manding nothing from them for the Time t come, but what they themſelves ſhall judg requiſite for their own Safety; the beſt Re turn they can make, will be a ready an dutiful Compliance with every Thing yo have been pleas'd to recommend to them; an they cannot fail moſt cheerfully to ſet abou providing the Supplies neceſſary for this Year' Service. Your Majeſty's repeated Condeſcen tions muſt, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, engag the Hearts and Affections of all your Subject to your Majeſty: And we are ſatisfied, w cannot more truly repreſent them, than b contributing our utmoſt Endeavours to mak your Reign as proſperous, glorious, and eaſ to your ſelf, as it is beneficial and happy t your People.

The

The Queen's Answer.

Gentlemen,

THIS Address cannot but be very agreeable to me, as it comes from my loyal Commons, and as it is a Continuation of those Expressions of Duty and Affection, which you have shewn thro' this whole Parliament.

The Peace being concluded between *France* and all the Allies, except the Emperor and Empire; I shall here give an Abstract of the most material Articles, in the several Treaties, passing by only Maters of Form, and such other Particulars as have no Relation to *Great Britain.*

By the 4th Article of the Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, the *French* King acknowledges, and approves the Act of Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of *Great Britain:* And on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his own and his Successors Honour, he does declare and engage, That no One, besides the Queen herself, and her Successors according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by him, or by his Heirs or Successors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King, or Queen of *Great Britain.* And whereas the *Pretender* was lately gone, of his own Accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*; The said most *Christian* King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, promises to take all possible Care that he shall not at any Time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatsoever, return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France.*

Protestant Succession acknowledg'd.

And

1713. 12 A.

And by the 5th Article, He in like Manner engages, not to disturb or molest her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, in the *Protestant* Line; and that he will not give any Succour, or Aid, to any that shall endeavour to oppose the said Succession.

French and *Spanish* Crowns are for ever separated.

In the 6th Article, the King of *Spain*'s Renunciation of the Crown of *France*, and the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleance*, their Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, with the *French* King's Letters Patents admitting and confirming the said Renunciations, being inserted, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Most *Christian* King, engage to each other solemnly, and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever shall be done by them, or their Heirs and Successors, or allow'd to be done by others, whereby the said Renunciations, and the other Transactions aforemention'd, may not have their full Effect: But, on the contrary, their Royal Majesties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always sincerely take that Care, and use those Endeavours, that the said Foundations of the Publick Safety (*viz.* the Separation of the *French* and *Spanish* Crowns) may remain unshaken, and be preserv'd untouch'd for ever.

By the 7th, That there shall be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce, as heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War.

Dunkirk to be demolish'd.

By the 9th, The Most *Christian* King promises to demolish the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* at his own Expence, within five Months after the Conclusion of the Peace.

Colonies restored to *Great Britain* in *America* and the *West-Indies*.

By the 10th, The Most *Christian* King obliges himself to restore to *Great Britain*, the Bay and

and Streights of *Hudſon*, with the Lands, Seas, Sea-Coaſts, Rivers, and Places ſituate in the ſaid Bay or Streights; with the Fortreſſes there erected, in the Condition they now are, and alſo all the Cannon and Cannon Ball therein, with a proportionable Quantity of Powder, and other Proviſion of War uſually belonging to Cannon. Provided, That the Subjects of *France* have Liberty to remove themſelves and their other Effects; and Commiſſaries on the Part of *Britain* and *France* ſhall determine, within a Year, the Limits to be fix'd between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits, both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, or thereby go to each other by Sea or Land: And the ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo ſettle the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe Parts. 1713. 12 A.

By the 11th, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the *Engliſh* Company trading to *Hudſon*'s Bay, for all Depredations of the *French* in Time of Peace: And Satisfaction ſhall alſo be given to the *French*, for any Damage done them by the *Britiſh* Subjects in Time of Peace.

By the 12th, The Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*'s, *Novia Scotia*, or *Acadie*, *Port-Royal*, or *Annapolis Royal*, with their Lands and Dependencies, are entirely yielded and made over to *Great Britain*, in ſuch ample Manner, that the Subjects of *France* ſhall be hereafter excluded from all kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*; that is to ſay, on thoſe which lie towards the *Eaſt*, within thirty Leagues, beginning from

1713. 12 A. the Iſland, commonly call'd *Sable*, inclu-ſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the *South-Weſt*.

By the 13th, The Iſland of *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall belong of Right wholly to *Britain*: But the Subjects of *France* ſhall be allow'd to catch Fiſh, and dry them on the Land, in that Part only of the ſaid Iſland, and no other, which ſtretches from the Place call'd *Cape Bonaviſta* to the Northern Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the Weſtern Side, reaches as far as the Place call'd *Point Riche*; but the *French* ſhall not fortify any Place in *Newfoundland*, or erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Huts neceſſary and uſual for drying of Fiſh, or reſort to the ſaid Iſland beyond the Time neceſſary for Fiſhing, and drying of Fiſh: But the Iſland call'd *Cape Breton*, and all others in the Mouth of the River St. *Laurence*, and in the Gulph of that Name, ſhall belong to the *French*, who may fortify any Places there.

By the 14th, The Subjects of *France* are to have the Space of a Year to remove themſelves, and their Effects, from the Places and Colonies yielded by *France*; but thoſe who chooſe to remain, and be ſubject to *Great Britain*, may enjoy the Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* allow the ſame.

By the 15th, The *French* inhabiting *Canada*, and other Countries in *America*, ſhall give no Diſturbance to the five Nations of *Indians*, ſubject to *Britain*, or to the other Natives of *America*, their Friends; and the *Britiſh* Subjects

jects ſhall behave themſelves peaceably towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects, or Friends of *France*; and there ſhall be a free Intercourſe of Trade between the *French* and *Engliſh*, and the Natives of thoſe Countries: And it ſhall be ſettled by Commiſſaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain*, or of *France*. 1713. 12 A.

Satisfaction to be given by *France* to all the Allies.

By the 20th, Juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given to all and ſingular the Allies of *Great Britain*, in thoſe Matters which they have a Right to demand of *France*.

Religion to ſtand upon the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the 21ſt, The *French* King agrees, That in the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire, the State of Religion ſhall be ſettled in the Empire, conformably to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

By the 22d, Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Family of *Hamilton*, the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Charles Douglaſs*, as to their ſeveral Demands in *France*.

Allies comprehended in this Treaty.

By the 24th, The Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* is confirm'd, and her *Britiſh* Majeſty takes upon her the Guarantee of the ſame.

By the 25th, The ſame is done as to the Treaty between *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the 26th, The King of *Sweden*, the Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are included in this Treaty.

By the 27th, The Hanſe Towns are alſo comprehended in the Treaty, and are to enjoy the ancient Advantages they had in Point of Trade.

1713.

12 A.

Dated { 31 March, / 11 April, } 1713.

Sign'd,

(L. S.) *John Briſtol*, L. P. S.
(L. S.) *Strafford*,
(L. S.) *Huxelles*,
(L. S.) *Meſnager*.

Treaty between *France* and *Savoy*.

In the Treaty between the *French* King and the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* King, by the Third Article, agreed to reſtore to his Royal Highneſs the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and the County of *Nice*, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, and in general, all the Dominions and Places he had taken from the Duke of *Savoy* during the War, without Reſerve; and that the Places and Forts ſhould be deliver'd in the Condition they were, with the Artillery and Ammunitions of War found there when they were taken.

Boundaries agreed on between *France* and *Savoy*.

And by the 4th Article, the *French* King transferr'd to his Royal Highneſs the Valley of *Pragelas*, with the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, the Vallies of *Oulx*, *Sezane*, *Bardonache*, and *Chateau*, *Dauphine*, and all about the Water that comes from the *Alps*, on the Side of *Piedmont*.

And reciprocally, the Duke of *Savoy* yields to *France* the Valley of *Barcelonetta*, and its Dependencies; ſo that the Summits of the *Alps*, and the Mountain, ſhall hereafter ſerve for Boundaries between *France*, *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, in ſuch Manner, that the Plains which are upon the ſaid Summits and the Heights ſhall be divided, and Half of the River

River flowing from the Side of *Dauphine* and of *Provence*, shall belong to *France*; and those on the Side of *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nice*, shall belong to the Duke of *Savoy*. 1713. 12 A.

And for this End, the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Vallies and Places aforesaid, reciprocally yielded, are absolved by this Treaty from their Oaths of Fidelity, Faith, and Homage, which they had formerly sworn to their respective Sovereigns before the present Cession: The Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded, to enjoy their Estates and Priviledges, as heretofore. Subjects of the Places reciprocally yielded, to be absolved from their Oaths

And by the 5th Article, the *French* King declares, That the Cession of the Island of *Sicily*, with its Appurtenances and Dependencies, made by King *Philip* to the Duke of *Savoy*, is one of the Conditions of this Peace; and the *French* King does hereby acknowledge his Royal Highness of *Savoy* for sole and lawful King of *Sicily*; and promises, on the Faith and Word of a King, for himself, and his Successors, that he, and they, will maintain and Guarrantee his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, and his Successors, in the peaceable Possession of the said Kingdom. Cession of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*.

By the 6th Article, the *French* King promises for himself and his Successors, to maintain the Right of Succession of his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Indies*, (upon Failure of Descendants from King *Philip*) as it is established by an Act made by the said King *Philip*, the 5th of *November* 1712; and by that of the States, or *Cortez* of *Spain*, *November* the 9th, 1712, and by the Renunciations of the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleance* *Spain* to descend to the Duke of *Savoy*, on Failure of Issue of K. *Philip*.

12 A. 1713.

Orleance, &c. And also to employ (whenever the Case happens) his Forces, as far as shall be necessary for putting the Prince of the House of *Savoy* in Possession of the said Succession.

Cession by the Emperor of certain Places in *Italy* to the Duke of *Savoy* guarranteed by *France* and *England*.

And by the 7th Article, it is agreed, That the Cessions made to the Duke of *Savoy* by the late Emperor *Leopold*, of Part of the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, *Alexandria*, *Valencia*, &c. in *Italy*, shall remain in full Force: And that the *French* King will employ his Offices and Forces, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Great Britain*, for maintaining and Guarranteeing what has been Granted to his Royal Highness of *Savoy* in *Italy*, by the said Cession, or otherwise.

By the 8th it is agreed, That the Duke of *Savoy* may fortifie his Frontiers, and the Places on either Side that have been yielded to him.

By the Treaty between *France* and the States General,

Treaty between *France* and the States General.

Article the 7th, The *French* King stipulates to deliver up to the States General, in Favour of the House of *Austria*, all that he, or his Allies have taken, or possess, in the *Spanish Netherlands*, which belong'd to his Catholick Majesty King *Charles* II. Provided the King of *Prussia* retain the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, &c. as has been agreed by another Convention with the States.

France delivers up the *Spanish* Towns in *Flanders*.

Article 8th, Particularly he shall deliver up to the Lords the States General, in Favour as above, within fifteen Days after the Ratification of this Treaty, the Dutchy, Town, and Fortress of *Luxemburgh*, with the County of *Chiny*;

1713.

12 A.

hiny; the County, Town, and Caſtle of *Na-*
ur; as alſo the Towns of *Charleroy* and *Nieu-*
ort, with all their Appurtenances, Dependen-
ies, Annexes and Limits, and all that beſides
elongs to the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, with the
Papers, Archives, *&c.*

Article 9th, That the *French* King will pro-
ure an Act from the Elector of *Bavaria*,
ielding and transferring to the ſaid States as
bove, all the Right he hath, or can pretend
o have, to the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or
ny Part thereof, by Virtue of his Catholick
Majeſty's Ceſſion, or otherwiſe. Provided the
aid Elector ſhall have the Sovereignty and Re-
venues of *Luxemburgh*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and
heir Dependencies, till he ſhall be reinſtated in
is Electorate of *Bavaria*, except the upper
Palatinate, and put in the Rank of Ninth E-
ector, and in the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of
ardinia, and of the Title of King.

Article 10*th*, Nevertheleſs the *French* King
nd the Elector of *Bavaria*, within 15 Days
fter the Ratifications are exchang'd, ſhall
ithdraw their Troops from *Luxemburgh*, *Na-*
ur, and *Charleroy*, and the ſaid Towns ſhall
e garriſoned by the Troops of the States Ge-
eral, and the ſaid Towns and their Diſtricts
all contribute a Million of Florins yearly to
he States, for Maintenance of their Garriſons,
nd the Fortifications of the ſaid Places.

Towns to be Garriſon'd by the *Dutch*, at the Charge of the Country.

Article 11*th*, *France* alſo yields to the States
eneral, in Favour of the Houſe of *Auſtria*,
l Right to the Town of *Menin* and its *Verge*,
nd to the Town and Cittadel of *Tournay*, with
l the *Tourneſis*, except St. *Amand* and *Mor-*
gne, with their Dependencies.

Article

1713. Article 12*th*, The *French* King in like Manner, yields up all his Right to *Furnes*, *Fort Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmude*, with their Dependencies; *Ipres* with its Chatellany, including *Rouſſelaer*, and with the other Dependencies, which ſhall for the future be *Poperingue*, *Warneton*, *Commines*, and *Warwick*.

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The Places yielded, or transfer'd, never to be enjoy'd by a Prince of the Houſe of *France*.

Article 14*th*, It is agreed, That no Part of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, or the Places yielded up, or transferr'd as aforeſaid, ſhall ever hereafter come to, or be enjoy'd by the Crown of *France*, by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, or other Title; or be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the *French* King, or any Prince or Princeſs of the Houſe or Line of *France*.

Liſle, &c. to be yielded up to *France*.

Article 15th, The States ſtipulate to deliver up to the *French* King, the Town of *Liſle* with its Chattellany, *Orchies*, the County of *Leben*, and the Borough of *La Gourgne*; the Towns *Aire*, *Bethune*, and St. *Venant*, with *Fort Frances*, and their Appurtenances.

Article 16th, The Towns on each Side to be reſtor'd, with their Cannon, Bullets, Arms, and Ammunition of War.

Rights of the Subjects of the Countries yielded, ſaved.

Article 20th and 25th, The Eſtates and Rights of the Subjects of the ſaid Places, and Countries yielded up, are ſav'd; and they are at Liberty to remove with their Effects, at any Time within a Year, if they ſee fit.

The Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhall be for ever ſeparated.

Article 31ſt, Since 'tis agreed, That 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to hinder the Crown of *France* and *Spain* from being ever united on one Head, and Renunciations have been made in the ſtrongeſt Terms by the reſpective Princes concern'd for preventing thereof; the *French* King, and the States General, do mutually promiſe

promiſe, and engage themſelves, that nothing ſhall ever be done, either by *France*, or the ſaid States; nor ſhall others be permitted, or ſuffer'd to act in Prejudice of the ſaid Renunciations and Tranſactions: But *France* and the ſaid States will join their Councils and Forces, to the End that thoſe *Foundations of the publick Safety* may continue for ever unſhaken, and be inviolably obſerv'd. 1713. 12 A.

France ſhall enjoy no Advantages in Trading to the *Indies*, beyond other Nations.

Article 32d, And the *French* King does conſent and promiſe, That he will not claim, or accept any Advantage for *France*, in Commerce and Navigation in *Spain*, or the *Indies*; but what ſhe enjoy'd in the Reign of King *Charles* II. or that ſhall be likewiſe granted to every other trading Nation.

Treaty between *France* and *Pruſſia*.

In the Treaty between *France* and the King of *Pruſſia*.

Article 2d, It is agreed, That the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall withdraw all his Troops from the *Netherlands*, upon the Ratification of the Treaty; and ſhall not ſuffer his Troops to ſerve any where againſt the *French* King, *above the Contingent he is oblig'd to furniſh, as a Member of the Empire.*

Article 6th, The *French* King agrees, That the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* ſhall ſubſiſt entire, as well for what relates to Affairs Spiritual, as Temporal.

Upper Quarter of *Guelderland* yielded to the King of *Pruſſia*.

Article 7th, *France* yields the upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, &c. to the King of *Pruſſia*, provided that the *Catholick* Religion receive no Alteration there.

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Article 9th, The *French* King acknowledges the King of *Prussia* to be Sovereign Lord of the Principality of *Neufchattel* and *Valengin*; and promises that *France* shall not disturb his Enjoyment of them.

Neufchattel confirmed to him.

Article 10th, The King of *Prussia* renounces his Right in the Principality of *Orange*, &c. *in France*; and promises to satisfie the Heirs of the late Prince *Nassau Friezland*, as to their Pretensions to the said Principality: And it is agreed, That it shall be free for the Inhabitants of *Orange*, to remove with their Effects during the space of a Year.

King of *Prussia* yields the Principality of *Orange* to *France*.

In the Treaty between *France* and *Portugal* there is little that can affect *England*: I shall only take Notice therefore, that by the 10th Article of this Treaty, the *French* King acknowledges, that both Sides of the River of *Amazons* in *America*, as well South and North in all Propriety, Domain, and Sovereignty, belong to his *Portuguese* Majesty: And by the 11th, He quits all Claim to the Navigation of of the said River of *Amazons*, and promises to prevent the *French* Missionaries coming into the said Territories, acknowledg'd to belong to the Crown of *Portugal*.

Treaty between *France* and *Portugal*.

Both Sides the River *Amazons* acknowledg'd to belong to *Portugal*.

And both the *French* King, and the King of *Portugal*, accept the Guarrantee of the Queen of *Great Britain*, for the due Observation of this Treaty.

Britain Guarantees this Treaty

In Pursuance of the Convention for evacuating *Catalonia*.

Sir *John Jennings* was commanded to convoy the Empress from *Barcelona* to *Italy*; and accord-

accordingly he set sail with her Imperial Majesty from *Barcelona*, and arriv'd at *Vado* the 28th of *March*; and on the third of *April*, her Imperial Majesty landed at *Genoa*, and was conducted to the Palace of the *Doge*, with the same Honour and Respect as if she had made a publick Entry. 1713. 12 A. The Empress embarks for *Italy*, on Board the *English* Fleet.

On the 10th of *April*, her Imperial Majesty arriv'd at *Milan*, whither Admiral *Jennings* follow'd her; and having had several Conferences with the Ministers there, about the Transportation of the *German* Troops from *Catalonia*, took his Leave the 19th of the Empress, who presented him with her Picture set with Diamonds, and presented his Nephew with a Ring of a considerable Value: The Admiral afterwards proceeded to the Court of *Turin*, to confer with his Royal Highness, concerning his taking Possession of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, in which Service the *British* Fleet was to be employ'd.

The Empire being now left to contend singly with all the Power of *France*, the Emperor wrote Circular Letters to all the Princes of the Empire, to acquaint them with the Reasons why his Ministers could not concur in the Peace; and tells them, that notwithstanding the Power of *France* was formidable, the Empire would be an over-match for their Enemies, if the Princes thereof would make use of the Power God had put into their Hands, and regulate their Quota's of Men and Money, not according to the Matricula of the Empire, but their respective Abilities. [This is not very consistent with former Declarations, *That* The Empire hold themselves to be a Match for *France* alone.

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all that they could do, was to furnish Troops for Great Britain *to Pay.*]

The Diet of the Empire hereupon return'd their most humble Thanks to his Imperial Majesty, for his firm Resolution, by which he had so much encourag'd the whole Body of the Empire: And resolv'd, that for the Security of the *Roman* Empire, and asserting the Liberty of *Germany*, it was absolutely and indispensably necessary to act with Consort and Unanimity, and according to the generous Example of his Imperial Majesty, to draw together all the Forces of the Electors, Princes, and States, and vigorously to prosecute the Cause, and continue the War with all possible Zeal and Earnestness against the Crown of *France*.

And they did not doubt, but by the Effects of this Resolution, so unanimously taken by the whole Body of the Empire, and their united Forces, to reduce the exorbitant Power, and intollerable Ambition of *France*, and restore *Germany* to its former flourishing Condition. How miserably they were mistaken, will appear hereafter; but 'tis Time now to return to *England*.

The Joy the Peace occasion'd in *England*.

The Peace between *Great Britain* and *France* having been Ratified, was Proclaim'd at *London* the 5th of *May*, 1713, and soon after in all the Cities and Market Towns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. Never was greater Joy express'd over the whole three Kingdoms, than on this Occasion.

At every Market Town, the Neighbouring Villages assembled to assist in Proclaiming this great Event: The Hospitality of King *Charles* the Second's Reign seem'd to be Reviv'd. And

that

hat Covetous, Stock-Jobbing, ſelfiſh Spirit, 1713.
o conſpicuous amongſt us of late Years, was 12 A.
or a Time baniſh'd this happy Iſland: And a
cene of Plenty, good Humour, and univerſal
Benevolence began to open, and diſplay itſelf,
he Remainder of this Reign.

Nor were they her Majeſty's Subjects alone
hat rejoyced in the Peace, which with ſuch
nfinite Labour and Difficulty ſhe at length ac-
ompliſhed: But the *French Proteſtants*, who
y her powerful Influence were releas'd from
ne Gallies, Proclaim'd her Majeſty's Piety and
Goodneſs through the World.

On the 9th of *May*, her Majeſty communi-
ated the ſeveral Treaties of Peace and Com-
nerce between *Great Britain* and *France*, to the
Houſe of Commons.

The Treaty of Commerce was in a great
Meaſure left to be perfected by the Parliament
f *Great Britain*: It being requiſite to repeal
nd alter ſeveral Laws, before the ſame could
ake Effect. And it having been found by Ex-
perience, as well after the Peace concluded by
King *William*, as in the preſent Treaty, that a
Trade with *France* could never be of any real
Advantage to theſe Kingdoms, the Treaty of
Commerce was never fully ſettled. But not-
withſtanding the Bill for making effectual cer-
ain Articles in the Treaty of Commerce, did
ot paſs, the Commons attended her Majeſty
vith the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of the Commons on the Articles of Peace and Commerce.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* n Parliament Aſſembled, having, at the Open-ing

12 A. 1713. ing of this Seſſion, Congratulated your Majeſty upon the Concluſion of a Peace, find ourſelves now under equal Obligations of Duty, to expreſs our Thankfulneſs to your Majeſty, ſince we have been acquainted with the Conditions and Terms of it, which by your great Wiſdom have been procured, and by your Gracious Condeſcenſion have been communicated to us. Your Majeſty's extenſive Care hath not only provided for the Security, but the Honour of your Kingdoms; and we ſhould be wanting in our Concern for both, if we ſhould omit our juſt Acknowledgments for the particular Regards, which your Majeſty in this, as well as in other Inſtances, hath ſhewn to them.

The good Foundation your Majeſty hath laid for the Intereſt of your People in Trade by what you have done in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with *France*, gives us Hopes of ſeeing it yet further improved, to the Advantage of your Kingdoms: And we make it our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, That you will be pleas'd to appoint Commiſſaries to Treat with thoſe of *France*, for the adjuſting ſuch Matters as are ſtill neceſſary to be ſettled: And that you will give ſuch Orders for the perfecting of the ſaid Treaty, and explaining the ſeveral Parts of it, that an entire Scheme of Trade may be framed between *Great Britain* and *France*, which may fully anſwer, and make effectual your Majeſty's Gracious Intentions for the Good and Welfare of your People.

Gentle-

Gentlemen,

I Thank you moſt heartily for this Addreſs, which ſo fully expreſſes your Approbation of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *France*.

It was with no ſmall Difficulty that ſo great Advantages in Trade were obtain'd for my Subjects, and I will readily comply with your Deſires, in continuing my utmoſt Care to ſecure the Benefits I have ſtipulated for my People.

Scots endeavour to diſſolve the Union.

The *Scots*, during this Seſſion of Parliament, ſhew'd themſelves very uneaſy, and particularly on Account of the Duty upon *Malt*, which after the Peace was to extend to that Kingdom: Their Nobility and Gentry had ſeveral Conſultations in *London* upon this Affair, and at length deputed four of their Number to attend her Majeſty, to ſee if they might not find ſome Redreſs from her. They remonſtrated, that their Countrymen bore with great Impatience the Violation of ſome of the Articles of Union; and that the laying ſuch an inſupportable Burthen, as the *Malt* Tax upon them, was like to raiſe their Diſcontent to ſuch a Height, as to prompt them to *declare the Union Diſſolved*. Her Majeſty anſwer'd, "That this was a precipitate Reſo-
"lution, and ſhe wiſh'd they might not have
"Reaſon to repent it; but however, ſhe would
"endeavour to make all Things eaſy.

The *Scots* not content with this Anſwer, Reſolved to lay their Grievances before the Houſe of Lords; and accordingly on the 28th of

1713. 12 A. of *May*, the Earl of *Finlater* made a Motic in the Houſe of Peers, that ſome Day migh be appointed to conſider of the State of th Nation; and the firſt of *June* being fix'd upo he then made a Repreſentation of the Grievan ces of the *Scots*, which he reduced to theſe fou Heads, *viz.* 1. That they were deprived of Privy-Council. 2. That the Laws of *England* in Caſes of High-Treaſon, were extended t *Scotland*. 3. That the *Scots* Peers were incapa ble of being made Peers of *Great Britain*, a was adjudged in the Caſe of Duke *Hamilto* And, 4. That the *Scots* were hardly dealt with in being made ſubject to the Malt-Tax, i Time of Peace, when they had Reaſon t expect to enjoy the Benefits of Peace: And i was the more inſupportable to them now, i that they had never born it during the War And concluded, that ſince the Union betwee the Two Nations had not thoſe good Effect as were expected, and hop'd for from it; H therefore mov'd, that Leave might be give to bring in a Bill, *For diſſolving the ſaid Unio and ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſ of* Hanover; *ſecuring the Queen's Prerogativ in both Kingdoms, and preſerving an entire Amit and good Correſpondence between the Two Na tions.*

Their Grievances

Motion in the Houſe of Peers, for a Bill to diſſolve the Union.

This Motion was not ill receiv'd in th Houſe of Lords. The *Engliſh* Peers were ſ very indifferent, whether the Union was diſ ſolved or not, that when the Queſtion was put it was rejected but by a Majority of fou Voices. There was another Affair, which dic not render her Majeſty leſs uneaſy than the Buſineſs of *Scotland*. It ſeems, great Part of th Revenu

Rejected, but by four Voices.

Revenue, which used to be applied to the Civil List, having been by a former Parliament appropriated to other Uses, Her Majesty found herself under very great Difficulties in paying her Servants, and some other private Demands; and this was the more grievous to that Princess, having been always so remarkable for her Oeconomy, and regular and punctual Payments: Whereupon she sent the following Message to the House of Commons. 1713. 12 A.

Message for a Supply for the Civil List.

HER Majesty thinks fit to acquaint her Loyal House of Commons with the Difficulties, which in a particular manner she lies under, by the Debts contracted in her Civil Government, occasioned by several extraordinary Expences formerly incurred; so that her Majesty thinks herself obliged, in Justice to many Creditors, to order an Estimate to be laid before this House, of what was owing on the Civil List in the Year 1710.

Her Majesty hath used unexampled Parsimony, to remove if possible, this Burthen from herself; but the Granting away, and lessening some Part of her Revenue by Parliament, has made that impracticable; therefore her Majesty hopes, that this House of Commons, which on all Occasions have shew'd themselves so well affected to her, will not be unwilling to empower her to Raise such a Sum of Money on the Civil List Funds, as may enable her to discharge the Debts, and settle the Expence to be regularly paid for the future.

Kensington, June the 25th, 1713.

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Upon this Meſſage, the Houſe Reſolv'd that her Majeſty be empower'd, by Letter Patents, to appropriate a Sum not exceeding 35000 *l. per Annum*, for any Term not exceeding 32 Years, to be made a Fund for Securit of Raiſing, by way of Lottery, the ſaid Sum.

Promotions.

I ſhall here take Notice of ſome Promotion that were made the Year paſt. In *January* laſ Lieutenant-General *Compton* was made Lieute nant of the *Tower*, in the Room of Lieutenant General *Cadogan*; and in *February*, Dr. *Ottley* was made Biſhop of St. *Davids*, in the Roon of Dr. *Byſs*, who was Tranſlated to the Se of *Hereford*. In *April* 1713, the Lord-Keepe *Harcourt*, was made Lord-Chancellor of *Grea Britain*. On the 8th of *June*, Sir *Thomas Powi* took his Place, as one of the Judges of th King's Bench. And Sir *John Bannifter* ſat th firſt Time as a Baron of the *Exchequer*; and about the ſame Time, the Reverend Dr. *Atterbury* was made Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Dea of *Weſtminſter*.

Engliſh Ambaſſador's Entry at *Paris*.

The Treaty of Peace between *Great Britai* and *France*, having been Ratified, the Duke o *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majeſty' Houſhold, and her Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *France*, made his publick Entry a *Paris* the 11th of *June*, *N. S.*

French Ambaſſador's Publick Entry into *London*.

And on the firſt of *July*, the Duke *d' Aumont*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, made his publick Entry into the City of *London*.

Addreſs for removing the *Pretender* from *Lorrain*, &c.

The *Chevalier St. George* having reſided ſome Time in *Lorrain*, in the Beginning of *July*, the Lords and Commons ſeverally Addreſs'd her Majeſty, that ſhe would uſe the moſt preſſing Inſtances

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nſtances with the Duke of *Lorrain*, and with l Princes and States in Amity with her Maſty, that they would not receive, or ſuffer the *Pretender* to her Crowns, to continue in any of heir Dominions; which ſhe promis'd them ſhe ould do; and on the 16th of *July*, her Maſty having given the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral ills, made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's Speech at the Riſing of the Parliament.

I Come now to put an End to this Seſſion, with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Publick.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I muſt particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given: I will take Care to apply them as far as they will reach, to ſatisfy the Services you have voted.

I hope at the next Meeting, the Affair of Commerce will be ſo well underſtood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtain'd from *France*, will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.

I cannot part with ſo good, and ſo loyal a Houſe of Commons, without expreſſing how ſenſible I am of the Affection, Zeal, and Duty, with which you have behaved yourſelves; and I think myſelf therefore obliged to take Notice of thoſe remarkable Services you have performed.

At your firſt Meeting, you found a Method, without further Charge to my People, to eaſe

1713. 12 A. them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions, and the Way of doing it, may bring great Advantage to the Nation.

In this Seſſion, you have enabled me to be juſt in paying the Debts to my Servants.

And as you furniſhed Supplies for carrying on the War, ſo you have ſtrengthened my Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus you have ſhew'd yourſelves the True Repreſentatives of my Loyal Commons, by the juſt Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour: Theſe Proceedings will, I doubt not, preſerve the Memory of this Parliament to Poſterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At my coming to the Crown, I found a War prepared for me: God has Bleſſed my Arms with many Victories, and at laſt has enabled me to make them uſeful, by a ſafe and honourable Peace.

I heartily thank you for the Aſſiſtance you have given me therein, and I promiſe myſelf, that with your Concurrence, it will be laſting.

To this End, I recommend it to you all, to make my Subjects truly ſenſible what they Gain by the Peace; and that you will endeavour to diſſipate thoſe Groundleſs Jealouſies, which have been ſo induſtriouſly fomented amongſt us, that our unhappy Diviſions may not weaken, and in ſome Sort, endanger the Advantages I have obtain'd for my Kingdoms.

There are ſome (very few I hope) will never be ſatisfy'd with any Government; it is neceſſary therefore, that you ſhew your Love to your Country, by exerting yourſelves to obviate

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riate the Malice of the ill Minded, and to unleceive the Deluded.

Nothing can eſtabliſh Peace at Home; nothing can recover the Diſorders that have happen'd during ſo long a War, but a ſteady adhering to the Conſtitution in Church and State.

Such as are true to theſe Principles, are only to be rely'd on; and as they have the beſt Title to my Favour, ſo you may depend upon my having no Intereſt nor Aim but your Advantage, and the Securing of our Religion and Liberty.

I hope, for the Quiet of theſe Nations, and the Univerſal Good, that I ſhall next Winter meet my Parliament, reſolv'd to act upon the ſame Principles, with the ſame Prudence, and with ſuch Vigour, as may enable me to ſupport the Liberties of *Europe* Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majeſty's Command, Prorogu'd the Parliament to the 28th of *Auguſt*. Parliament Prorogu'd.

The moſt Material Acts that paſs'd this Seſſion, beſides the Land and Malt Taxes, and other Acts for raiſing of Money, were, Acts paſſed

An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, for that Part of Great Britain called Scotland: By this Act it is provided, That every Elector ſhould be ſeized of his Eſtate one Year before the Election: And any Elector ſuſpected of having his Eſtate in Truſt, was obliged to make Oath that he did not hold it in Truſt before his Vote could be admitted. Elections regulated in *Scotland.*

An

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An Act for the more effectual preventing and punishing Robberies, that shall be committed in Houses: By this Act, it is provided, That if any Person shall Steal any Money, Goods or Chattels to the Value of forty Shillings, out of any Dwelling-House, or Out-house thereto belonging, though such Dwelling-House or Out-house, be not broken by the Offenders; And whether any Person be, or be not in such House or Outhouse, and whoever shall assist, or Aid any Person to commit such Offences, shall lose the Benefit of Clergy. And

Robberies in Houses, Clergy taken away.

An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majesty's Service, to exercise Trades: Soon after the Rising of the Parliament, *viz.* the 8th of *August*, a Proclamation issued for dissolving it, and on the 17th, another Proclamation was published, for calling a New Parliament, together with a third Proclamation, requiring all the Peers of *Scotland*, to meet at *Holyrood-House* in *Edinburgh*; on *Thursday* the 8th of *October*, to chuse their Representators to Set in the ensuing Parliament.

Soldiers empowered to set up Trades.

Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament, and calling another.

About the same Time, there were the following Promotions at Court, *viz.* The Earl of *Dartmouth* was constituted Lord Privy-Seal, on the Resignation of Dr. *Robinson*, who was Nominated Bishop of *London*, on the Deccase of Dr. Henry *Compton*, the preceeding Bishop, and the Right Hon. *William Bromley*, Esq; succeeded the Earl of *Dartmouth* in his Post of *Secretary* of State. The Right Hon. the Lord *Lansdown*, was made Treasurer of Her Majesty's Houshold, and Sir *John Stonehouse*, Comptrollers. Sir *William Wyndham* was made Chancellor

Earl of *Dartmouth* made Privy-Seal.

Dr. *Robinson*, Bishop of *London*.

Bromley, Secretary of State.

Lord *Lansdown*, Treasurer of the Houshold: Sir *J. Stonehouse* Controler.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, and *Francis Gwyn*, Esq; Secretary of War, the Earl of *Portmore* was made Governor of *Gibraltar*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; the Earl of *Mar* their principal Secretary of State of *Great Britain*, and the Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafield*, Lord Chancellors of *Scotland*. 1713

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Sir *William Wyndham*, Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Francis Gwyn*, Secretary of War. Earl of Portmore, Governor of *Gibraltar*: Duke of *Shrewsbury* Lieutenant of *Ireland*: Earl of *Mar*, their Secretary of State: *Seafield*, Chancellor of *Scotland*.

His Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury* aſſembling the Parliament of *Ireland*, the following Winter, The Commons of that Kingdom appeared ſuch bigotted Whigs, that they addreſs'd her Majeſty to remove their Lord Chancellor Sir *Conſtantine Phipps*, from his Poſt, for which their principal Inducement was, his ſteady Adherence to the Conſtitution in Church and State, and his Zeal for her Majeſty's Service. But the Houſe of Lords truly ſenſible of the Merit of this Gentleman, and the Injuſtice that was done him, preſented a Counter-addreſs, wherein they declared, That they thought themſelves oblig'd in Juſtice to that excellent Miniſter to repreſent to her Majeſty, That in the ſeveral eminent Stations, in which he had ſerv'd her Majeſty ſince his coming into that Country, he had always acquitted himſelf with Honour and Integrity, as became a diſcerning, vigilant Governour, a Diſpenſer of Juſtice, a True Lover of the Church, and a Zealous Aſſertor of the Prerogative, in Oppoſition to the factious Spirit, which too much prevailed in that Kingdom; and humbly beſought her Majeſty, that ſhe would not ſuffer any Evil Report againſt him, to make an Impreſſion in her Royal Heart, to his Diſadvantage.

An Addreſs of the Commons of *Ireland* againſt Sir *C. Phipps*. An Addreſs of the Lords, in his favour.

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The Convocation of *Ireland*, alſo drew u an Addreſs to her Majeſty, in Behalf of Si *Conſtantine*, which they preſented to the Lor Lieutenant, wherein they ſay, They were ful ly perſuaded of the Lord Chancellors tru Zeal for the Eſtabliſh'd Church, his unſhake Fidelity to her Majeſty, and his firm Adhe rence to the Proteſtant Succeſſion, whereby h had gain'd the general Love, Eſteem, and Ad miration of her faithful Clergy, and pray'd that her Majeſty might never want a Servan of equal Courage, Uprightneſs, and Abilities nor that Church and Nation, ever be withou ſuch a Friend for the Suppreſſion of Vice Schiſm, and Faction, and for the Support of he Royal Prerogative, as well as the Rights and Liberties of her Subjects.

An Addreſs of the Convocation in his Favour.

Sir *Con. Phipps* is made One of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*.

And her Majeſty appears to have been ſo fully ſatisfied with the Conduct of Sir *Conſtantine*, that when the Duke of *Shrewsbury* return'd to *England*, he was appointed One of the Lord Juſtices of that Kingdom.

Her Majeſty taken ill.

To return to *England*, her Majeſty wa taken ill of an Ague the 24th of *December*, o which ſhe had two Fits, but proper Remedie being adminiſtred, ſhe ſoon appear'd Abroad again, to the Joy of all her Subjects, who had been under ſome Apprehenſions on Account o her Illneſs. And now the Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain* being ratified, I ſhall give an Abſtract of what is material in that Treaty

Articles of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

In theſe Articles, his Catholick Majeſty acknowledges the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and declares, and engages, on the Faith and Word of a King, and on the Pledge of his, and hi Succeſſors Honour, that the ſame is, and ſhal

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for ever be approved, and accepted by him, his Heirs and Succeſſors; and does promiſe, that no Perſon, beſides the Queen of *Great Britain* and her Succeſſors, according to the Acts of Succeſſion, ſhall ever be acknowledged, or reputed by him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*; nor will he or they, at any Time, give any Aid, Succour, Favour, or Council, directly or indirectly, to any Perſon or Perſons, who, on any Cauſe or Pretence, ſhall hereafter endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion.

Proteſtant Succeſſion acknowledged.

The ſaid Catholick King does alſo for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the full and entire Propriety of the Town and Caſtle of *Gibraltar*, together with the Port, Fortifications, and Forts thereunto belonging, to be held and enjoy'd abſolutely, with all manner of Right, for ever, without any Exceptions or Impediments whatſoever; but without any territorial Juriſdiction, and without any Communication by Land, with the Country round about, ſaving the Liberty to purchaſe for ready Money, in the neighbouring Territories of *Spain*, Proviſions, and other Things neceſſary for the Uſe of the Garriſon, the Inhabitants, and the Ships which lie in the Harbour; and her Majeſty on her Part doth promiſe, That the free Exerciſe of their Religion ſhall be indulged to the Roman-Catholick Inhabitants of the aforeſaid Town; and in caſe the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhould think fit to ſell, or alien the ſaid Town of *Gibraltar*, it was agreed, that the Crown of *Spain* ſhould have the Refuſal thereof.

Gibraltar yielded to *Great Britain*.

1713. The Catholick King did in like manner, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, yield to the Crown of *Great Britain*, the whole Island of *Minorca*; and doth transfer thereunto for ever all Right, and the most absolute Dominion over the said Island, and in particular over the Town, Castle, Harbour, and Fortifications of the Bay of *Minorca*, commonly call'd *Port-Mahon*; together with the other Ports, Places and Towns situated in the aforesaid Island: And it is likewise thereby stipulated, that if the Crown of *Great Gritain* shall hereafter think fit to alien the said Island, the Preference thereof shall be given to the Crown of *Spain*; and her Majesty engages, That all the Inhabitants of the said Island, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, shall enjoy all their Estates and Honours, and that the free Use of the Roman-Catholick Religion shall be permitted them.

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Minorca and *Port-Mahon* yielded to *Great Britain.*

The Benefit of the *Assiento* granted to *Great Britain.*

The King of *Spain* by this Treaty also grants to *Great Britain*, the Benefit of the Assiento, or supplying his Majesty's Dominions in *America* with Negroes for Thirty Years, commencing the first of *May*, 1713; with the same Conditions on which the *French* enjoy'd, or at any Time might, or ought to enjoy the same; together with a Tract, or Tracts of Land, to be allotted by the said Catholick King, and to be granted to the *English* Company, commonly call'd, *La Compadia de el Assiento*, in some convenient Place on the River of *Plata*; no Duties or Revenues being payable by the said Company, during the Time of the said Contract; and this Settlement of the said Company, or those Tracts of Land, shall be proper and sufficient for planting and sowing, and for feeding Cattle,

Cattle, for the Subsistance of those who are in the Service of the said Company, and of their Negroes; and that the said Negroes may be there kept, 'till they are sold: But it shall be lawful for the Catholick King to appoint an Officer in the said Place of Settlement, who may take Care that nothing be done or practis'd contrary to his Interest; and the Assiento Contract, concluded at *Madrid* the 26th of *March*, 1713, is hereby confirm'd. 1713. 12 A.

After this, follows the Article for indemnifying the *Catalans*, and securing to them their Honours and Estates, together with the Privileges of the Inhabitants of both *Castiles*, whereby they have the Benefit of Trading to the *Spanish* Dominions in *America*, from which they were before excluded; but this Article being recited before, I shall not insert it at large here. *Catalans* indemnified.

The Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, concerning the Cession of *Sicily* to his Royal Highness, &c. is hereby confirm'd; as also the several Renunciations of King *Philip* to the Crown of *France*. In the mean Time, the Queen going to *Windsor*, her Ague return'd, and the People were under great Apprehensions, from some Reports that had been spread, that she was dangerously ill: Whereupon her Majesty sent the following Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir *Samuel Stanier*. Cession of *Sicily* confirm'd.

ANNE R.

RIGHT trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well: Although an Aguish Indisposition, succeeded by a Fit of the Gout, has detain'd us at this Place longer than we design'd; yet Queen's Letter to the Lord Mayor, on her Recovery.

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yet since it has pleased Almighty God to restore us to such a Degree of Health, that we hope to be able soon to return to our usual Residence; we continue determined to open our Parliament on *Tuesday* the 16th of this Instant *February*, according to the Notice given by Proclamation. Thus much we have judged proper to communicate to you, and by you to the Court of Aldermen, and to our other loving Subjects of our good City of *London*; to the Intent, that you may all in your several Stations contribute to discountenance, and put a Stop to those malicious Rumours, spread by evil-disposed Persons, to the Prejudice of Credit, and to the eminent Hazard of the publick Peace and Tranquility. And so we bid you farewel.

Dated from Windsor,
February 1, $17\frac{13}{14}$.

By Her Majesty's Command,

BOLINGBROKE.

Remarks on Bishop *Burnet's* History of the Years 1712 and 1713.

I proceed now to take a Review of Bishop *Burnet's* History of the latter End of the Year 1711, of the Year 1712, and part of that of 1713; in which we shall find the same Negligence in some Cases, and Malice in others, as in the preceding Years.

His partial Relation of the Expedition to *Canada*.

The Bishop relating the Expedition to *Canada*, (pag. 578,) in which Sir *Hovendon Walker*, and Brigadier *Hill*, were employ'd, affirms, that Two thousand five hundred Men were lost in that Enterprize; whereas no other Writer

Writer had made them more than Eight hundred; so extremely careless was this Prelate in relating Facts, if he did not designedly magnify the Loss, because his Friends were just dismiss'd from the Helm: And what he means by the Undertaking being ill projected, is not easy to imagine, for there was a sufficient Force provided, both by Sea and Land, to accomplish it, but it seems they met with Fogs, and stormy Weather, in the River of St. *Lawrence*, the Navigation whereof is extremely hazardous at all Times, and the Pilots they took up in *New England*, had less Knowledge of that River than they pretended to have, which were the real Occasions of the Miscarriage of that Expedition. However, it must be admitted, that the Project itself, had it succeeded, was the most beneficial we ever enter'd upon during the War, namely, the dispossessing the *French* of *Quebec*, and driving them out of North *America*, which would have made us sole Masters of the Trade and Produce of *Canada*.

1713. 12 A. Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

The next Thing our impartial Historian falls upon, is the Patent for creating Mr. *Harley* an Earl; it set him out, he says, *in the most extravagant Characters that Flatterers could invent*; but he was provoked beyond all Patience, that it should be said in the Preamble, *That he had redeem'd the Nation from Robbery, restored Credit, and render'd the Publick great Service in a Course of many Years*: For though he was now made Lord Treasurer and Prime Minister, *he neither thoroughly understood the Business of the Treasury, or the Conduct of foreign Affairs*. But was our Bishop a proper Judge of these Matters? Or did he speak by Hear-

Of Mr. *Harley's* Promotion.

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Hear-say? Or rather, Was he not extremely prejudiced and biass'd in favour of the old Ministry, and therefore thought himself under some Obligation to slander this noble Earl right or wrong? Certain it is, no Treasurer ever took more Pains, or succeeded better in satisfying the Creditors of the Government: And notwithstanding all the wicked Arts of the Whigs to destroy Credit, found Means to replenish her Majesty's Treasury, without grieving or oppressing any of her Subjects: Nay, the Bishop himself acknowledges, that the whole Body of the Nation joyfully concurr'd in his Measures, and consequently that all this Noise and Outcry was only the Effect of Malice. What Opinion then must this give the World of this Son of Detraction? who solemnly appeals to the God of Heaven and Earth for the Truth of this, and the rest of the notorious Lies and Calumnies contain'd in the two Volumes in Folio, that go by the Name of *his Posthumous History*.

He proceeds to tell us, (pag. 579,) that the Treasurer seeing the Load the carrying on the War must bring upon him, resolved to strike up a Peace; but whatever private Motives the Treasurer might have to desire a Peace, certain it is, at the Rate the War was carried on, all the rest of the Allies withdrawing their Quota's, and throwing the whole Charge of it upon this Kingdom; those who extricated us out of this destructive War, were very great Benefactors to the Publick, and ought for ever to be remember'd with Gratitude and Honour; while those who contributed to bring such a Load of Debts upon their Country, only to oblige

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oblige Foreigners, and make their private Fortunes, must not think it strange, if they meet with the Curses of future Generations, who will probably feel the Effects of their treacherous Conduct.

Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

But to observe with what Pride and Insolence this meek Pastor tramples upon some of the greatest Genius's of the Age.

The Privy-Seal was conferr'd on *Robinson*, Bishop of *Bristol*, he says, who was design'd to be a Plenipotentiary in the Treaty, and *one* Prior, *who had been* Jersey's *Secretary, was employ'd to prosecute that* (*the Treaty*) *which the other did not live to finish:* Prior *had been taken a Boy out of a Tavern by the Earl of* Dorset, *who accidentally found him reading* Horace, *and gave him an Education, &c.* I believe, few People can read this Paragraph without detesting the Pride of this haughty Prelate, who scarce ever gives any great Man his Title; nor would it be difficult to shew, that great Part of this Relation is not true, any more than that which succeeds it, where he says, *That* Prior *was sent to the Court of* France, *in* September, *to try on what Terms we might expect a Peace: That he was stopp'd on his Return at* Dover, *and a Packet he brought with him seiz'd, 'till an Order came from Court to set him free, and by this Accident the Secret* (*of the Treaty*) *broke out; and soon after that, one* Messager *was sent over from* France *with Preliminaries.*

His Relation of Mr. *Prior*'s going to *France*, before *Mesnager* arrived in *England*, false.

Now nothing is more evident, even from the Bishop's own Relation, than that Mr. *Mesnager* had been in *England* before Mr. *Prior* went to *France*; for the Bishop tells us, that Mr. *Prior* went

1713. went over in *September*, and Mr. *Meſnager* ar
rived in *England* the Middle of the precedin
12 A. Month of *Auguſt*: And I believe all the Worl
Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713. are agreed, that *Meſnager* then brought ove
Propoſals of Peace; conſequently, there wa
no manner of Occaſion for Mr. *Prior* to go t
France the next Month, to invite the *French* t
a Treaty, as the Biſhop falſly affirms: And a
this Fact is ſhewn from his own Account of th
Matter to be falſe, we have very little Encou
ragement to believe the reſt of the Story upo
his Credit.

As alſo his Relation of a private Treaty ſign'd between *Great Britain* and *France*. The Biſhop, (pag. 581,) ſuggeſts, That ther
was a private Treaty ſign'd by the Courts o
Great Britain and *France*, before the Allies ha
any Notice of a Treaty; but this is purely
Forgery, nothing of that kind having appear'
from that Day to this: And indeed, the Quee
uo ſooner received the Propoſals of the *French*
but ſhe communicated them to the Miniſters o
the Allies; and ſurely, it can't be pretended
that the Queen was not at Liberty to receiv
Propoſals of Peace from *France*, as well as th
Deputies of the States, and her own Servan
the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had frequentl
received ſuch Propoſals: But the Whigs wer
now advancing the oddeſt Doctrine that eve
was vented in the World, namely, That w
ought to admit of no Propoſals from the *French*
or enter into a Treaty with them, except the
granted all our Demands, by way of Prelimi
nary; which was, upon the Matter, to declare
we muſt remain in a State of War, 'till ou
Allies were weary of conquering Countries
with *Britiſh* Troops and Treaſure, and th
Avarice of our own Miniſters were ſatisfied

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Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

But here 'tis observable, the Bishop, according to his usual Custom, first broaches the Calumny, viz. *That the Queen had Sign'd a private Treaty*; and then passes Judgment upon it, *That this Treating, without the Concurrence of the Allies, was certainly an open Violation of her Alliances.* But as he has no manner of Foundation for the Assertion, all he builds upon it must fall to the Ground, and like other Forgeries of the same Kind, reflect eternal Infamy on the Author.

He falsely denies that the *Dutch*, or any of the Allies, had fail'd in furnishing their Quota's.

He has indeed the Assurance to deny, *p.* 181. That the *Dutch*, or any of our Allies, had fail'd in furnishing their Shares, or Quota's towards the War; which appears to be false, not only from the Representations of both Houses of Parliament, and the Instances that were made by our Ministers, and even by the Queen's Letters to the Allies, complaining of their respective Deficiencies; but the Bishop himself, in several Places, acknowledges the Failures and Deficiences of the Allies: Tho' here he endeavours to cover their Defects, lest the Queen should be justified in putting an End to the War. But as he will admit nothing, tho' supported by the strongest Evidence, when it makes against his Party, so he frequently contradicts himself when he has a Turn to serve, and is weak enough to believe that all the World will forget what he has formerly advanc'd. So much Folly there appears in the Constitution of our wise Author, who has the Vanity in this Posthumous Work, to insinuate he was a second *Solomon*, and that he was qualify'd to judge and censure all Mankind, from the Prince to the Beggar.

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Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

The Bishop relates, *pag.* 583. that he told her Majesty, *That any Treaty, by which* Spain *and the* West-Indies *were left to King* Philip, *must in a little Time deliver* Europe *into the Hands of* France; *and if any such Peace was made, we were all ruin'd.* But we have liv'd to see that this Prelate was as unfortunate in his Prophecies of what was to come, as in relating what was pass'd: A Peace was made, and *Spain* and the *West-Indies* were yielded to King *Philip*, and yet this Nation does not seem to be in any manner of Danger of being ruin'd (at least by *France* and *Spain*) from whence he suggested this Ruin would proceed. And we are able yet, if we should enter into the War, to cast the Balance on which Side we please: Tho' we should have had still more Weight, if we had not been impoverish'd by the Conduct of the Whigs, in continuing the War seven Years longer than they need have done, and thereby contracted that heavy Debt, for the discharging the Interest whereof, as many Duties were laid on the Subject, as would have furnish'd our Quota towards a War, if it was thought fit to enter into one.

He continues his Reflections on the Queen, *pag.* 581. charging her with saying in her Speech, That the Allies repos'd an entire Confidence in her, when every Body knew that neither the Emperor, or Empire, had agreed to the Congress: But it is evident, that by our Allies here, the Queen meant the *Dutch*, who had written her a Letter to this Effect, and who were indeed, the most wealthy and powerful of our Allies: The Bishop, nor the weakest Man in the Kingdom, could ever suppose the Queen

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Queen meant the Emperor in this Place, who had publickly declared against the Treaty, and which no Man in *England* was ignorant of. It was impossible that the Queen, or the Ministry therefore, could intend to deceive the People in a Fact they were so well acquainted with, and consequently our Author's malicious Inferences and Reflections on this Occasion, appear as unjust as on many others.

He slanders the D. of *Orleans*, suggesting he poison'd the Dauphin and his Son.

In relating the Death of the Dauphiness, and her Husband the late Duke of *Burgundy*, with his eldest Son the Duke of *Britany*, which indeed happen'd very suddenly, The Bishop seems to insinuate, *pag.* 600. that they were poison'd by the Duke of *Orleans*, in order to make his Way to the Throne of *France*: Which is a Charge on his Royal Highness, that any other Historian would have been very cautious of recording, unless he had better Proofs to support it, than appears in this Case. But this Writer seems to think himself under an Obligation to let no Calumny escape him, relating to our own, or foreign Princes, whether there be any Evidence of it or not: Tho' we may depend upon it, had *Lewis* XIV. suspected any such foul Play, the Duke of *Orleans*'s Head would not have remain'd long on his Shoulders. And his not being prosecuted for it, is a very strong Argument with me, that there never was any Colour for this Charge: Nay, 'tis reasonable to believe, there never was any such Report in the Court of *France*; and I am in Doubt whether the Bishop himself was not the Forger of it, tho' with what View, is not easy to conjecture, or what Turn he propos'd to serve by it; possibly his Lust for Scan-

1713. dal, and the Pleaſure he took in aſperſing the Great, were the only Motives for giving it a Place in his Hiſtory.

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Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

He relates, *pag.* 608. That the Queen came to the Houſe the 5th of *June*, 1712. and communicated to the Parliament the Terms of Peace, and that both Houſes thank'd her for communicating this Plan of Peace to them, and *deſir'd her to finiſh it*; and yet he has the Folly to ſay in the very next Page, That, *In none of their Addreſſes, they approv'd of the Scheme of Peace.* But if the thanking her for communicating the Plan to them, and deſiring her to finiſh it, was not an Approbation of the Plan, I am really at a Loſs to know what Words could expreſs their Approbation. But I ſhall recite the Words in each Addreſs, and leave it to the *Reader*, whether they do not amount to an Approbation of her Majeſty's Conduct in this Treaty: The Houſe of Lords ſay, *We do with all Duty and Humility aſſure your Majeſty, That this Houſe doth entirely relye on your Majeſty's Wiſdom, to finiſh this great and good Work:* And thoſe in the Addreſs of the Commons, are, *They humbly deſire your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to proceed in the preſent Negotiations, for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.*

He relates the Separation of the Armies, and the proclaiming a Ceſſation of Arms, falſely.

The next Fact I ſhall take Notice of, that the Biſhop has related falſely, is, That the Duke of *Ormond* proclaim'd a Ceſſation of Arms, and *then* ſeparated himſelf from Prince *Eugene*'s Army; whereas in Truth, Prince *Eugene* ſeparated himſelf from the Duke of *Ormond*, and march'd away with the foreign Troops (tho' many Thouſands of them were

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a *English* Pay) and left the *English* in their Camp. Nor did the Duke of *Ormond* proclaim a Cessation of Arms, till *after* Prince *Eugene* had separated from him: So contrary is the Fact to what our pious Bishop has given in upon Oath. Nor can this be look'd upon as any thing short of malicious and wilful Perjury, because it was impossible he could be ignorant of the true State of the Case.

In this only he speaks Truth, *That this was not only the Act of the Court and Ministry, but it became the Act of the Nation, which by a General Voice did not only approve of it, but applaud it:* And with abundance of Reason, since the Allies were so far from performing their Part of the Treaty of Alliance, that they had not furnish'd their Quota's by Sea or Land, scarce one Year since the Commencement of the War, but had thrown their Deficiences upon *Great Britain*, which was already greatly impoverish'd, and must inevitably have been ruin'd, if the War had continu'd upon that unequal Foot: In short, the Confederates had broken almost every Article of the Grand Alliance for ten Years together, notwithstanding the repeated Instances made to them, to furnish their Quota's, after which they could have no Reason, or Pretence, to demand that *Britain* should perform her Part of the Alliance, much less that She should take their Share of the War upon Her, as they frequently insisted, and indeed were too long indulg'd, in that extravagant Demand by some Ministers.

The Bishop himself is pleas'd to relate, *pag.* 613. *That the Promises of the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire had so often fail'd, that*

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that they could not be rely'd on; which is a suf ficient Conceſſion that they had not furniſh'd their Share towards the War: Nay, that the had *had* no Regard to the Inſtances of th Allies, when they put them in mind of mak ing Good their Promiſes. And this is a fu Anſwer to all the malicious Suggeſtions of thi Prelate, *That* Britain *had no regard to the Gran Alliance, or the publick Faith*; for if thoſe Al lies firſt broke their Faith, and neglected t perform their Parts of the Treaty, with wha Face could they call upon *Britain* to perform hers, or rather with what Aſſurance, coul they expect that *Britain* ſhould ruin herſelf, b taking their Share of the Expence of the Wa upon herſelf; when they were to be the only Gainers by it; when all the Blood and Trea ſure *Britain* laviſh'd away, was to conque Kingdoms for ungrateful Foreigners, who bor ſcarce any Share in the Enterprize: We ma juſtly therefore retort the Charge of Breach o Faith upon the Allies, through whoſe Defici encies the Nation ſtill groans under ſuch Load of Debts. We have certainly nothing to anſwer for, in not aſſiſting them as we ought but a great deal to reproach ſome of our Mi niſters with, for ſuffering the Nation to b ruin'd, to aggrandize other Powers, who ar our Rivals in Trade, and ſhamefully betray'd and beat us out of the beſt Branches of it, even at a Time when we were fighting their Battle in *Europe*.

His Account of the Barrier Treaty, very falacious and unjuſt.

He complains, *p.* 613, of the Alteration that were made in the Barrier Treaty, and thought the former Treaty was much better then the latter, becauſe the *Dutch* were au- thoriz'd

oriz'd by that to maintain the Proteſtant Suc- 1713.
ſſion, whether the Queen deſir'd their Aſ- 12 A.
tance or not, and might have brought over
orces to have depos'd the Queen herſelf, un- Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.
r Pretence of maintaining that Succeſſion;
hereas by this Treaty, they were oblig'd to
y till they were ſent for. And as the Biſhop
s told us in another Place, that he and his
rethren the Whigs intended to depoſe her
ajeſty, if ſhe offer'd to diſplace them, it was
ry natural for them to get the *Dutch* into
Confederacy to aſſiſt them in accompliſhing
eir Ends; but it ſeems the Queen ſaw thro'
is Project, and defeated it. But there was
nother Thing in the former Barrier Treaty,
hich the Biſhop does not mention, and that
as an Agreement to let the *Dutch* into the
oſſeſſion of the Port-Towns in *Flanders*,
hereby we might have been excluded our
lves from the Trade of the *Netherlands*, and
ur Shipping, as well as the Sea-Coaſts, made
able to the Inſults of the *Dutch*, in Caſe of a
Miſunderſtanding between the Two Nations,
hich was an Article that even *Burnet* would
ot take upon him to defend, and therefore he
mitted mentioning of it.

He proceeds to tell us, *pag.* 615. that we His malicious Suggeſtion concerning *Dunkirk*.
ept a *Sort of Garriſon in* Dunkirk; but it was
ſible they were not in a Condition to keep
he Place any longer than the *French* were wil-
ng to let them ſtay in it. But tho' he calls it
Sort of Garriſon, it appears there were not
ſs than ſeven or eight Thouſand Men in
Garriſon there; and if theſe had not been
hought ſufficient, the Duke of *Ormond* might
ave ſent as many more thither: Beſides, the

Town

1713. Town was open to us by Sea, and we migh
12 A. have pour'd what Supplies we pleas'd into th
Town from Time to Time if it had been in
Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713. veſted; and in theſe Circumſtances, I believe it would have been impoſſible for the *Frenc* to have wreſted the Place out of our Hands they had gone about it; but I can't perceiv that the Biſhop had any Foundation to ſuſpec they ever intended it. Indeed, he could nc bear to think that the New Miniſtry ſhould b the Occaſion of procuring ſo great a Good t the Nation, as the ſecuring and demoliſhing Place that had ſo long infeſted the *Britiſ* Trade, and been ſuch a Thorn in our Side during the War; and this probably was th only Reaſon he maliciouſly inſinuates, that th *French* yielded it to us only with a Deſign t ſeize it again: But one would have though when he liv'd to ſee this fooliſh Conjecture con futed, he ſhould have ſtruck this Paſſage out c his Hiſtory, and not let it have remain'd ther as an Evidence of the Writer's Folly and Ma lice; for this was in Reality a Story rais'd b the Whigs, to ſerve a preſent Turn, but neve deſign'd to be tranſmitted to Poſterity by any but this credulous Biſhop. To proceed,

The Time of Signing the Peace, related wrong. There is an Inſtance of this Writer's ex treme Negligence, *pag.* 617, where he ſays i Words at length, and not in Figures, Tha the Treaty of Peace between *England* an *France*, was Sign'd the thirteenth of *March* whereas if he had given himſelf the leaſt Troub to enquire, he muſt have known it was Sign' the thirtieth of *March*, O. S. but he did nc think it worth his While to ask a Queſtio about the Matter. There is another remark

ab

able Instance of his Negligence, or Malice, *pag.* 620. a very little after the former Mistake, where, endeavouring to magnify our Silk Manufacture, which he would insinuate was ruin'd by the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, he tells us, *There were Three hundred thousand People maintain'd in* England *by the Silk Manufacture*; whereas by the largest Calculations, I cannot find that there ever were Thirty thousand maintain'd by it; for it is agreed on all Hands, That Two Thirds of the People employ'd in the Silk Manufacture, reside in *Spittle-Fields*: Where all the Inhabitants by a nice Survey, do not amount to much above Twenty Thousand Souls, if we should suppose them all employ'd in the Silk Trade, (which they are not) and take Men, Women and Children into the Account; and that there are not Ten Thousand more employ'd in that Trade in the rest of the Kingdom, is very certain; consequently the whole Number of Souls employ'd in the Silk Manufacture, never could amount to Thirty Thousand, tho' our accurate Bishop has multiply'd them to Three Hundred Thousand, which would make them near a Third Part of the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*; and such Stretches as these, are common in the Folio's of Calumny, which shews what Credit is to be given to Facts that are supported by no better Authority, than that of the Bishop's Word, or Oath.

1713.

12 A.

Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711 to 1713.

And as to this Treaty of Commerce, which he and his Friends rail at so extravagantly, nothing was, or could be done upon it, to the Prejudice of Trade, without the Concurrence of the *British* Parliament; which neither the

1713. 12 A. Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

French or *English* Plenipotentiaries were ignorant of: And accordingly we find that the Parliament disapproving that Treaty, there was an End of it, and in Truth, no Trade with *France* can be of Advantage to *Great Britain*, our Imports from thence being chiefly Articles of Luxury; but we find at last, that none of those dismal Consequences relating to the other Branches of our Trade, which the Bishop foretold, and was so clamorous about, have happen'd: Nor does it appear his Friends much mended the Peace of *Utrecht*, after they were let into a Share of the Administration; for instead of insisting on better Terms with the Crown, they enter'd into a greater Intimacy with it, and even form'd an Alliance with *France* against *Spain*, which was attended with Consequences not much more advantageous to the *British* Trade, than that exploded Treaty of Commerce so much complain'd of. But to proceed: The Bishop in the Speech he tells us he had prepared to make in the House of Lords, against approving the Articles of Peace, observes, That by the Grand Alliance it was stipulated, that no Peace should be treated of or concluded, without the Consent of the Allies, and thereupon falls very heavily on the Ministry for making Peace without the Consent of the Emperor and Empire, telling us, they were worse than *Jews* and *Infidels*, for concluding the Peace of *Utrecht*, but he is so good to acknowledge however, *That Confederacies do not bind States to carry on a War to their utter Ruin; and that where Allies are bound to the Performance of several Articles, as to their Quota's or Shares, if any one fails in the Part he was bound*

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12 A.

ound to perform, he forfeits his Right to that Alliance, and has no Reason to expect his Confederates should perform their Parts.

Now this was manifestly the Case of *Great Britain*, her Allies had actually withdrawn their respective Quota's, and neglected to make them Good tho' they had been admonish'd several Years successively to do it; they had thrown their Share of the War so much upon us, that we were run fifty Millions in Debt, and must infallibly have been ruin'd if the War had continued much longer, upon that unequal Foot: The Queen did continue it however, till all the Ends of the Grand Alliance were answer'd, namely, till the Enemy offer'd to deliver up the *Spanish* Dominions in *Italy*, and the *Low Countries* to the Emperor, to give both the Empire and the *Dutch* their Barrier, to acknowledge the Queen and the Protestant Succession, and yield up the several Islands in *America*, which *Britain* claim'd, so that all the Ends of the grand Alliance were entirely answer'd; and tho' the Emperor and Empire had never fail'd in furnishing their Quota's, there would have been no manner of Pretence for continuing that bloody Trade of War any longer, only to satisfie the Ambition of some, and the Avarice of others: I look upon the Queen's Steadiness therefore in carrying on the Negotiations of Peace, and concluding them when a powerful Faction at Home, and most of the Princes and States of *Europe* were united to oblige her Majesty to continue it the most Glorious Circumstance of her Reign. But further let People but compare the Articles of the grand Alliance in King *William's* War, and the Treaty that was made at *Ryswick*: They will find a much greater Disagreement

Remarks on Bishop *Burnet*, from 1711. to 1713.

Our Allies first broke the Grand Alliance, and made it necessary to put an end to the War.

All the ends for entring into the War, were answer'd by the Peace of *Utrecht*.

Not so at the Peace of *Ryswick*.

1713. between the Articles of that Alliance and the Articles of the Peace that follow'd at *Ryſwick*; than between the Articles of the laſt Treaty of Alliance, and the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht*; nay, they will find that every Article of the Grand Alliance made at the Beginning of Queen *Anne's* War, was fully anſwer'd by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; whereas ſcarce one of the Articles of the Grand Alliance, made at the Beginning of King *William's* War, (except the owning him King,) was anſwer'd by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*: And it is further obſervable, that King *William* alſo made Peace with *France*, without the Conſent of the Emperor or Empire, and yet never incurr'd the Cenſure of the *Whigs* upon that account, or was ever charg'd with a Breach of Publick Faith, and repreſented to have leſs Honour and Conſcience than an Infidel.

12 A.

Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet* from 1711, to 1713.

It was agreed by all the Allies, that King *Charles* ſhould not enjoy both the Empire and *Spain*,

It ought alſo to be remembred, by thoſe who ſtill inſiſt that the Emperor ought to have been put into the Poſſeſſion of the *whole Spaniſh Monarchy*, that by an Article in one of our Treaties with the Allies, It was expreſly ſtipulated, that if King *Charlrs* ſhould ever arrive at the Imperial Dignity, he ſhould be incapacitated to enjoy the Dominions of *Spain*; It being apprehended that the Uniting *Spain* with the Empire, would have caſt the Ballance too much on that Side, and therefore it was more expedient that the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be divided if King *Charles* mounted the Imperial Throne: And this too, was once the Opinion of the greateſt *Whigs* among us, or they would never have concluded two Treaties for the Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

And even by the *Whigs* who made two Partition Treaties, to prevent it.

And

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And here I ſhall finiſh my Remarks on this lebrated Biſhop, and his poſthumous Hiſtory, hich he prays to God may be read with the me Candour it was written, and appeals to eaven for the Truth of it; though ſurely ſo uch Falſhood, Detraction, and Calumny ne- r was contain'd in two ſuch Volumes: There e many other Paſſages beſides thoſe mention'd theſe Remarks, which deſerve a ſevere Ani- adverſion, but the Reader will ſee what he lvances abundantly confuted, by the Concur- nt Teſtimony of the Writers of thoſe Times e treats of, and therefore I ſhall not weary s Patience with repeating what tis preſum'd, e is already well acquainted with.

Remarks on Biſhop *Burnet*, from 1711, to 1713.

It is a little unfortunate I muſt confeſs, that *e illuſtrious Author of the Hiſtory of our Refor- ation*, (as *Rapin* ſtiles him,) who had once ne Honour to receive the Applauſes of the enate, ſhould be found at laſt to have had ſo ery ſmall a Share of Candour, or Truth, in im: And indeed, the laborious Collections f the indefatigable Mr. *Strype*, ſufficiently de- onſtrate his Partiality even in that admir'd erformance.

On the 16th of *February*, the New Parlia- ent met at *Weſtminſter*; and the Lords Com- iſſioners appointed by her Majeſty, having irected the Commons to proceed to the Choice f a Speaker, they unanimouſly elected Sir *homas Hanmer*, who was approved by her Majeſty, and on the Second of *March*, her Majeſty came to the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons being ſent for up, ſhe made the fol- owing Speech.

Parliament meets.

My

1713.

12 A.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have much Satisfaction in being able, a the Opening this Parliament, to tell you That the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce with *Spain*, are exchang'd by which, my Subjects will have greater Op portunities than ever, to improve and exten their Trade: Many Advantages formerly en joy'd by Connivance, and procur'd by such Methods, as made a Distinction between on *British* Merchant and another, are now set tled by Treaty, and an equal Rule is esta blished.

It has pleas'd God to bless my Endeavours to obtain an honourable and advantageou Peace for my own People, and for the greate Part of my Allies: Nothing which I can do shall be wanting to render it universal: And I perswade myself, that with your hearty Con currence, my Interposition may at last prov effectual, to compleat the Settlement of *Europe*

In the mean while, I congratulate with my own Subjects, that they are deliver'd from *Consuming Land-War*, and enter'd on a Peace the good Effects whereof, nothing but intestin Divisions can obstruct.

It was the Glory of the wisest and greatest o my Predecessors, to hold the Ballance of *Europe* and to keep it equal, by casting in their Weigh as Necessity requir'd. By this Conduct they enrich'd the Kingdom, and rendred themselve dreadful to their Enemies, and useful to thei Friends; I have proceeded on the same Princi ple, and I doubt not but my Successors wil follow these Examples.

Our

Our Situation points out to us our true In- 1713.
ereſt; for this Country can flouriſh only by 12 A.
Trade, and will be moſt formidable by the
ght Application of our Naval Force.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have order'd ſuch Accounts to be pre-
ar'd, and laid before you, as will ſhew you,
the Concluſion of the War, the true State
f your Condition; whereby you will be bet-
er able to judge what Aids are neceſſary; and
only ask of you Supplies for the current
ervice of the Year, and for the diſcharging of
uch Debts as you ſhall find, on Examination,
o be juſt and reaſonable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Joy which has been generally expreſs'd
n my Recovery from my late Indiſpoſition,
nd on my coming to this City, I eſteem as a
Return to that tender Affection which I have
lways had for my People.

I wiſh that effectual Care had been taken,
s I have often deſired, to ſuppreſs thoſe ſe-
itious Papers, and factious Rumours, by which
leſigning Men have been able to ſink Credit,
nd the Innocent have ſuffered.

There are ſome, who are arriv'd to that
Height of Malice, as to inſinuate, that the
Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*
s in Danger under my Government.

Thoſe who go about thus to diſtract the
Minds of Men with imaginary Dangers, can
only mean to diſturb the preſent Tranquility,
and to bring real Miſchiefs upon us.

After

1713. After all I have done to ſecure our Relig
on and your Liberties, and to tranſmit bo
12 A. ſafe to Poſterity, I cannot mention theſe Pr
ceedings without ſome Degree of Warmt
and I muſt hope you will all agree with n
that Attempts to weaken my Authority, or
render the Poſſeſſion of the Crown uneaſy to n
can never be proper Means to ſtrengthen t
Proteſtant Succeſſion.

I have done, and ſhall continue to do n
beſt for the Good of all my Subjects: L
it be your Endeavours, as it ſhall be mi
to unite our Differences, not by relaxi
from the ſtricteſt Adherence to our Conſtituti
in Church and State, but by obſerving t
Laws yourſelves, and enforcing a due Obedien
to them in others.

A long War has not only impoveriſhed t
Publick, (however ſome particular Men m
have been Gainers by it (but has alſo great
affected Government itſelf.

Let it be your Care ſo to improve the pr
ſent Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation
recovering us from thoſe Diſorders.

I had the Concurrence of the laſt Parliame
in making the Peace: Let it be the Honour
this, to aſſiſt me in obtaining ſuch Fruits fro
it, as may not only derive Bleſſings on t
preſent Age, but even down to the late
Poſterity.

Lords Addreſe of Thanks for her Majeſty's Speech

On the third of *March*, the Lords attende
her Majeſty, with an Addreſs of Thanks, f
her Speech from the Throne; wherein the
congratulate her Recovery from her late Indi
poſition.

An

And they assure her, that it was with the greatest Pleasure, and the utmost Gratitude, that they receiv'd the Intimation that her Majesty was pleased to give them, that the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain* were exchanged; and that they were, by her Majesty's great Wisdom and Goodness, at last deliver'd from that *Consuming Land-War*; the Burdens and ill Consequences whereof, they were sensible nothing could remove or prevent, but a right Improvement of the present Opportunity; and that they would use their utmost Endeavours to discourage and discountenance all Attempts to weaken her Majesty's Authority, or to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to her. 1713. 12 A.

On the 5th of *March*, the Commons also attended her Majesty, with an Address of Thanks for her Speech from the Throne, and assur'd her Majesty, that as nothing could be more afflicting to her People, than the Indisposition of the best of Sovereigns; so nothing had ever been an Occasion of greater Joy and Satisfaction to them, than her Majesty's late happy Recovery; they Congratulated her also on the Conclusion of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*; and they said they could never sufficiently express the Sense they had of their Happiness, in being deliver'd from the Calamities of a *Consuming War*. Commons Address.

That her Majesty might depend upon it, her Loyal Commons would never be prevail'd on, by any Pretences whatsoever, to countenance Attempts that might tend to weaken her Authority, and to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to her, which could only proceed from the Rage of a disappointed Faction.

1713. About this Time, a Pamphlet was cenſur'd by the Houſe of Lords, entitul'd, *The publick Spirit of the* Whigs; *ſet forth in their generous Encouragement of the Author of the* Criſis; *with ſome Obſervations on the Seaſonableneſs, Candor, Erudition, and Stile of that Treatiſe.*

12 A.

Pamphlet, call'd, *The Publick Spirit of the* Whigs, cenſur'd by the Lords.

In this Pamphlet, were ſome ſmart Reflections on the Author of the *Criſis*, and on the Projectors of the Union; but what principally occaſion'd this Animadverſion, was ſome Reflections on the Earl of *Nottingham*, and ſome other Peers, who had ſubſcrib'd to the Author of that doughty Performance. *Barber* the Printer, and *Morphew* the Publiſher, were both taken into Cuſtody of the Black Rod: And the Lords addreſs'd her Majeſty, to iſſue a Proclamation for apprehending the Author: Whereupon a Proclamation came out, offering a Reward of 300 *l.* to any one that could diſcover the Author.

Steel's Criſis and *Engliſh-Man*, cenſur'd by the Commons.

On the other Hand, a Complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, againſt the Author of the *Engliſhman*, and the above-mention'd Pamphlet, call'd the *Criſis*, as containing ſeveral Paragraphs tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majeſty, and arraigning her Adminiſtration and Government: Mr. *Steel* acknowledging himſelf the Author of thoſe Pieces, and deſiring to be heard in his Defence, a Day was appointed for the hearing of that Matter.

The 13th of *March*, Mr. *Steel* and his Friends, made a very long Defence, after which, it was put to the Vote, and carry'd by 245 Voices againſt 152, that the printed Pamphlet, entituled, *The Engliſhman*, and one othe Pamphlet, entituled, *The Criſis*, written by *Richard Steel*, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, are ſcandalous

and

and seditious Libels, containing many Expressions highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and upon the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Universities of this Kingdom; maliciously insinuating, That the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, is in Danger under her Majesty's Administration, and tending to alienate the Affections of her Majesty's good Subjects, and to create Jealousies and Divisions among them. *Secondly*, That *Richard Steel*, Esq; for his Offence in Writing and Publishing the said scandalous and seditious Libels, be expell'd this House.

1713. 12 A.

Mr. *Steel* expell'd the House.

In the Beginning of this Month, Sir *William Dawes* having been translated to the See of *York*, upon the Death of Doctor *John Sharp*, was confirmed Archbishop of that See; and Doctor *Gastrel*, Preacher of *Lincoln's Inn*, was made Bishop of *Chester*.

Sir *Will. Dawes* Translated to the See of *York*. Dr. *Gastrel* made Bishop of *Chester*.

The Duke of *Argyle*, in the Beginning of *April*, was removed from all his Places; and the Earl of *Stairs* was ordered to sell his Regiment; as was Major-General *Davenport*, his Post of Lieutenant of the first Troop of her Majesty's Life-Guards; the Bishop of *Bristol* was declared Lord Almoner, in the Room of the late Archbishop of *York*; and the Bishop of *London* was declared Dean of her Majesty's Chapel.

Duke of *Argyle*, and E. of *Stairs* laid aside.

Baron *Schutz* being about this Time prevail'd upon to demand of my Lord Chancellor a Writ for calling the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* to the House of Lords: This her Majesty thought fit to comply with; but so far resented it, that Baron *Schutz* was forbid the Court: Whereupon that Minister return'd to *Hanover*. And now the Two Houses being convinced that her Majesty had no other

A Writ demanded to call the Electoral Prince of *Hanover* to the House of Peers.

1714. Views than the Prosperity of her People, at-
13 A. tended her with the following Address.

Addreſs of both Houſes, approving the Peace as Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous to *Britain.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, beg Leave to express the just Sense which we have of your Majesty's Goodness to your People, *in delivering them by a safe, honourable, and advantageous Peace with* France *and* Spain, *from the heavy Burthen of a consuming Land War, unequally carried on, and become at last impracticable.*

And we do most earnestly intreat your Majesty, That you will be pleas'd, with the same Steadiness, notwithstanding all the Obstructions which have been, or may be thrown in your Way, to pursue such Measures as you shall judge necessary for compleating the Settlement of *Europe*, on the Principles laid down by your Majesty in your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

To which Her Majesty return'd the following Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE State of publick Affairs in *Europe*, as well as the Necessities of my own Kingdoms, obliged me to enter into a Negotiation of Peace; and notwithstanding all Obstructions and Difficulties, I have, by the Blessing of God, brought it to a happy Conclusion.

I esteem this Address as the United Voice of my affectionate and loyal Subjects, and I return you all the heartiest Thanks which can be given by a Sovereign, who desires nothing more than to see her People safe and flourishing. In

1714.

13 A.

In the Beginning of *April*, a Commiſſion paſſed, conſtituting the following Gentlemen Lords of the Admiralty, *viz.* Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John Leake*, Sir *William Drake*, Sir *James Wiſhart*, *George Clark*, Eſq; and Sir *George Beaumont*.

New Commiſſion of the Admiralty.

Before the End of this Month, we receiv'd Advice that the Harbour, Town, and Cittadel of *Dunkirk*, were entirely demoliſh'd, upon which, all the Clamours on that Head ceaſed; but the *French* being buſy in making a Canal, to convey thoſe Waters to the Sea, which uſed to be diſcharged by the Sluices at *Dunkirk*, it was not long before this was made another Pretence of Fears and Jealouſies.

Dunkirk demoliſh'd.

The Earl of *Peterborough* was about this Time made Governour of the Iſland of *Minorca*, in the Room of the Duke of *Argyle*, who had been diſplac'd.

On the 4th of *May*, the Reverend Mr. *Bedford*, who had been convicted of publiſhing a Book, inſinuating, That the Hereditary Right of the Crown of *England* could not be defeated, was ſentenc'd in the Court of King's Bench, to pay a Fine of 1000 Marks, and to remain a Priſoner for Three Years; and afterwards to be bound in a Recognizance, with Four ſufficient Sureties, in the Sum of 5000 *l.* for his good Behaviour during Life; and he was order'd to be brought to all the Courts in *Weſtminſter*, with a Paper on his Head, ſignifying his Offence; but the laſt Part of the Sentence her Majeſty remitted.

Sentence on Mr. *Bedford*, for publiſhing Hereditary Right.

On the 24th of *May* in the Evening, Monſieur *D' Iberville*, Envoy Extraordinary to the *French* King, notified the Death of the Duke of *Berry*, at a private Audience he had of her Majeſty.

Duke of *Berry*'s Death.

The

1714. 13 A. The Lords on the 7th of *July*, attended he Majesty with another Representation, signify ing, that the carrying on the Trade betwee her Majesty's Dominions and *Spain*, on the Foo of the present Treaty of Commerce, was at tended with insuperable Difficulties, and di therefore very earnestly beseech her, to use ei fectual Means for procuring such Alteration to be made in the same, as might render th said Trade practicable, and beneficial to he Majesty's People.

Her Majesty answer'd, It had been her Car to procure all possible Advantages for her Sub jects in Trade, and she should continue he utmost Endeavour to obtain further Benefits and particularly in the Trade with *Spain*, which was so useful to her Subjects.

The Parliament having finish'd the Busines before them, her Majesty, on the 9th of *July* gave the Royal Assent to several publick and private Acts; after which, she made a Speech to both Houses, which was the last she eve made in Parliament, (*viz.*)

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Last Speech to her Parliament.

THE Progress which has been made in publick Business, and the Season of the Year, render it both convenient and necessary that I should put an End to this Session.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and to your Country; and particularly for the Supplies you have given me, as well to defray the Expences of the Current Year, as towards the Discharge of the National Debts.

In

In our preſent Circumſtances, it could not 1714.
expected that a full Proviſion ſhould be made 13 A.
both theſe Heads.

What you have granted, ſhall be laid out ith the beſt Husbandry, and to the greateſt dvantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope early in the Winter to meet you ain, and to find you in ſuch a Temper, as neccſſary for the real Improvement of our ommerce, and of all the other Advantages of eace.

My chief Concern is, to preſerve to you, d to your Poſterity, our Holy Religion, and e Liberty of my Subjects, and to ſecure the eſent and future Tranquillity of my King- oms: But I muſt tell you plainly, that theſe ſirable Ends can never be attain'd, unleſs u bring the ſame Diſpoſitions on your Parts; leſs all groundleſs Jealouſies, which create d foment Diviſions amongſt you, be laid aſide; d unleſs you ſhew the ſame Regard for my ſt Prerogative, and for the Honour of my overnment, as I have always expreſs'd for the ights of my People.

Then the Parliament was Prorogu'd to *Tueſ-y* the 10th of *Auguſt*.

The moſt Material Acts that paſs'd this ſſion were,

An Act for granting an Aid by a Land-Tax of two Shillings in the Pound, the Malt-ax. Land-Tax, 2 s.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to continued in her Majeſtys Service, and for the tter Payment of their Quarters. Soldiers.

An

1714. 13 A. Schism Act

An Act to prevent the Growth of Schism, a for the further Security of the Churches of E gland *and* Ireland. By this Act, none we to teach School, or instruct Youth in any p vate Family, till they had subscribed the D claration in the Statute of 13 *Car.* 2. *To confo to the Church of* England, and obtained a l cense from the Ordinary, on Pain of thr Months Imprisonment.

None but Churchmen to teach School.

Exceptions

Such Schoolmasters were oblig'd to tea the Church Catechism only. But Schools Writing, Reading, and Mathematicks, w excepted, and the Act was extended to *Irela But it was repeal'd in the next Reign.*

Soldiers.

An Act to prevent the listing her Majes Subjects to serve as Soldiers, without her Ma sty's License.

Curates a Maintenance provided for them.

An Act for the better Maintenace of Cura within the Church of England, *and for preve ing Ecclesiastical Persons, buying the next Avo ance of any Church Preferment.* By this A it is provided, That if any Rector, or Vic shall present a Curate to the Bishop, or Or nary to be licensed to serve a Cure, The Bish having regard to the Greatness of the Cure, a the Value of the Living, shall before the gra ing such License, appoint under his Hand a Seal, a Stipend not exceeding fifty Poun nor under twenty Pound to be paid by Rector, or Vicar; and this further provid That if any Person shall for Money, Rewa Gift, *&c.* in his own Name, or anothers, cept the next Avoidance, or Presentation t Benefice, with Cure of Souls, Ecclesiasti Dignity, *&c.* and shall be presented thereup Every such Presentation shall be void, and su Agreement deemed a Simonaical Contract, a the Crown may present to such Benefice, D

No Clergyman may purchase the next Presentation to a Living.

ni

nity, &c. for that time only, and the Perſon ſo corruptly taking or procuring ſuch Benifice, or Dignity, &c. ſhall be adjudged a diſabled Perſon in Law, to have and enjoy the ſame, and alſo ſhall be ſubject to the Pains inflicted by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws, as if ſuch Agreement had been made after ſuch Benefice, &c. had become vacant. 1714. 13 A.

An Act for rendring more effectual an Act, of 3 Jac. 1 entitled, An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers, which may grow by Popiſh Recuſants; and alſo another Act of the 1 W. & M. entitled, *An Act to Veſt in the Two Univerſities, the Preſentations of Benefices belonging to Papiſts*; *and for Veſting in the Lords of Juſticiary, Power to inflict the ſame Puniſhments againſt Jeſuits, Prieſts, and other trafficking Papiſts, which the Privy Council of Scotland was impowerd to do, by an Act paſs'd in* Scotland *for preventing the Growth of Popery.* Popiſh Univerſities.

An Act for providing a publick Reward for ſuch Perſons as ſhould diſcover the Longitude at Sea. By this Act, It is provided, That the firſt Diſcoverer of a Method for finding the Longitude, ſhall be entitled to 10,000 *l.* if it determines the ſame to One Degree; and to 15,000 *l.* if it determines the ſame to Two Thirds of that Diſtance; and to 20,000 *l.* if it determines the ſame to One Half of that Diſtance. Longitude, a Reward of 20,000 for diſcoveringit.

An Act to reduce the Rate of Intereſt, without Prejudice to Parliamentary Securities: By this Act, Intereſt was reduc'd from Six to Five *per Cent.* and it was provided that no Scrivener, Broker, &c. ſhould take more than Five Shillings for procuring an hundred Pounds, and ſo ratably no more than one Shilling for making he Bond, or Bill, for the Loan, or for any Intereſt ſettled at *five per Cent.* but five in thehundred allow'd for procuring Money.

1714. 13 A. Counterbond concerning it, on Pain of 20 *l.* with Coſts, one Moiety to the Crown, and the other to the Informers; and the Offender alſo ſhall ſtand committed for Half a Year.

Ships and Goods caſt on Shore, to be preſerv'd for the Owners

An Act for the preſerving of all ſuch Ships, and Goods, as ſhall happen to be forc'd on Shore; or ſtranded upon the Coaſt of this Kingdom, or any other her Majeſty's Dominions: By this Act, the Civil Magiſtrates near the Coaſt, are required to aſſiſt all Ships in Diſtreſs, and a Reward is given to all People, who ſhall aſſiſt in the Preſervation of a Ship; and tis Enacted that all Goods ſaved, ſhall be preſerv'd for the Uſe of the Owners.

If any Perſon ſhall enter a Ship in Diſtreſs without the Leave of the Commander, Conſtable, *&c.* or moleſt any one in ſaving Ship and Goods, or when ſav'd, deface the Marks; ſuch Perſon ſhall make double Satisfaction to the Party griev'd, or be ſent to the Houſe of Correction for Twelve Months, and the Maſters, Conſtables, *&c.* may by Force compel ſuch Perſons as ſhall preſs on Board ſuch Ships in Diſtreſs, without Leave; and if any Goods be carried from ſuch Ships, and found on any Perſon, he ſhall on demand deliver them to the Owner, on pain of paying treble the Value, to the Owner: And it is further provided, that if any Perſon ſhall make Holes in the Bottom, Sides, or any Part of the Ship, ſteal any Pump, or do any thing tending to the Loſs of a Ship, he ſhall be adjudged Guilty of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

The Uſage before this Act.

Before this Act, when a Ship was wreck'd on the Coaſt, and no Body left on Board, both Ship and Cargoe belong'd to the Crown, or the Admiral of the Coaſt, *&c.* and the Country People did not only uſe to ſeize the Veſſel and Goods, and drive them amongſt them, as law-

ſ

ful Prize, but frequently contributed to the Loſs of the Ship, and murder'd thoſe on board: Nor has this Law entirely remedied theſe barbarous Practices. 1714. 13 A.

The Laws relating to Vagrants, Beggars, and Strollers, reduced into one Act.

An Act for reducing the Laws relating to Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, into one Act of Parliament; and for the more effectual puniſhing ſuch Rogues, Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars, and Vagrants, and ſending them whither they ought to be ſent. By this Act, all Players, Gypſies, Fortune-Tellers, Fencers, Bear-Wards, and other Strollers, wandering and begging, are declared Rogues and Vagabonds; and the Conſtables, *&c.* are not only required to apprehend them, on pain of Ten Pounds, but a Reward of Two Shillings is given to any Perſon who ſhall take up ſuch Vagrants; to be paid by the Pariſh that laſt relieved him.

If ſuch Vagrants appear to have any legal Settlement, they are to be ſent thither: If they have obtain'd as legal Settlement ſince their Birth, they are to be ſent to the Place of their Birth by a Paſs; or if under Fourteen, to the Place of their Father's or Mother's Abode: And if neither of theſe can be diſcover'd, then to be ſent to the Pariſh where laſt found begging, and paſs'd unapprehended; ſuch Vagrants to be whipp'd, or ſent to the Houſe of Correction, by the Juſtices of Peace, before they are paſs'd away: And if the Juſtices judge any Vagrants to be dangerous to the People, they may cauſe him to be committed to the Houſe of Correction 'till the Quarter Seſſions: And if he be there judged a dangerous and incorrigible Rogue, they ſhall cauſe him to be whipp'd three Market Days ſucceſſively,

1714. 13 A.

sively, and to be kept to hard Labour, as long as they shall think fit.

Persons apprehended, and found to have no Settlement, and to have committed any Acts of Vagrancy, or to have used Begging for two Years, may be committed to the Custody of him who apprehended them; or to any other Persons willing to receive them as Apprentices for seven Years, who may employ them either here, or in the Plantations.

But notwithstanding these good Provisions there never were more Strollers and Beggars than at this Day.

Disputes between the Two Houses of Convocation, concerning Dr. *Clark's* Notions of the Trinity; and concerning Lay Baptism, still undecided.

The Convocation had been assembled every Year with the Parliament, since the Change of the Ministry; but Bishop *Burnet*, it seems, had such an Influence on the Upper House, that little or nothing was done to the Advantage of the Church. The Lower House, indeed, censured some Opinions of Dr. *Clark's*, Rector of St. *James's*, in relation to the Trinity; but the Bishops not concurring with them, the Doctor still continued to maintain the Doctrine he had advanced, with Impunity. Another Dispute happen'd between the Two Houses, concerning the Administration of Baptism. The Bishops held, That Baptism administer'd by the Dissenting Teachers, or any Lay Hands, was Valid; and that Persons so baptized need not be baptized again; but the rest of the Clergy were of another Opinion, and that Point remains in Dispute at this Day.

We may now look back, and observe what a Figure the *Germans* made, when they pretended singly to oppose the whole Power of *France*, and we shall find it answerable to our Expectations: They were soon obliged to retire into their fortified Towns, and behind their Lines, while

hile Marſhal *Villars* reduced one Place after 1714.
nother, and made them begin to think of 13 A.
eace in Earneſt.

He inveſted *Landau* the Beginning of *June*, 713, and in the Night, between the 24th and 5th of the ſame Month, the Trenches were pen'd: Prince *Eugene*, in the mean Time, re-ain'd quiet in his Camp, which was extended long the *Rhine*, from *Philipsburg* to *Mentz*, ithout being able to give the *French* any Di-urbance: And though the Garriſon made a oble Defence, yet having no Expectations of elief, on the twentieth of *Auguſt*, they were ompell'd to ſurrender Priſoners of War.

Landau inveſted.

The Garriſon ſurrender Priſoners of War.

The latter End of *September*, Marſhal *Villars* auſed *Friburgh* to be inveſted, and on the laſt f that Month the Trenches were open'd: his Town alſo made a very good Defence; nd the Governor having defended it as long as was tenable, on the Thirty-firſt of *October*, etired into the Caſtles; and being deſirous to ave his Garriſon, obtain'd Leave to ſend an Officer to Prince *Eugene* for Inſtructions: Whereupon a Suſpenſion of Arms was agreed n, which ended in a Capitulation, that was ign'd the ſixteenth of *November*; by which he Garriſon were permitted to march out with Bag and Baggage, four Pieces of Cannon, and wo Mortars, and all other Marks of Honour, nd were conducted to the Imperial Camp at *Rotweil*.

Friburgh inveſted and taken.

The Empire finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Trea-y of Peace was again ſet on Foot this Winter, which was managed ſolely by the two Gene-rals, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Marſhal *Villars*, at the Caſtle of *Alt Raſtadt*, and was brought

Peace concluded between *France* and the Emperor.

1714. brought to a Concluſion, and ſign'd the ſixth
13 A. *March*, 17$\frac{1}{1}\frac{3}{4}$.

By this Treaty, the Emperor was oblige to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, which h might have retain'd, if he had thought fit t have ſign'd the Peace with his Allies: As fo the reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Ba rier between the Empire and *France*, and th other Articles were conformable to the Treat of *Ryſwick*.

It will be neceſſary now to take a View the Behaviour of the *Catalans*, on the Empe ror's evacuating that Country.

Catalonia evacuated.

Count *Staremberg* having received the la Orders of the Emperor, to imbark for *Ital* with the Forces under his Command, acquain ted the *Catalans* with it; and appointed Cou *Coningſeck* to regulate the Evacuation of th Principality with the *Britiſh* and *Spaniſh* Com miſſaries. On the Twenty ſecond of *Jun* every Thing was adjuſted; and it was pro vided, That all Perſons who deſired to reti into *Italy*, ſhould be tranſported thither.

The States of *Catalonia* having been ſum mon'd to meet on this Occaſion, the Cardin *de Sala*, Biſhop of *Barcelona*, made a Speec to them, exhorting them to ſubmit to Kin *Philip*; and aſſured them, that the Queen o *Great Britain* had obtain'd a general Pardo for them, and that they would enjoy equal Pr vileges with the reſt of the Subjects of *Spain* Several other Members of that Aſſembly ſpok to the ſame Effect; but the Majority were another Mind, and choſe to hazard ever Thing, rather than ſubmit to King *Philip* Government. Accordingly they took a Reſo lution to form an Army out of the Inhabitan of that Principality, and named their General

Catalans reſolve not to ſubmit to King *Philip*.

vi

iz. General *Villareall*, Count *Puebla*, and Ge- 1714.
eral *Nebot*. The Inhabitants of *Barcelona* 13 A.
ere immediately commanded to Arms, and
ie *Miquelets* were order'd to draw near to that
ity: The States of *Catalonia* afterwards ſent
Deputation to Count *Starembergh*, to acquaint
im, That they ſhould ſtill preſerve the ſame
eal and Affection for the Emperor, their law-
il Sovereign, as they had always expreſs'd,
nd hoped he had not conſented to deliver up
arcelona to their Enemies; and that there-
re he would evacuate that City, and the
aſtle of *Montjouy*, and leave it to the Inhabi-
nts, and the States of *Catalonia*, to make the
eſt Terms they could.

That General did not think fit publickly to
pprove their Deſign, but ſo far connived at
, as to ſuffer them to ſeize the principal Poſts
out *Barcelona*, and to Garriſon Fort *Mont-*
uy. Count *Staremberg*, and the Imperial
roops, ſoon after embark'd, and were con-
y'd by the *Britiſh* Admiral, Sir *John Jen-*
ngs, to *Genoa*, where they arrived about the
iddle of *July*, 1713.

The *Catalans* take Poſſeſſion of *Barcelona*.

Upon the Departure of the *Germans*, the
talans proclaim'd War, by Beat of Drum,
d Sound of Trumpet, againſt *France* and
e Duke of *Anjou*, to whom they pretended
ey could not ſubmit, he having betray'd the
tereſt of the Chriſtian Religion, by yielding
inorca and *Gibraltar* to *Engliſh Hereticks*.

Proclaim War againſt King *Philip*. Pretends his yielding *Minorca*, &c. to the *Engliſh*, the Occaſion of it.

The 29th of *July*, the Duke of *Popoli* being
rived before *Barcelona* with an Army of
wenty Six Thouſand Men, ſent a Letter into
e City, ſignifying, that if they did not open
eir Gates that very Day, to the Troops of
e King their Sovereign, the Pardon his Ma-
ty had granted them, would be of no Force,

Summon'd by the Duke of *Popoli*, and a Pardon offer'd them.

but

1714. 13 A. but they would be used as obstinate Rebels. And whereas the Army of his Majesty had in vested that City, he warned them, out of Motive of Compassion, before the Operation to chastise them had begun, to prevent the total Ruin, by accepting the Amnesty his Majesty had granted them.

They persist in their Obstinacy. The City sent him an Answer by the same Trumpeter, That they persisted in their Resolution to continue the War, and that his Menaces did not discourage them; he might take what Resolution he pleas'd, that City was resolv'd vigorously to oppose all the Enterprizes of the Enemy, as they had done in Time past.

The *Spaniards* not expecting to find the *Catalans* so obstinate, had not made Preparation to undertake such a Siege; and therefore the Duke of *Popoli* was forced to content himself with blocking up the Place for several Months till he could receive Artillery, and other Necessaries to form the Siege. In the mean Time he sent them another Summons to surrender, declaring, That it would be too late to offer their Submission after the Batteries were rais'd, that no Quarters would be given them; and that their very Houses and Walls would be laid even with the Ground.

The City sent him Word, they saw no Reason to alter their former Resolution, and that he would never have the Satisfaction to see any of them imploring his Clemency; since they were resolv'd to defend themselves to the last Man; they would rather die free, than live Slaves to his Master.

The *Catalans* afterwards threw off their Allegiance to the Emperor, as well as to King *Philip*, and set up for a Commonwealth Independent of both; they gave out Commissio

in their own Names, and Coin'd Money with their own Arms; and having receiv'd a considerable Convoy from *Majorca*, thought themselves in a Condition to bid Defiance to the United Powers of *France* and *Spain*. In the mean Time, the whole Principality of *Catalonia* was laid waste, all the Houses and Buildings were burnt down to the Ground, hardly any Thing but Trees, and some few Vineyards, were left standing. 1714. 13 A.

Barcelona having been block'd up all the Winter, in the Spring they received Letters from his Imperial Majesty, importing that he had been oblig'd to conclude a Peace with the *French* King, which was sign'd at *Rastadt* the Sixth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirteen; but that he had preserv'd by that Treaty, his Rights, Titles, and Pretensions to the Crown of *Spain*; and assured them, that he would assist them with all his Might, in Order to procure them the Advantages they deserv'd for their Fidelity, their Firmness, and glorious Actions. They received also Letters from the Empress to the same Effect, dated as the other was from *Vienna*, the Twenty Eighth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fourteen. Upon the Receipt of these Letters, the City express'd an extraordinary Joy, and after a solemn Procession, *Te Deum* was Sung with great Solemnity.

Soon after King *Philip* dispatch'd Monsieur *Orry* to that City, *offering them the Confirmation of their ancient Privileges*; but they were so illated with the Emperor's Promises, that they declar'd they would not treat with him: Whereupon the necessary Dispositions were made for bombarding the City. The *French* K. *Philip* offers the *Catalans* their Ancient Privileges.

1714. King ordered a great Body of his Troops to
13 A. join the *Spaniſh* Army before *Barcelona*, and the Duke of *Berwick* ſet out the Twenty Third of *June*, in Order to command that Siege.

The *Spaniards* having thrown above Eleven Thouſand Bombs into the Place, and deſtroyed ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and above Five Thouſand Houſes, and the Duke of *Berwick* being arrived in the Camp, on the Night between the Twelfth and Thirteenth of *July*, the Trenches were open'd, and on the Twenty-ſixth, the Town was batter'd, with above Eighty Pieces of Cannon, and twenty four Mortars. They held out however till the Eleventh of *September*, when there was a General Storm; and the Citizens having defended themſelves very obſtinately till Four the next Morning, were at length compell'd to retire into the new City, and beat the Chamade; they hung out at the ſame Time ſeveral white Flags; and the Duke of *Berwick* having conſented to treat with them, it was agreed, that they ſhould be aſſured of their Lives, and the City ſhould not be plunder'd; that all thoſe who had ſerved in the regular Troops, and would not enter into the Service of *France*, or *Spain*, ſhould have Liberty to go where they pleas'd: Whereupon the Town and Caſtle were deliver'd up to the Duke of *Berwick*, and the *Miquilets* and Voluntiers were ſent to their Habitations.

I have continued the Relation of this Siege, tho' the Town was not ſurrendred till after the Queen's Death, believing the Reader would be inquiſitive to know what became of this People at laſt.

To

To return to *England*: Several Attempts having been made to bring over the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, without, and even againſt the Queen's Conſent, Her Majeſty thought fit to explain herſelf on that Head, in the following Letters to that illuſtrious Family. 1714. 13 A.

Madam, Siſter, Aunt,

SINCE the Right of Succeſſion to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you, and your Family, there have always been diſaffected Perſons, who, by particular Views of their own Intereſt, have entered into Meaſures, to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilſt I am yet living: I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone ſo far, as to have made the leaſt Impreſſion on your Mind: But as I have lately perceiv'd by publick Rumours, which are induſtriouſly ſpread, that your Electoral Highneſs is come into the Sentiment, it is of Importance, with Reſpect to the Succeſſion of your Family, that I ſhould tell you, ſuch a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it ſome Conſequences that will be dangerous to that Succeſſion itſelf, which is not ſecure any other Ways, than as the Prince, who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Prerogative. There are here (ſuch is our Misfortunes) a great many People that are ſeditiouſly diſpos'd; ſo I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raiſe, if they ſhould have a Pretext to begin a Commotion; I perſwade myſelf therefore you will never conſent that the leaſt Thing ſhould be done, that may diſturb the Repoſe of me, or my Subjects. Queen's Letter to the Princeſs *Sophia*.

Open yourſelf to me with the ſame Freedom I do to you, and propoſe whatever you think

1714. may contribute to the Security of the Succeſſion. I will come into it with Zeal, provided
13 A. that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am reſolv'd to maintain.

I am, with a great Deal of Affection, &c.

St. *James*'s, *May* 19, 1714.

Superſcrib'd,

To my Siſter and Aunt, the Electreſs Dowager of Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh.

Couſin,

Queen's Letter to the Electoral Prince.

AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord *Paget*'s Family, having hindred him from ſetting forward ſo ſoon as he thought to have done; I cannot defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with Reſpect to the Deſign you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been firſt to me, ſo I expected you would not have given Ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my Dignity, the Friendſhip I have for you, and the Electoral Houſe to which you belong, and the true Deſire I have that it may ſucceed to my Kingdoms: And this requires of me, that I ſhould tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of my Dominions, and the Right of Succeſſion in your Line, and conſequently more

diſ-

disagreeable to me, than such a Proceeding at his Juncture. 1714. 13 A.

I am with a great Deal of Friendship,
Your affectionate Cousin,
ANNE, R.

St. *James's*, *May* 19, 1714.

Superscrib'd,
To the Duke of Cambridge.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

THough I expect Mr. *Harley* every Moment in Return from your Court, and thereby shall have another Opportunity of doing myself the Honour to present Your Royal Highness with my most humble Duty, and the Assurance of my utmost Service: Yet I cannot slip this Occasion of the Queen's Messenger attending Your Royal Highness with Her Majesty's Letter, to lay myself at your Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not just enough to allow me to be inviolably devoted to Your Succession, nothing coming into Competition with *That*; because I know I please the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of Your Serene House. I hope, therefore, I shall find Credit with Your Royal Highness, when I humbly lay my sincere Opinion before you. The Queen is most heartily for your Succession: If there be any Thing which may render it more secure, which is consistent with her Majesty's Safety, it will be accomplish'd. It is not the eager Desires of some, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whose Discontents perhaps animate their Zeal, can ballance the Security you have in the Queen's Friendship, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for

Lord Oxford's Letter to the Elector.

1714. for as I am ſure Your Royal Highneſs's Grea
Wiſdom would not chuſe to Rule by a Party
13 A. ſo You will not let their narrow Meaſures b
the Standard of Your Government. I doub
not, but the Accident that happen'd about th
Writ, may be improved to increaſe the moſ
perfect Friendſhip between the Queen an
Your moſt Serene Family. I will ſtudy to d
every Thing, to demonſtrate the profound Ve
neration and Reſpect wherewith I am,

May it pleaſe Your Royal Highneſs,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt Dutiful, moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servant,

OXFORD

On the Twenty Ninth of *June*, Baron *Both*
mar, Envoy Extraordinary from the Electo
of *Hanover*, arrived in *London*; and having ha
a private Audience of Her Majeſty, he Notifie
Princeſs *Sophia*'s Death. the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*. This Prin
ceſs being walking in the Gardens of *Herren*
Heuſen, the Eighth of *June*, in the Evening
was taken with an Apoplectick Fit, and dy'
in the Arms of the Electoral Princeſs, befor
any one could come to her Aſſiſtance.

She was the Fourth and Youngeſt Daughte
of *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and *Elizabeth* hi
Wife, only Daughter of King *James* the Firſt
and was born at the *Hague*, the Third of *Octo*
ber, One Thouſand Six Hundred and Thirty.

Upon the Death of the Princeſs *Sophia*, a
Order of Council was publiſhed, for praying
for the Elector of *Brunſwick*; but it was mad
grea

great Matter of Complaint by some, that he was not styl'd in the Prayers, *His Most Serene Highness* George *Elector of* Brunswick, but barely *Elector of* Brunswick. 1714. 13 A.

There appears also to have been some misunderstanding among the Ministers at this Time, which gave People occasion to form various Conjectures, tho' possibly there was little in it than that some Courtiers began to Worship the Rising-Sun, and were now discovered making their Applications privately to the Successor; among whom, 'tis said, the late Earl of *Oxford* was one which drew on him the Resentment of his Brethren, and even of the Queen, so far, that she dismiss'd him from his Post the latter End of *July*, and gave the Treasurer's Staff to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, already Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*: But if the late Treasurer did offer his Service to the Elector, he did not succeed: His Enemies of another Class were so much in the Confidence of that Prince, that the Earl could never recover any Degree of Favour there, and he had the Mortification, as it often happens in such Cases, by the Fineſs of his Politicks to lose his Interest in both Parties.

The Ministry divided.

The Earl of *Oxford* dismiss'd from his Post of Lord Treasurer.

Succeeded by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*

As to that vulgar Suggestion, That the Ministry were divided in their Oppinions about the Successor, and that some of them looked towards the Pretender, their future Conduct seems to acquit them of any such Thoughts; and some have been of Opinion that if they had not apprehended the Loss of their Heads, as well as the Loss of their Places, they had appeared as zealous for the Government, as those that charg'd them with such Views: They might perhaps be driven into the Measures some

None of the Ministry had any thoughts of the Pretender.

1714. 13 A.

ſome of them took after the King's Acceſſion, by their Fears. The Diſaffection that diſcover'd itſelf among the People, 'tis preſum'd alſo proceeded from a falſe Notion, that they ſhould ſhare the Fate of their Leaders; for till the Miniſtry and the Parliament, which were Sitting at the King's Acceſſion, were diſmiſs'd with ſome Marks of Diſpleaſure, there was no Part of the Three Kingdoms that expreſs'd the leaſt Diſaffection or Uneaſineſs on ſeeing the *Hanover Succeſſion* take Place; but remained perfectly quiet till the King arrived: But whatever were the Views of the Miniſters, or whether her Majeſty's Health was affected by their jarring (as ſome gave out) or not, certain it is, the Queen found herſelf very much indiſpoſed the 29th of *July*, with a Drowſineſs, and accute Pains in her Head; whereupon her Phyſicians adviſed the taking ſome Blood from her Majeſty; after which they apprehended her ſomething better, and going to Bed at her uſual Hour, ſhe reſted pretty well till Three the next Morning, when ſhe was taken with a Vomiting, after which ſhe compoſed herſelf to reſt again. About Seven her Majeſty roſe, but had not been up long, before ſhe was ſeiz'd with a Sort of an Apoplectick Fit, and was let Blood a Second Time, which reliev'd her for the preſent, but relapſing again, ſhe lay doſing, and inſenſible till *Saturday* the laſt of *July*, when the Phyſicians declared, There was no Hopes of her Majeſty's Life: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond*, General of the Forces, in *Great Britain*; gave Orders for doubling the Guards, and Aſſembling the Troops: Seven Battalions were ſent for from *Flanders*; and *Portſmouth* was put in a Poſture of Defence: The Miniſtry alſo

The Queen taken ill.

Meaſures taken to favour the Acceſſion of the Elector of *Brunſwick*.

ſent

sent a Letter by Mr. *Craggs*, to his Royal Highness the Elector of *Brunswick*, to acquaint him with the extreme Danger the Queen's Life was in, and the Measures the Council had taken, to secure his Peaceable Accession, and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair with all Speed to *Holland*, where a Squadron of *British* Men of War was ordered to attend and convey him over, in Case the Queen did not live, Orders were also sent by the Privy Council, to the Earl of *Strafford* in *Holland*, that he should apply himself to the States General, to be in a readiness to perform the Treaty of Guarrantee of the *Protestant Succession*, if there should be occasion; which Conduct renders it almost impossible to believe, that Ministry could then be in the Interest of the Pretender: But to proceed, About Seven in the Morning on *Sunday* the First of *August*, 1714, Queen *Anne* expir'd, being then in the Fiftieth Year of her Age, and the Thirteenth of her Reign; exchanging an Earthly Crown of endless Troubles and Disquietudes, for a Heavenly Diadem, where she shall reap Joys unmix'd, an uninterrupted Felicity, the Reward of her Heroick Virtue. 1714. A. The Queen dies.

The Queen was moderately Tall, her Shape and Complexion Admirable, in the Bloom of Youth, and her Presence exceeding Graceful, but when she spoke, and Address'd herself to her People on any Publick Occasion, such a mixture of Majesty and Sweetness display'd themselves, as commanded the Attention of the Audience: Her Eyes were a light Grey, her Hair a dark Brown, her Features just, and in her whole Person an exact Symetry and Proportion appear'd, till towards the latter End of her Life, when she grew something corpulent, and afflicted with Her Majesty's Person

1714. the Gout: As to the Character of this Princeſs I have given it on another Occaſion, and find very little Room for any Alteration of it.

13 Her Cha-ract. Her Majeſty was fam'd for her OEconomy and the wiſe Management of her Revenue. Before ſhe came to the Crown, ſhe was ſerved by all her Officers and Dependants with the greateſt Alacrity and Cheerfulneſs, under a Senſe of being uſed with all the Goodneſs and Tenderneſs imaginable. She was the moſt illuſtrious Inſtance of Conjugal Affection, that has appear'd in any Age: No Domeſtick Jars, or Jealouſies, ever approach'd the Apartments of this Princeſs. The inviolable Faith, and mutual Love, between her, and her Royal Conſort, were the Admiration of the World; and her well temper'd Government and Affection towards her Children, commanded at once their Reverence and Love.

Her regular and conſtant Devotion and Attendance at Divine Service, and diſcountenancing Vice, and Infidelity, are ſufficient Teſtimonies of her Concern for Religion; and if the Piety of Princeſs, is to be meaſured by the many Religious Foundations in their reſpective Reigns, none ever excell'd hers, who paſs'd an Act for the Building fifty new Churches at once, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; add to this the Encouragement ſhe gave, to the erecting ſuch Numbers of Charity Schools, and thereby reſcuing the common People from Atheiſm, and Ignorance; her countenancing the Univerſities, thoſe Fountains of Learning, and her unparallel'd Bounty to her People in General, in annually applying 100,000 *l.* of her own Revenue, and her Share of the Prizes to the Service of the War, and her generous Bounty to the Clergy, in aſſigning the firſt Fruits and Tenths

Tenths for their Support: If we reflect on these 14.
Actions, where shall we find a Princess equal A.
to her in History.

Nor will I pass over in Silence that Unsteadiness she is charg'd with, which 'tis said is apparent in the alteration of her Ministry; for it is manifest to all the World, that whatever Counsels she seem'd to incline to, she never alter'd her Principles. I believe, her Enemies will do her that Justice to acknowledge, that she was ever a fast Friend to the Church of *England*, tho' she had, too a most tender Compassion for all her Subjects of whatever Persuasion. By some indeed she was advis'd, that the most effectual Way to reduce the Dissenters to Reason, and to take off their Prejudices to the Church, was to leave them entirely to their own Choice, and lay them under no manner of Restraints or Disabilities. By others it was insisted, that she ought not to countenance or encourage every Enthusiast who had the Front to pretend to Revelation from Heaven to create a Disturbance in the State. This, 'twas apprehended, could end in nothing but Confusion and the Subversion of all Religion and Government. Specious Reasons were no doubt frequently urg'd on both Sides; and some, in whom the Queen had the greatest Confidence, and who had been ever of the latter Opinion before, were now become Advocates for Universal Indulgence: And it must be own'd, that her Majesty, not penetrating at first into the sinister Views of these People, was insensibly led into their Schemes; but to hers, and the immortal Honour of her Sex be it spoken, she at length saw through the dark Disguise, and notwithstanding she was surrounded with their Creatures, notwithstanding they spirited up the People at Home, and drew on her the whole

1714. confederacy abroad, she bravely broke through all Obstacles, and shin'd with her native Lustre, some Time before we lost her.

The Ends this Princess ever propos'd, were the Advancement of Religion, and the Happiness of her People: She cannot be charg'd with any other Views; and if she was sometimes deceiv'd, in the Means to attain these Ends, by the false Representations of crafty Statesmen, and treacherous Friends, let us lament her falling into such Hands, but never reflect upon her Memory, when we are well assur'd her Heart was always with us.

If she ever enter'd into any Measures to the Disadvantage of her People, it was, as my Lord *Clarendon* says of King *Charles*, I. *when they were so disguised that she believ'd them to be just.*

But to proceed, it will ever redound to her Glory, that she suffer'd no Blood to be spilt in her Reign for any Offences against her Person; She never exerted her Prerogative to the Prejudice of her Subjects, or seiz'd any Man's Estate under a Colour of Law, to gratify her Creatures with.

And as she knew herself entirely possess'd of the Affections of her People, she would often glad them with her Royal Presence; and whatever Part of her Dominions she was pleas'd to visit. She never fail'd to meet the loud Acclamations, and hearty Congratulations of her Subjects.

She was unacquainted with those *Turkish* Maxims of appearing but seldom, in order to gain the greater Reverence, or of immuring herself, the better to secure her Person. As she was conscious, she always made the People's Interests her own, so she look'd upon their Affections as her strongest Guard.

She

She heroically maintain'd the War till her own and the reſt of the Kingdoms of *Europe*, were ſecur'd, and then ſhe as paſſionately labour'd to obtain a general Peace. 1714. 13 A.

Ridiculous is the Charge of her making Peace without the Conſent of her Allies; we were enter'd into an Alliance, by the Terms whereof, every one was to furniſh his Quota towards the War; we carried it on, and conquer'd large Countries for our Allies, while they, from time to time, withdrew their Troops, and did not furniſh Half their Quota's by Sea and Land. This was repreſented to them Year after Year, to no Purpoſe: They were enrich'd and aggrandiz'd, while this Nation was run ſo many Millions in Debt in their Quarrel, that poſſibly it will be ſome Ages paying off; and it is well if it prove not in the End, the utter Ruin of our Conſtitution.

And though it be a manifeſt Truth, that thoſe very Confederates, who ſo loudly complain of our deſerting them, did themſelves put a Period to the War, by refuſing their Quota's of Troops to ſupport it; yet there is this further to be ſaid in Vindication of her Majeſty, that notwithſtanding her Allies deſerted the Service, and did not perform their Part of the Agreement, notwithſtanding this, ſhe carried it on almoſt herſelf, until all the Ends of the Confederacy were anſwer'd.

The two great Things that induc'd the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* to enter into the War, were the *French* King's ſetting up the Pretender, and ſeizing the ſtrong Towns in *Flanders*, whereby the *Dutch* loſt their Barrier; and both theſe Articles were provided for by the Peace. A third Article indeed, in Behalf of the Emperor, was inſerted, *viz.* That Satisfaction ſhould be procur'd to his

1714. 13 A. his Imperial Majesty, for his Pretensions upon *Spain*; but it is very evident, from the Treaty of Alliance itself, that it was not then the Intention of the Allies, to recover the whole *Spanish* Dominions for *him*: For, in the first Place, both the *English* and *Dutch* had acknowledg'd *Philip* King of *Spain*, and even Congratulated him on his Accession. Secondly, The Article only says, They would procure his Imperial Majesty Satisfaction for his Pretensions; and express Mention is made of recovering *Naples*, *Milan*, and the *Netherlands*, but nothing of *Spain*: Whereas how easy was it to have said, they would assist him to recover the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, if that were their Intention. But it is apparent from hence, and from the two several Treaties of Partition, that this was never thought of by the *English* and *Dutch* till long afterwards.

But admitting the whole *Spanish* Monarchy was design'd to be recover'd, Could we ensure the Success of the War? Did we not twice make ourselves Masters of the greatest Part of *Spain*, and twice proclaim'd King *Charles* in the Capital City of the Kingdom? And were not these Advantages lost, partly by the Indolence and Inactivity of those who were most nearly concern'd, and partly by the general Aversion of the *Spaniards* to the Succession of the Imperialists? Did not *England* lose many Thousands of her brave Sons, and lay out fifty Millions Sterling in the Quarrel, and mortgage herself for as many more, while the *Imperialists*, during the whole War, had not above a single Regiment in their Pay in *Spain*, and the *Dutch* a very inconsiderable Number? These are too flagrant Instances of *English* Honour, or something else, ever to be confuted or forgotten; and admitting we were to assist them with our whole annual Revenue,

Revenue, yet to pawn the very Reverſion and Inheritance of our Lands, to alien the Nation itſelf, or, which is much at one, the ancient Conſtitution, to conquer Kingdoms for ungrateful Strangers, was ſuch a Stretch of Honour, as no former Age can parallel, and, 'tis preſumed, no future Age will imitate: Nor had it ever been ſubmitted to by us, if ſome private Perſons had not had their particular Views; whoſe Artifices, when the good Queen diſcover'd, ſhe labour'd with all her Might, to put an End to a deſtructive War, the Continuance whereof could tend to nothing but the weakening and impoveriſhing her Kingdoms, and the gratifying the Covetouſneſs and Ambition of ſome crafty Miniſters, whoſe Wealth already equal'd that of many Sovereign Princes. 1714. 13 A.

And to ſee her Majeſty ſheathing the Sword of War, and laying down her victorious Arms, when ſhe might have extended her Conqueſts to the Ends of the Earth, rather than impoveriſh and depopulate her own Dominions, and carry Ruin and Devaſtation, and all the Miſeries of War, to diſtant Countries; to ſee her heroically contented with the Inheritance of her Great Anceſtors, and with thoſe Bounds that God and Nature ſeem to have ſet to her own Dominions, rather than ſacrifice her Subjects to a falſe Notion of pretended Glory, what rational, what ſolid Honour muſt this derive upon her Memory!

How will ſhe be bleſs'd! How much admir'd by the Wiſe and Good, in all ſucceeding Ages!

With what Abhorrence do we reflect on thoſe Nations who offer human Sacrifices to Devils? And can we ſee a Prince wantonly ſacrifice Thouſands and ten Thouſands of his Sub-

1714. 13 A. Subjects, in one fatal Day, to a boundless, insatiable Ambition, and yet fall down and worship the great Destroyer? What is this short of an infernal Sacrifice? And what Honours ought we to pay this truly God-like Princess, who so bravely opposed these common, mistaken, and detested Notions of Honour, and turn'd all her Thoughts, and all her Power and Influence, towards the Peace and Preservation of her Subjects, and of all Mankind? This is a Glory can never be taken from her, and will render her Name immortal.

Her Marriage and Issue. This Princess was married to his Royal Highness Prince *George*, Brother to the then King of *Denmark*, upon the 28th of *July*, 1683, by whom she had a Daughter, that was still-born, the 12th of *May*, 1684; 2. Lady *Mary*, a second Daughter, born the 2d of *June*, 1685, and died in *February*, 1690; 3. Lady *Anne Sophia*, born the 12th of *May*, 1686, and died the *February* following; 4. *William* Duke of *Glocester*, born the 24th of *July*, 1689, and lived to be Eleven Years of Age; 5. the Lady *Mary*, born in *October*, 1690, and only lived long enough to be baptized; and 6. *George*, another Son, who died also soon after he was born.

The Substance of the principal Statutes pass'd in this Reign, will be found at the Conclusion of every Session of Parliament.

NOBLEMEN *Created, or Promoted, in the Reign of Queen* ANNE.

Churchill. *John* Earl of *Marlborough* created Marquiss of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*, *December*, 1702.

Johnson. The Lady *Martha Johnson*, Wife of Sir *Henry Johnson*, and sole Heir of *John* Lord *Love-*

Lovelace, declared in Parliament, Baroneſs of *Wentworth* and *Nettleſted* in *Suffolk*, in *February*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. 1714. 13 A.

Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, Bart. created Baron *Gower* of *Sittenham*, in the County of *York*, in *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Gower.

John Granville, Eſq; created Baron *Granville*, of *Potteridge*, in the County of *Devon*, *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Granville.

Heneage Finch, Eſq; created Baron *Guernſey*, in the County of *Southampton*, *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Finch.

Francis Conway Seymour, a younger Son of Sir *Edward Seymour*, created Baron *Conway*, of *Ragley*, in the County of *Warwick*, *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Seymour.

John Harvey, Eſq; created Baron *Harvey*, of *Ickworth*, in the County of *Suffolk*, *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Harvey.

John Sheffield, Marquiſs of *Normanby*, created Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*, *March*, 170$\frac{2}{3}$. Sheffield.

The Earl of *Montague* created Marquiſs of *Monthermer*, and Duke of *Montague*, *April*, 1705. Montague.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, created Baron of *Chattham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, *November*, 1705. Campbel.

George Auguſtus, Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, created Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viſcount *Northallerton*, Earl of *Milford Haven*, and Marquis and Duke of *Cambridge*, *October*, 1706. Hanover.

Henry Grey, Earl of *Kent*, created Viſcount *Goodrick*, Earl of *Harold*, and Marquis of *Kent*, *Dec.* 14, 1706. Grey.

1714.

13 A.

December 29, 1706. the following Noblemen were Created, or Promoted.

Bertie. *Robert* Earl of *Lindsey*, Great Chamberlain of *England*, created Marquis of *Lindsey* in the County of *Lincoln*.

Pierpont. *Evelin*, Earl of *Kingston*, created Marquis of *Doncaster*, in the County of *Dorset*.

Wharton. *Thomas*, Lord *Wharton*, created Viscount *Winchendon*, in the County of *Bucks*, and Earl of *Wharton* in the County of *Westmoreland*.

Poulet. *John* Lord *Poulet*, of *Hinton* St. *George*, created Viscount St. *George*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Earl *Poulet*.

Godolphin *Sidney*, Lord *Godolphin*, created Viscount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*, in the County of *Cornwal*.

Cholmondley. *Hugh*, Lord *Cholmondley*, created Viscount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondley*, in the County of *Chester*.

Howard. *Henry*, Lord *Walden*, Son and Heir of the Earl of *Suffolk*, created Baron of *Chesterford* in the County of *Essex*, and Earl of *Bindon* in the County of *Dorset*.

Cowper. *William Cowper*, Esq; Ld. Keeper of the Great Seal, created Baron of *Wingham*, in the County of *Kent*.

Pelham. Sir *Thomas Pelham*, created Lord *Pelham*, and Baron of *Laughton* in the County of *Suffolk*.

Douglas. *James Douglas*, Duke of *Queensberry*, created Baron of *Rippon*, Marquis of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*, *May* 1708.

Grey. *Henry de Grey*, Marquis of *Kent*, created Duke of *Kent*, *April* 1710.

Robert

Robert Harley, Esq; created Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*, *May* 1711. 1714. 13 A. Harley.

Lord *Washington Shirley*, Baron *Ferrers*, created Viscount *Tamworth*, and Earl *Ferrers*, *Sept.* 1711. Shirley.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord Keeper, created Baron *Harcourt* of *Stanton-Harcourt*, in the County of *Oxon*, *Sept.* 1711. Harcourt.

Thomas, Lord *Raby*, created Viscount *Wentworth*, and Earl of *Strafford* in the County of *York*, *Sept.* 1711. Wentworth.

William, Lord *Dartmouth*, created Viscount *Lewisham* in the County of *Kent*, and Earl of *Dartmouth*, *Sept.* 1711. Legg.

Charles Boyle, Earl of *Orrery* in *Ireland*, created Baron *Boyle* of *Marston* in the County of *Somerset* in *England*, *Sept.* 1711. Boyle.

James Lord *Compton*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Northampton*, call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, *Dec.* 1711. Compton.

Charles, Lord *Bruce*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Aylesbury*, call'd by Writ to the House of Peers, *Dec.* 1711. Bruce.

Thomas, Lord Viscount *Windsor* in *Ireland*, created Baron of *Mountjoy* in the Isle of *Wight*, in the County of *Southampton*. Windsor.

Henry Paget, Esq; Son and Heir of *William* Lord *Paget*, created Baron *Burton*, of *Burton* in the County of *Stafford*. Paget.

Thomas Mansel, of *Morgan*, Bart. was created Baron Mansel of *Morgan*, in the County of *Glamorgan*. Mansel.

Sir *Thomas Willoughby* was created Baron *Middleton*, of *Middleton* in the County of *Warwick*. Willoughby.

1714. 13 A. Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was created Baron *Trevor* of *Bromham* in the County of *Bedford*.

Trevor. Granville. *George Granville* of *Stow*, in the County of *Cornwal*, Eſq; was created Baron *Landſdown* of *Biddeford* in the County of *Devon*.

Maſham. *James Maſham*, of *Otes* in the County of *Eſſex*, Eſq; was created Baron *Maſham* of *Otes* in the ſaid County.

Foley. *Thomas Foley*, of *Whiſtley*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Eſq; was created Baron *Foley* of *Kiddermiſter* in the ſaid County.

Bathurſt. *Allen Bathurſt*, of *Battleſden*, in the County of *Bedford*, Eſq; was created Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden* in the ſaid County.

Hay. *George Hay*, Eſq; One of the Tellers of the Exchequer, was created Baron *Hay* of *Bedwarden* in the County of *Hereford*.

Theſe laſt Ten Peers were all Created on the 31ſt of December, 1711.

St. John. *Henry St. John*, Eſq; Principal Secretary of State, created Baron *St. John* of *Lidiard-Tregoze* in the County of *Wilts*, and Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, *July* 1712.

Bingley. *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; created Baron *Bingley* in the County of *York*, *July* 1713.

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